GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

IN THE

Lower Provinces

OF

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1846-47.

CALCUTTA:

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GENERAL REPORT,

ETC. ETC.

As in the Reports of former years, the state and progress of each School and College have in this been separately recorded, and but little of a general nature remains to be remarked upon.

The modifications, which it has been found necessary to make in the terms on which scholarships may be obtained and held, will be found stated and explained in detail in the General Report of the Council of Education. The Deputy Governor's remarks and orders, in connection with a practice which had been permitted in some of the Government Institutions, of students presenting addresses to Officers in the Education Department on occasions of their promotion or removal, are also there noticed.

It having become apparent, after a fair trial, that the state of education among the people of the Behar Province is not as yet sufficiently advanced to make a College necessary or useful to them, and the Institution at Patna having entirely failed of success, it was determined to reduce the establishment attached to it to the scale of an ordinary Zillah school. The funds, which by this reduction became available, could not, it was thought, be applied to a better object than the establishment of a Normal school. This had been proposed before by the Council of Education, but, as was mentioned in the Report for last year, the proposal could not then be entertained for want of means. The plan was still under discussion at the close of the year under report, but such preliminary arrangements had been made as to leave no doubt that the school will be opened and the system in operation early in the present year.

Applications were made on the part of some of the inhabitants of Balasore and Mymensing, and of a village called Normah, in the Hooghly District, for the establishment of English schools at those places under the patronage and control of Government;

but these have not been complied with, as the unappropriated income of the Education Department will not at present admit of the Government undertaking the support of any new schools.

Offers have also been received from Rungpore and Burrisaul to place at the disposal of Government considerable sums, which have been raised by voluntary subscriptions, and otherwise on condition of the schools which have already been established there being placed on the footing of Government Zillah schools. It has been intimated to the parties from whom these offers emanated that, as soon as the whole of their funds have been collected and invested in Government Securities, the Deputy Governor will be prepared to take their proposals into favourable consideration.

Rannie Katianie, the proprietress of large landed estates in Bengal, placed at the disposal of Government the sum of Rupees 5,000 to be expended on some object connected with the education of the people. The Deputy Governor considered that the most advantageous mode of disposing of this liberal donation was to found a scholarship, and, with the concurrence of the donor, it has been devoted to the maintenance of a senior scholarship in the College of Mahomed Mohsin at Hooghly, of the value of 18 Rupees a month, to be competed for and held on the same terms as other senior scholarships.

No additional grants have been made by Government during the past year for educational purposes.

The transactions of the Book Agency are exhibited in the Appendix Nos. 2 and 3; No. 4 shews the state of the Libraries attached to the different Institutions. The incompleteness of this last return is attributed by Dr. Mouat to the entire neglect of some of the Local Committees to supply him with the requisite information, and the carelessness with which it was supplied by others. To obviate this in future, a circular was issued directing this Annual Statement to be forwarded to the Agent within one month after the expiration of each year. On a representation by the Agent that he should be enabled to supply books to the schools 25 per cent. cheaper were he in a position to indent upon Europe for a stock of class books sufficient to meet all demands without resorting to or being dependent on the fluctuations of the Calcutta markets, an advance of Rs. 16,054 (being the amount of book and prize allowance for one year) was made to him for that purpose, to be refunded as realized by the sale of the stock. The increase of the business of the Agency has also rendered necessary some additions to the establishment.

The Council of Education, on the 30th of April 1847, consisted of the following gentlemen:

President—The Hon'ble C. H. CAMERON.

Members—
- J. W. COLVILE, ESQ.
- E. A. SAMUELLS, ESQ.
- J. GRANT, ESQ.
- J. FORSYTH, ESQ.
- RUSSOMOY DUTT, ESQ.
- PROSUNNOCOOMAR TAGORE, ESQ.

Member and Secretary—FRED. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M. D.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR T. HERBERT MADDOCK, KT.,
Deputy Governor of Bengal,
&c. &c. &c.

HON'BLE SIR,

Our last report contained the proceedings connected with the Presidency and Hooghly Institutions from the 1st of May 1845 to the 30th April 1846: the present will be devoted to the occurrences which have taken place during the past year, and will comprise similar information arranged in the same manner.

Changes in the Council.

2. The departure of Mr. Binny Colvin from Calcutta has deprived us of the benefit of his services, while his place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. John Grant, an old and distinguished Member of the late General Committee of Public Instruction.

Amended Scholarship Rules.

In consequence of the difficulties which arose in, and the inconvenience that resulted from the practical operation of the section of the old scholarship rules contained in the Appendix C—CV of the report of the General Committee of Public Instruction for 1839-40 and quoted in the margin* for readier reference, the Council after much deliberation and with special reference to the present scholarship standard, proposed the following amendment, which received your sanction, and regulated the

* "The value of these scholarships will be 8 Rs a month for the junior scholarships, which will be held for four years, or under particular circumstances for a longer period, and 15 Rs. for senior oriental, for the two first years, to be increased to 20 Rs. for the four last years during which they can be held; and 30 Rs. for the senior English scholarships for the two first years to be increased to 40 Rs. for the four last years."

award of some of the scholarships gained at the last examination:

"Senior scholarships of whatever value shall be tenable for six full years. Every senior scholarship when vacant shall be awarded to the pupil who shall obtain the highest number of marks above the minimum prescribed by the rules, whether such pupil shall or shall not be the holder of a senior scholarship of inferior value. Provided always that no holder of a scholarship of any value, who shall make the progress required by the regulations, shall be liable to forfeit the same before the expiration of the full period of six years, or to be degraded to a scholarship of inferior value, by reason of his having obtained a smaller number of marks than any pupil who shall not be the holder of a scholarship of the like value."

The results of the scholarship examinations both in the Presidency and Mofussil Institutions having proved that junior scholars were, by the existing rule, forced too rapidly into the senior subjects, it was deemed expedient to modify the regulations to such extent as to enable the former to remain longer in the elementary branches of study, and thereby become better qualified to master the higher branches of literature and science contained in the senior standard. The new rules are contained in the margin.*

* "A Junior scholar of one year's standing will in future be examined in the junior scholarship papers, 75 per cent of the maximum number of marks being required to admit of their retaining their scholarships."

"Junior scholars of two and three years standing will undergo their examinations in the senior scholarship papers, they must obtain 20 and 30 per cent. respectively of the aggregate number of marks, to entitle them to retain their scholarships."

Public Examinations of 1846.

The subjoined programme of the examinations of the past year, was published for general information:

"The examination for senior scholarships, and of candidates for insertion in the lists directed to be furnished by the Council of Education in accordance with the resolution of the 10th October 1844, will be held in the Town Hall, upon the dates and at the hours specified below.

Date.	Subjects.	
September.	*Senior.*	*Junior.*
16th Wednesday, ...	General Literature, ...	English Grammar.
17th Thursday, ...	History, ...	History.
18th Friday, ...	Mathematics, ...	Mathematics.
19th Saturday, ...	Natural Philosophy, ...	Geography.
21st Monday, ...	English Essay, ...	Translation.
22d Tuesday, ...	Vernacular Essay, ...	Reading

The examination will commence daily at 10 A. M. precisely, and terminate at 5 P. M., at which time all answers must be given in. Candidates are recommended to be in attendance a quarter of an hour earlier, in order that no time may be lost in taking their places, &c.

The papers on the following subjects will be prepared by the gentlemen whose names are appended to each, in strict accordance with the new scholarship rules:

ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior.

English Essay,	Sir T. H. Maddock, Knt.
Literature,	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.
History,	Sir Henry Seton, & D. Eliott, Esq.
Natural Philosophy,	The Revd. F. Fisher, B. A.
Mathematics,	The Revd. F Fisher, B. A.
Vernacular Essay,	The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
or	
Latin Essay, (should any candidate prefer it,)	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.

Junior.

English Grammar,	C. Beadon, Esq.
Geography,	E. A. Samuells, Esq.
History,	B. J. Colvin, Esq.
Mathematics,	Dr. F. J. Mouat.
Translations,	Capt. Marshall.

SANSCRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior and Junior, (in all subjects,)	Capt. Marshall.

ARABIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

Calcutta Mudrissa, Senior & Junior,	Lt. Col. Riley.
Hooghly Mudrissa, Senior & Junior,	Dr. A. Sprenger.

3. In consequence of the great additional importance acquired by these examinations, and of the competition being no longer limited to the students of the Government Colleges, it has become necessary to afford the best possible guarantee to the public and the Government of the results being fully, fairly, and impartially reported. The papers will therefore be examined by the following gentlemen:

Literature,	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.
History,	Sir Henry Seton & D. Eliott, Esq.
Mathematics & Natural Philosophy,	A. W. Christopher, Esq.
Latin Essay,	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.
English Essay,	J. W. Colvile, Esq.
Vernacular Essay,	The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

The examinations in the Town Hall will be superintended by the Council of Education assisted by Messrs. Halliday and Young of the Civil Service—Mr. C. Beadon, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will be present during the whole period.

The Secretary to the Council of Education will superintend the public examinations of the College of Mahomed Mohsin at Hooghly.

4. The scholarship questions, with the most distinguished answers in English Literature, History and the best Essays, will be published for general information, and distribution, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the reports.

Very distinguished answers from out-candidates will also be published.

With a view to facilitate the classification and examination of answers in each subject, all candidates are directed to write their replies on one side of the paper only, and to answer no more than one question on any piece of paper.

Performances not executed in conformity with the above rule will not be examined."

Selection of subjects in Literature and History for 1847.

The undermentioned subjects have been selected for the senior English scholarship standard in Literature, and History, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Political Economy for the year 1847:

"LITERATURE.

Prose.—Bacon's Advancement of Learning.

Poetry.—So much of Milton and Pope, as are contained in Richardson's Selections.

Moral and Mental Philosophy.—Smith's Moral Sentiments—Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Powers.

Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1st.

HISTORY.

Rome.—Arnold's 3rd volume.

Greece.—The Peloponessian War.

India.—Elphinstone's India.

From and after the year 1847, the annual subjects of examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will also be selected and made known."

Selection of subjects in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

In consequence of the great extent of the courses of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy contained in our revised scheme of study rendering it impossible to embrace the whole in a single session, and with a view to place the acquisition of these important departments of knowledge upon the same definite footing as the study of Literature and History, the Council have called for suggestions from the mathematical and scientific professors employed under them to enable them to promulgate annually the subject for the next year's examination, so as not only to secure a graduated scale of study, but

to enable the student to become proficient in the elementary, before he proceeds to the higher branches of pure and mixed mathematics.

This department, however, is attended with peculiar difficulties, which render it no easy matter to organize an unobjectionable plan: the more especially as the staff of scientific teachers in our Colleges is not at present adequate to work out the details of a graduated course of study for students of different years, to the full extent required. Bearing this in mind, the Council hope to be able to publish in their next annual programme, such a scheme as will accomplish as much of the above-mentioned objects, as can be hoped for in the present state of the means at their command.

Presentation of addresses by students of Government Colleges.

The subject of the presentation of addresses by pupils of Government Colleges, and in one instance by a Local Committee to Officers leaving Institutions and employed in the Education Department, having attracted the attention of Government, the following communication was addressed to the Council upon the subject:

"The Deputy Governor has recently observed in the newspapers certain addresses said to have been presented by the students of some of the Government Colleges, and in one instance by a Local Committee of Public Instruction, to Officers employed in the Education Department on the occasion of their promotion or removal.

His Honor regards the presentation of complimentary addresses of this kind by students to their superiors, as a breach of discipline which ought to be promptly checked instead of being encouraged by acceptance and reply. The Council will probably agree with His Honor, that to allow students openly to express their opinion of the qualifications and merits of their teachers, is directly subversive of the relation that ought to exist between them, and otherwise liable to grave objection.

A Local Committee of Public Instruction may very properly, under certain circumstances, record their opinion of the manner in which a Principal has performed his duties, but it would be well if testimonials of this kind were confined to cases of marked success, or long and arduous service, and were drawn up rather in the form of an official resolution, than in that of a personal address. In the instance alluded to, the Committee were doubtless prompted by the interest they take in the affairs of the Institution over which they preside—and had their letter not been published in the newspapers, His Honor would probably not have thought it necessary to notice it. But as the publication of such a document, is likely, both here and in Europe, to affect injuriously the character of the Educational Institutions maintained by the Government of India, as well as to depreciate the value of official testimonials, the Deputy Governor has felt himself called upon to express his opinion on the subject for future guidance of Officers in the Department."

The Council fully coincided in the views and opinions above expressed, and issued instructions to all the Institutions under

their charge expressly prohibiting for the future the practice referred to.

Rules founded upon the Resolution of the Governor General, dated 10th October 1844.

With reference to the observations which fell from your Honor on the occasion of distributing the prizes to the students of the Presidency Colleges on the 24th of February, noted in the margin* for readier reference, the Council were directed to "consider and report whether the present rules for testing the qualifications of candidates desiring to be enrolled in the annual returns are susceptible of any modification so as to meet the objections that have been made to the present practice, without impairing the confidence of the public in the returns published under the authority of Government, as exhibiting a faithful record of the scholastic ability and acquirements of the young men whose names are enrolled in them."

* "I have been given to understand that some dissatisfaction is manifested by the managers of schools not under the control of the Council of Education, at the manner in which the resolution of the Governor General, of October 1844, is carried into effect, with respect to the test to which candidates are subjected before they can be ranked in the Council's list of meritorious students. I am not aware how the Council can dispense with one common test of qualification, or be expected to adopt without further examination, the credentials furnished to students of private schools by their superintendents: such is not the practice in Europe, where students of various schools are candidates for University honors, but all are subjected to one and the same ordeal. I will however communicate on this subject with the Council of Education, and I shall be happy, if it is found possible to modify the existing rules, so as to obviate these objections, without compromising a principle on which depends our security, that the best qualified students are alone admitted on the list of qualified candidates for public employ. The object of the Government is to secure for its use the services of the most distinguished talents.

It is not its object to patronize one Institution in preference to another. The ablest man wherever educated, is he who should stand first on the list of candidates for public employment.

The Council were also directed, if they deemed it advisable, to ascertain the views of the proprietors or managers of the chief private establishments at the Presidency, and of other persons interested in the education of youth, before forwarding their report.

This course has been adopted, and the Council are awaiting the result, no reply having yet been received to their communications.

Visits of His Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal to the various Presidency Institutions.

In the month of February, His Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal, accompanied by Mr. H. Torrens, the Officiating Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, and Mr. J. H. Cooper, His Highness's tutor,

visited the Hindu, Sanscrit and Medical Colleges, as well as the Calcutta Mudrissa, and in token of the gratification experienced by His Highness, presented to each of the Institutions a munificent donation as noted in the margin, the exact disposal of which will be found recorded in the special reports of the respective Colleges.

* Hindu College,...	50 Gold Mohurs.
Sanscrit College,...	50 Ditto.
Calcutta Mudrissa,	1,000 Rupees.
Medical College,...	1,000 Ditto.

The best thanks of the Council were returned to His Highness for his liberal and encouraging presents, which as emanating from an individual occupying so high and distinguished a position in Bengal, has exercised a beneficial influence upon the various individuals who have profited by His Highness's liberality, and is likely to be attended with good effects upon the Native community generally, exhibiting as it does the great interest taken in the cause of education and civilization by one of the most exalted Native Princes of India.

The best acknowledgments of the Council were also returned to Mr. Torrens, for the manner in which he directed the attention of His Highness to the several objects of importance and interest connected with our Colleges.

Office Library of reference.

The Council in July last brought to the notice of Government, the great inconvenience then experienced from the want of an office copy of the various works used in Government Schools and Colleges, and contained in the revised scheme of study, as they were not only frequently required for reference, but were absolutely necessary for the preparation of the annual examination papers, since the gentlemen who undertake this important task are not always in possession of the exact works used, to guide them as to the nature and extent of the questions requiring to be set.

The request of the Council was complied with, and a special Office Library was immediately formed, the expense of the same being debited to the general education funds.

Publication of works connected with Education in 1846.

The great expense of the English editions of many of the school books contained in the revised scheme of study, together with the augmented cost at which they are sold in Calcutta, induced the Council to recommend to Government the republication at the lowest possible rates of school editions of such works as are in great demand, and beyond the limits of the Copyright Act, so as to bring them within the reach of the majority of pupils in public and private schools.

Your sanction having been given to this measure, the Council have commenced with the republication of Addison's Essays, Smith's Moral Sentiments, and Stewart's History of Bengal—the risk of the two latter being borne by Messrs. Ostell and Lepage, upon a certain number of copies being taken at once, and the introduction of the edition into schools and colleges being guaranteed.

All of them are far advanced towards completion. The papers which Addison contributed to the Spectator, are taken from the text of the Baskerville edition, and to them will be prefixed the Essay of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay, upon the Life and Writings of Addison, for which the author's permission has been obtained.

The great and deserved popularity of Addison as a model of style and purity, together with the elegant and eloquent analysis of his genius by the late President of the General Committee of Public Instruction, induce the Council to believe that this edition will enjoy an extended private, as well as public sale.

Newmarch's Arithmetic.

A work on Arithmetic, specially adapted for our schools, was printed at his own risk by Mr. Newmarch, late Principal of the Lucknow Martiniere.

On being completed, as its introduction had previously been sanctioned upon the recommendation of Mr. Lodge, the Government Inspector of Colleges, a gentleman of ability and experience, the author liberally placed the entire edition, at cost price, at the disposal of the Council, to be regarded as a contribution from himself to the cause of education in India. The offer was thankfully accepted, and the book is now used in most of our Colleges and Schools, being sold at the moderate price of one rupee eight annas a copy.

The privilege of purchasing all books published by or for the Government, at the cost price with a trifling additional per centage to cover the interest of outlay, has been extended to all private institutions, upon the recommendation of the Council.

Vernacular Works.

Five more numbers of the Revd. K. M. Banerjea's Encyclopædia Bengalensis have been published during the past year: the first part of a Hindustani Version of the Principles and Practice of Medicine by Dr. Sprenger, and a second Fasciculus of Dr. Mouat's Atlas of Anatomy, have also appeared.

At the instance of the Professors of Anatomy in the Medical College, an English version of the descriptive letter-press

of the latter work has been added, for the benefit of the pupils of the English Department of the Medical College.

The third Fasciculus is nearly ready for issue.

Normal School.

Some further correspondence has taken place regarding a Normal School, the result of which will be the speedy establishment of an institution in Calcutta for the important object of educating and training a body of Schoolmasters, more particularly for the lower grades of the Government service.

The details of the plan being still under discussion, the Council deem it advisable to postpone for the present any further report upon the subject, in order that when organized, and in effective operation, the whole of the measures adopted may be made known for general information in one continuous narrative.

Committee of examination for employment in the Education Department.

The Committee appointed for the examination of candidates for employment and promotion in the Education Department, met four times since the publication of the last report, and conducted the important duties entrusted to them with a degree of care and attention, which entitle its members to the best acknowledgments of the Council.

Sixty-one candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom four passed for the second grade, seven for the third, and fourteen for the fourth. Of these twelve have already obtained employment, and the remainder will be provided for as vacancies may occur.

With a view to encourage the most distinguished of our students to enter the Education Service, and as the scholarship examination which they must have already have passed through successfully, is necessarily more severe and extended than the ordeal of the special examining committee, the following additional rules specifying the terms upon which scholarship holders may compete for vacancies, were proposed by the Council, received the sanction of Government, and have been carried into effect.

"All candidates for employment in the Education Department who are present or have been recent holders of senior or junior scholarships, shall be exempted from the written and subjected only to the vivâ voce examination, of the grades in which the standard of their scholarships entitles them to serve.

"Senior scholars shall, upon first entering the service, be only entitled to serve in the 2nd, and junior scholars in the 4th grade. For subsequent promotion, they shall be amenable to the general regulations of the Committee of Examination in the cases of those already employed, who have not been scholarship holders."

Benefactors.

During the past year the Council have been indebted to several gentlemen for their valuable aid in advancing the interests of education. To Mr. Donnelly, the Abkarree Commissioner of the Dacca Division, their special thanks are again due for the encouragement which he has continued to afford to educated students in employing them in his department, and to him is fairly assigned the claim to the title of being the first public officer, who has proved by a successful experiment, the advantage and economy of using the best qualified agency procurable, in carrying on the duties of his office. His interesting and valuable communication upon the subject is contained in the Appendix.

Mr. David Money, of the C. S., presented his annual Gold and Silver Medals for the best Essays in the Hooghly College. The Honorable Sir Henry Seton, Mr. D. Eliott, Mr. A. W. Christopher, the Revd. Krishna Mohun Banerjea, and Baboo Kissen Chunder Dutt, afforded their kind assistance in examining and classing scholarship answers.

Detailed Reports of Colleges.

The separate reports of the various colleges and schools under our control, embrace every detail of interest and importance connected with them. The results of the examinations generally in the Hindu College and its subordinate schools were satisfactory, as were those of the Calcutta Mudrissa.

The report of the Hooghly College was not so satisfactory as heretofore, but the Council have reason to believe that the partial falling off recorded has been due to causes which were beyond the control of the Officers of the Institution. These were—the removal from the College by employment in the public service of several of the most distinguished students of the first class, and the death of one of them; and the advanced age of many of the senior pupils who had for some years made little or no progress, and at length accumulated in the second class. These lads were well behaved and anxious to learn, but so hopelessly dull, as to be incapable of competing with any chance of success for senior scholarships.

They had been permitted to remain from year to year to allow them every chance of improvement, but in consequence of the results of the late examinations, the Council have been reluctantly compelled to direct the removal of all whom the Principal considered unfit to remain, or unlikely to derive any further benefit from doing so.

The state of the Medical College has been most satisfactory, and the Council earnestly trust, that the various measures

recommended for its extension, will meet with the early sanction of Government. These changes will involve a very considerable outlay, but not, it is believed, in any way disproportionate to the amount of public benefit that will result from their adoption.

The Russapuglah School has for the first time been brought forward at the public distribution of prizes, and with benefit to the Institution. To the present Superintendent, Mr. Cavenagh of the 32d N. I., we are much indebted for the care and interest with which he has discharged this portion of his duties, and to Prince Ghoolam Mahomed and the gentlemen of the School Committee, our acknowledgments are likewise due for their active and zealous co-operation.

The Council's list.

The rules for the award of senior scholarships, determined as heretofore, the placing of candidates in the list directed to be furnished by the Council of Education in the resolution of October 10th, 1844.

The following were candidates for insertion in the said list:

HINDU COLLEGE.

Isser Chunder Mittre,	Senior Scholar,	4th year.
Gopal Loll Roy,.....	ditto	ditto.
Denobundoo Dey,.....	ditto	5th ditto.
Bonamally Mittre,.....	ditto	4th ditto.
Shibnarain Dutt, ...	ditto	1st ditto.

They have obtained respectively the following marks:

Isser Chunder Mittre, ...	161.9
Gopal Loll Roy, ...	146.0
Denobundoo Dey, ...	140.4
Bonamallee Mittre, ...	137.6
Shibnarain Dutt, ...	113.7

According to the rule laid down above, they will be classed as follows, in the order of their respective examinations:

1st Class or Grade.

Isser Chunder Mittre.

2d Grade.

Gopal Lall Roy.	Bonamallee Mittre.
Denobundoo Dey.	Shibnarain Dutt.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

Chundy Churn Shome,.....	Senior Scholar,	1st year.
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty,	ditto	ditto.
Satcowry Roy, ...	ditto	ditto.*

Calachand Bose, not a Scholarship holder.
Chunder Seekur Gooptoo, ditto.

* In reality a junior scholar of the 4th year, but proved himself qualified for a senior scholarship had one been vacant.

They obtained respectively the following marks—

Chundy Churn Shome,...	144 5
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ...	144 1
Satcowry Roy,...	129.7
Callachand Bose,...	112.0
Chunder Seekur Gooptoo, ...	146 4

and are all consequently in the 2d grade.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The only candidate who presented himself failed to obtain any grade, his number of marks being 78·3.

Special Reports.

Other subjects of minor interest occupied our attention during the past year, but they are not deemed necessary to record: we now therefore proceed to submit for your consideration the special reports of our Colleges, drawn up and arranged as heretofore, and containing a digested detail of the state and progress of each Institution during the period under notice.

Hindu College.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR, 1846.

Managing Committee on the 31st December, 1846.

The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron—*President.*
Maharaja Mahtabchund Bahadoor—*Member and Hereditary Governor.*
Baboo Prosunnocoomar Tagore—*Member and Hereditary Governor.*
E. A. Samuells, Esq.—*Member.*
F. J. Mouat, Esq, M. D.—*Ditto.*
Baboo Radamadub Bannerjea—*Ditto.*
Raja Radakant Bahadoor—*Ditto.*
Baboo Sreekissen Sing—*Ditto.*
Baboo Russomoy Dutt—*Ditto and Secretary*

Establishment on the 31st December, 1846.

J. Kerr, Esq., M. A —*Principal.*
V. L. Rees, Esq.—*Professor of Mathematics.*
J. Newmarch, Esq., B. A.—*Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

J. Rowe, Esq.—*Professor of Surveying.*
W. Knighton, Esq.—*Officiating Professor of Literature.*
R. Jones, Esq.—*Head Master Senior and Junior Departments.*
Mr. R. H. Halford—*2nd Master Senior Department.*
Mr. C. T. Vaughan—*3rd Ditto Ditto.*
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter—*4th Ditto Ditto.*
Petumber Surmono—*1st Pundit Ditto.*
Gourchurn Surmono—*2nd Ditto Ditto.*
Mr. T. Sturgeon—*2nd Master Junior Department.*
Baboo Isserchunder Saha—*3rd Ditto.*
Baboo Baney Madub Bannerjea—*4th Ditto.*
Baboo Hurrochunder Dutt—*5th Ditto.*
Baboo Gopeekissen Mitter—*6th Ditto.*
Baboo Bissonauth Sing—*7th Ditto.*
Baboo Coylas Chunder Bose—*8th Ditto.*
Baboo Joygopal Set—*9th Ditto.*
Baboo Sreenauth Bose—*10th Ditto.*
Mr. S. C. Aratoon—*11th Ditto.*
Baboo Gopalchunder Bannerjea—*12th Ditto.*
Baboo Hurrymohun Chatterjea—*Assistant Secretary and Accountant.*
Baboo Coylas Chunder Mookerjea—*Librarian.*

Establishment of the Patshala on the 31st December, 1846.

Baboo Khetermohun Dutt—*Superintendent.*
Hurrochunder Surmono—*1st Teacher.*
Nemychurn Day—*2nd Ditto.*
Bissonauth Goopto—*3rd Ditto.*
Treepoorary Goopto—*4th Ditto.*
Soorjkant Surmono—*5th Ditto.*
Prosunnochunder Goopto—*6th Ditto.*
Dinonauth Surmono—*7th Ditto.*

Establishment of the School Society's School on the 31st December, 1846.

Mr. William Knighton—*Visitor.*
Baboo Radamadub Dey—*Head Master.*
Baboo Geerceshchunder Deb—*2nd Ditto.*
Baboo Sarodapersad Biswas—*3rd Ditto.*
Baboo Taruckchunder Ghose—*4th Ditto.*
Baboo Baneyloll Mitter—*5th Ditto.*
Baboo Mudoosoodun Mullick—*6th Ditto.*
Baboo Sreenauth Ghose—*7th Ditto.*
Baboo Brojololl Mitter—*8th Ditto.*
Baboo Khettermohun Sicdar—*9th Ditto.*
Baboo Radhicapersad Goopto—*10th Ditto.*
Baboo Womachurn Bannerjea—*11th Ditto.*
Baboo Khetter Chunder Dhara—*12th Ditto.*
Baboo Nobin Chunder Bose—*13th Ditto.*
Baboo Jodoonath Saha—*14th Ditto.*
Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose—*Supernumerary Ditto and Librarian*

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
1846.

The number of students on the roll on 31st December 1846, amounted to, in the

Senior Department,	165
Junior ditto,	346
Total,	513
Against,	506

of the same date of 1845, and they are classified as follows:

Free Scholars,	24
Scholarship holders (who do not pay),	19
Donation Scholars (paid by Government),	24
Students promoted from the School Society's School (paid by that Society),	21
Pay Students,	425
Total,	513

Average attendance Senior Department 128, and Junior Department 292—Total 420, against 407 of the former year.

Instructive Establishment.

2. In the Instructive Establishment, the following changes have taken place during the year.

Mr. G. Lewis, the Head Master of the Senior Department, having been appointed by Government, Principal of the Dacca College, Mr. R. Jones, the Head Master of the Junior Department, has been promoted to the post of the Head Master of both Senior and Junior Departments; the Head Mastership of the latter being abolished, preparatory to certain changes being carried into effect for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Institution by separating the College from the School classes, in accordance with a plan submitted by the Council of Education to Government, and directed to be introduced into all Colleges in Bengal. It was not however deemed advisable to diminish the effective strength of the Instructive Establishment, and Mr. W. Knighton having been recommended for employment in this Institution, his services were rendered immediately available under the temporary designation of Assistant Professor of Literature, to afford instruction in such departments of knowledge as were more urgently required. All present arrangements and divisions of study in the Institution are under the consideration of the Committee of Management, and the result will be promulgated hereafter in connection with a revised Code of Rules, also under preparation.

3. With reference to the unfavorable result of the Mathematical examination of last year, the Committee felt called upon to express their opinion, and to represent to the Council of Education that it would be most beneficial to the interests of the College to have a special Mathematical Teacher attached to the Institution, who would be willing on proper remuneration to devote the whole of his time and attention to his duties; that as the present Professor of Mathematics (Mr. Rees) gets 300 Co.'s Rs. per mensem, the additional expence which the new arrangement will involve may be defrayed out of the undrawn portion of the fund assigned to this Institution from the Parliamentary Grant, and that if the measure is sanctioned the refusal of the appointment be given to Mr. Rees.

4. The measure suggested by the Committee in the preceding para. was strongly recommended to Government by the Council of Education for adoption; and the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor was pleased to sanction, that either Mr. Rees be appointed as Professor of Mathematics on a salary of 500 Rs. per month, or some other arrangement be made for securing the services of a separate Professor of Natural Philosophy on the lower salary of 300 Rs. per month, Mr. Rees being left in the position he occupied.

5. The question of granting superannuation pensions to Officers in the Education Service being undecided, Mr. Rees preferred to remain in the position he occupied; and Mr. Newmarch having offered his services as Lecturer on Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy on the reduced salary of 300 Rs. proposed by Government, with the addition of half the amount of fees which may be collected from out-students, and intimated his readiness to commence on the 1st January, and the Committee being willing to accept Mr. Newmarch's services on the terms proposed, his appointment as Lecturer on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy has been sanctioned by Government.

6. With the permission of Government Mr. Lodge delivered a course of lectures on Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy at this Institution from 21st July to 16th September last—only one out-student attended these lectures.

7. Under sanction of Government Mr. R. Thwaytes was engaged temporarily as a Professor on a salary of 300 Rs. per month. He was at first employed to take part in the general examination of the Junior Department; but, on Mr. Lodge discontinuing his lectures on Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, owing to his proceeding on his

tour of inspection, they were resumed and continued by Mr. Thwaytes up to 2d December, when he was removed to the Hooghly College as permanent Professor of Mathematics.

8. The chair of Civil Engineering referred to in former Reports has not yet been established, and the pupils continue to be without any instruction in Jurisprudence since the lamented death of Mr. Lyall.

9. Nobin Chunder Doss, a teacher in the Junior Department, has been permitted to exchange situations with Baney Madub Banerjea, teacher of the Hooghly College, and Gopaul Chunder Banerjea, a Junior Scholarship-holder of the Hooghly College, has been appointed last teacher in the Junior Department.

10. Juggomohun Pundit of the Junior Department, died in July last, and as it was not found necessary to appoint a successor to the deceased, and as the Junior Pundits of this Institution receive very low salaries, the salary of the deceased Pundit was appropriated among the survivors.

Office Establishment.

11. Some slight revision was made in the Establishment list of the College, by which a saving of 32 Rs. per month has been effected.

Medical Adviser.

12. The Government has been pleased to appoint Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koonjobehary Chatterjee, a past student of the Medical College, medical adviser of this Institution (as well as of the Patshala, the School Society's School and the Sanscrit College) on a salary of 100 Rs. per mensem; and the Committee have solicited the Council of Education to move Government to allow a supply of medicines and surgical apparatus either direct to the Depôt in the College, or through the Medical College Dispensary under indents of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Half-Yearly Examination.

13. The half-yearly examination of progress of the pupils was conducted in May last under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, and the following is a copy of his report.

'The examination of the Senior Department commenced on the 15th of May, and occupied rather more than a week; that of the Junior Department commenced about the same time, and continued up to the end of the month.'

'With regard to the examination of the Senior Students in Literature, I am able to state that the answers given in were very good; but it must be remembered that the passage selected for examination had been read in the class-room a few weeks previously. The neatness of the hand-writing, for the

most part, seemed to shew a desire to improve in this respect, proving that the hint given by the President of the Council of Education last year has not been thrown away.'

'The third, fourth, and fifth classes of the Senior Department were examined by the Head Master and myself; more particularly by the former, who, from the pressure of other business consequent upon his change of appointment, has not had time to examine the answers very carefully. It is therefore hoped that the information contained in the progress column of the accompanying returns will be considered sufficient in itself without any general remarks.'

'Mr. Jones expresses himself as highly satisfied with the proficiency and general state of the junior classes. The only unfavorable system which he feels called upon to notice, is an apparent laxity of discipline in the first class, to which Mr. Sturgeon's attention will be drawn, with a view to its correction.'

Mr. Rees reports—'In Mathematics, although the generality of solutions to the questions are very creditable, yet I regret that I cannot say that they show any progress over former years. I should attribute this to two causes—

'1st. The great zeal which the Students of Mathematical Science manifested a few years ago, has considerably abated, owing to the opinion prevailing amongst the pupils, that Mathematics no longer lead to any distinction, and that if any student still excels in the science, no notice is taken of him on that ground.

'2d. The lectures on Natural Philosophy devolving on me, occupy two days out of three in the week of my time, and this prevents my bestowing the time that is requisite for the proper instruction of the students in pure Mathematics.'

'In Natural Philosophy the examination was very good. The second class acquitted themselves in general very creditably, both in pure and mixed Mathematics, and seeing that with the exception of a few pupils, all their present information may be considered progress, as they knew nothing when they first joined me.'

In History Mr. Lewis reports that 'the first class acquitted themselves very creditably. Had not the four Senior Scholarship-holders, named in the margin,* been prevented from attending by sickness, the results of the examination of their class would doubtless have been still more satisfactory.

*1. Dinnobundhoo Dey.
2. Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicary.
3. Gunesh Chunder Chowdry.
4. Juggodishnath Roy.

'The 2d class pupils have not done so well in their examination. The questions certainly were difficult, but there is a want

of exactness and attention to correctness of expression, which marks this class, which it will take some time to remedy. I have done all that I could do to remove the blemishes since my return, but the majority of the pupils must, I should say, have been permitted entirely to discontinue the task of composition and the writing of exercises during my long absence.'

In Political Economy Mr. Lewis also reports that 'the questions which I proposed were perhaps two voluminous with reference to the time allowed in answering them, and several of them were beyond the reading of the students considerably.'

'Juggodishnath Roy, Dinnobundhoo Dey, Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicary, and Gunesh Chunder Chowdhry, all Senior Scholarship-holders, were prevented from competing at this examination by sickness.'

'The subject of Political Economy was entirely neglected during the whole of the year I was absent from my post on medical certificate. And Political Economy is not included amongst the subjects of the Senior Scholarship standard. The application of an incitement to the diligent study of this science is wanting.'

'Under these disadvantages I consider the results developed by this examination very satisfactory.'

Annual General Examination.

14. The Annual General Examination was held in September last, and the following is a copy of the Principal's report.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

'The most advanced students of the Senior Department were candidates for Scholarships, and were examined at the Town Hall. The remainder, consisting of 16 students of the 2d class, 11 of the third, 20 of the fourth, and 23 of the fifth, passed a written examination at the College. The answers were examined by Professor Rees, Mr. Jones and myself, and the result is generally satisfactory.'

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

'The examination of the Junior Department was conducted by Messrs. Jones, Thwaytes and myself. I examined the 1st and 3rd classes in English Reading, Grammar and Geography; Mr. Jones the 2d on the same subjects, and the 4th class in Reading and Spelling. Mr. Thwaytes examined the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes in Arithmetic.'

1st Class—Reading, Explanation.—'One-fourth of the class appeared to the examiner to read remarkably well, and about the same number tolerably well. The reading of the remainder,

consisting of half the class, was unsatisfactory. The general scope of the passage in which the pupils were examined and the meaning of the difficult words and phrases were well understood by the class generally. In reading and explanation the following boys, Bholanauth Dutt, Tacoorchurn Sein and Jadunath Dey particularly distinguished themselves.'

'In English Grammar six pupils passed a remarkably good examination, and twelve others exhibited a moderate degree of proficiency. The remainder were all inferior, and four of them decidedly so.'

'In Geography nearly two-thirds of the class passed a creditable examination, but only two boys particularly excelled. The examiner observed with regret that no attention had been paid to map-drawing during the year. The pupils, as part of the examination in Geography, were directed to draw in outline the map of India, and only one did it at all well. This is the more remarkable, as the importance of map-drawing as an useful exercise, and one in which the 1st class of the Junior Department is likely to excel and to take delight, has been pointed out at each successive examination for the last three or four years.'

'During the examination, the pupils of this class had to be checked repeatedly for talking to one another. It appeared to the examiner that they are not kept under sufficiently strict control. The same laxity of discipline has been observed before, and on this account the examiner feels bound to take particular notice of it now.'

The examiner of the 1st class in Arithmetic observes:—'The examination was conducted by a paper consisting of twelve questions in all the rules between numeration and ratio and proportion. All, except two in decimals, were done by Gopaul Chunder Bose, and in my opinion he is the most deserving of reward. Many others, as the marks shew, acquitted themselves most creditably. Upon the whole, the class appears to be properly and efficiently taught.'

2d Class 1st Division.—The examiners of the second class report as follows:—

'The 1st Division consists of 33 boys, who were examined in the Poetical Reader No. 1, the Azimghur Reader, Lennie's Grammar, and Stewart's Geography. The result of the examination was on the whole satisfactory, and the improvement made during the year was greater than I had reason to expect.'

'This class was examined in Arithmetic on Saturday the 12th September. If any reward is given, my impression is that Sama Churn Chowdry is most deserving. They had a paper consist-

ing of twelve questions in all the Rules between numeration and Double Rule of Three. The want of attention to the shortening of the operation in working the Rule of Three and other examples in Arithmetic struck me as unsatisfactory, but upon the whole, they passed a very creditable examination.'

2d Class 2d Division.—'The 2d Class 2d Division, consisting of 33 boys, was examined in the Prose Reader No. 4, Lennie's Grammar, and Stewart's Geography. On the whole the boys acquitted themselves very creditably, but three of them entirely failed.'

'To this class eight questions were proposed, all of which were done correctly, and in good style by Nobin Chunder Sing, and in my opinion he is most deserving of reward. The other students however passed a very good examination, and reflected great credit on their Master.'

2d Class 3d Division.—'The 3d Division consists of 32 boys, who were examined in the Prose Reader No. 4, Lennie's Grammar, and Stewart's Geography. The pronunciation of the boys struck me as being very good. They explained correctly a passage from Prose Reader No. 4, and exhibited a fair knowledge of the outlines of Geography—three of the boys failed.'

'To this class I gave nine questions in Arithmetic, all of which were done correctly by Kally Dass Nundee, and in my opinion he is most deserving of reward. All the students however, with the exception of Khetro Chunder Soor, passed a most creditable examination.'

3d Class 1st Division, Reading and Explanation.—'The 1st Division of the 3d Class consists of 28 boys, of whom 2 were absent during the examination. Two of the pupils, Greesh Chunder Mookerjea and Nilmadub Bose, appeared to the examiner to read uncommonly well, but the average proficiency of the class in reading was not remarkable. In explanation, about a third of the class acquitted themselves with credit.'

'In English Grammar half of the pupils succeeded in answering to the satisfaction of the examiner nearly all the questions. The most distinguished appeared to be Kally Kisto Bose, Soorgee Coomar Surbadheekarry and Gopal Chunder Mokerjea.'

'In Geography, a third of the class answered the questions correctly, and the remainder tolerably well except three boys, viz. Annundoprocas Gungoly, Jodunath Doss and Dinnonath Sen, who are quite unfit to be promoted, being much below their class-fellows in every subject.'

The examiner of the 3d Class 1st Division in Arithmetic observes — 'I proposed twelve questions to them, ranging

between Numeration and Compound Division, out of which all the students acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. None of the students appear to be much ahead of the others, but Greesh Chunder Mookerjea proved himself to be most expert in working the questions, and therefore most deserving of reward. Upon the whole this class appears to be perfectly and sufficiently taught.'

'The discipline of the 1st Section of the 3d Class is susceptible of improvement. There was much whispering in the class while it was being examined. The present master, Baneymadub, has had charge only a few months, and to this circumstance may be attributed much of the giddiness and propensity to talk apparent during the examination. There is nothing, the examiner thinks, to which the attention of the Master of this class ought to be more closely directed for sometime than its state in respect to discipline.'

3d Class 2d Division.—'The reading and explanation of the 3d Class 2d Division was very good indeed; the examiner was perfectly satisfied with it.'

'In Grammar also the pupils appear to great advantage; particularly Borrub Chunder Chatterjea, who answered correctly nearly every question in which his class-fellows failed. There was no examination in Geography, the class not having yet commenced the subject.'

The examiner in Arithmetic reports as follows:—'I examined the students of this class on Friday the 18th September, I gave them eleven questions ranging between Numeration and Compound Multiplication, in which they all acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Samachurn Biswas, although not so much superior to many others, did most of the questions, and therefore I think him most deserving of reward.'

'In conclusion, it appeared to the examiners that the 2d Division of the 3d class is taught by its present master, Coylas Chunder Bose, with very great care and success. It is also in a very good state of discipline.'

3d Class 3d Division.—'The 3d Division of the 3d Class, with the exception of about half a dozen boys, passed a very creditable examination in Reading and English Grammar. The following four boys are worthy of particular notice—Soorjonarain Bose, Khettro Mohun Gangooly, Herumb Chunder Dutt, and Debnath Saha.'

The examiner in Arithmetic observes:—'I examined this class on Saturday the 19th September. I gave them ten questions ranging between Numeration and Compound Subtraction.

in which all the students, except Baney Madhub Mullick, acquitted themselves satisfactorily. In fact there appears to be very little difference between Juggonauth Dutt and Jodoonath Ghose in point of real talent, but Jodoonath Dutt is more expert in working questions, and therefore I think him most deserving of reward. Upon the whole this class appears to be in a very satisfactory state.'

The examiner of the 4th Division of the 4th Class reports as follows:—

4th Class 1st Division.—'The boys read and explained correctly a passage from the 1st No. of the Prose Reader, part 2d. In spelling a larger number than usual failed. The Arithmetical questions, consisting of examples in all the simple rules, were worked correctly and in a given time. No boys entirely failed. This may be attributed partly to natural dullness and partly to irregularity of attendance.'

4th Class 2d Division.—'This class was examined in the Prose Reader No. 1, Part 1st, Spelling and simple rules of Arithmetic. The result was in every respect most satisfactory. There was not a single failure, and the state of the class is most creditable to the teacher Sreenath Bose.'

4th Class 3d and 4th Divisions.—'These divisions consist chiefly of boys who have been admitted during the year. The greater part of the 3d Division can read and explain any passage in the Easy Primer, and work sums in Addition and Subtraction.'

'On the whole, Mr. Jones adds, the result of the examination of the 2d and 4th classes examined by me may be considered as very satisfactory. I have reason to believe that the standard of acquirements in these classes has been considerably raised during the past year.'

Junior Department, Vernacular Examination.

15. The examination in Vernacular of the Junior Department was conducted by the Senior Pundit of the College, Petumber Surma, and the result appears to be satisfactory, though the examiner observes that the Pundits not having equal power with other teachers are unable to keep the pupils in proper subjection, while on the other hand the pupils seem indisposed to any effort for Vernacular study, because the rewards for proficiency in Vernacular are scanty.

Earl of Auckland's Prize.

16. The prize of 100 Rs. granted by the Earl of Auckland to the pupil of the Barrackpore School who shall have first obtained a Junior Scholarship at this Institution, has been awarded to Greesh Chunder Serkar.

17. The examination for Senior Scholarships and of candidates for insertion in the lists directed to be furnished by the Council of Education in accordance with the Resolution of Government, dated 10th October 1844, was held in the Town Hall, and that for the Junior Scholarship in the College.

Senior Scholarship Examination.

18. Twenty-two Students of the 1st class and 13 students of the 2d class of the Senior Department, were examined on the Senior Scholarship papers, and the performances of the competitors were examined by the following gentlemen—

Literature.—The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.

History.—The Hon'ble Sir H. W. Seton and D. Eliott, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—A. W. Christopher, Esq.

English Essay.—J. W. Colvile, Esq.

Vernacular Essay.—The Revd. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.

19. The examiners report—

Literature.—'I am well satisfied with the answers in Literature from the Hindu College this year.'

'The best answers are those of Isserchunder Mitter, whose number is 46.'

'The next are those of Gopal Loll Roy 43.'

'Three others are deserving of special mention. They are Dinobundoo Dey 42, Chooney Lall Goopto 40, Shama Churn Dutt 40.'

'I have arranged the best men in three classes of merit, and in each class in order of merit. Taking into consideration the extent of the papers and the strictness with which I have marked the answers, I think that those who have obtained $\frac{1}{5}$th of the full number of marks (100) have some merit, and accordingly 20 is the minimum for the 3d class.'

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Bengalee Essay.—'The Essays are generally very satisfactory. They give promise of the writers being able in future to express occidental ideas in elegant Bengali. Some of the Essayists I observe complain of the insufficient knowledge they possess of the antiquities of their own country, and therefore of the difficulty they experienced in writing on the theme prescribed. The remedy is in their own hands. The Essays of this year (with a few exceptions) do not contain so many gross orthographical blunders as I remember noticing last year. It is pleasing to dwell on this improvement: still since there are a few mistakes of the kind in almost every Essay, there is room for further improvement yet.'

20. The Committee observe that the Council of Education find themselves as yet unable to raise the number of marks required for obtaining and retaining Senior English Scholarships above the standard adopted last year, viz. $\frac{4}{10}$th of the maximum number of marks to retain Scholarships and $\frac{1}{3}$d of the maximum to gain them. The chief falling off during the present year has again been in the subjects of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. After a careful consideration of the probable cause of this continued failure, the Council seem to be inclined to attribute it chiefly to the pupils being too rapidly advanced from the junior to the senior standard, so that they are seldom, if ever, well grounded in the elementary subjects, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. In addition to this defect, those subjects, as well as Trigonometry, are seldom well taught in the Colleges under the control of the Council, being unavoidably assigned to teachers who are occupied with several other branches of study, and cannot be regarded as efficient Mathematical instructors. At Cambridge, they form the first year's course, and are taught by such men as Peacock and Whewell. The Council, the Committee understand, intend as early as possible to submit to the Government a proposal for removing the source of failure, which cannot fail, however, to continue to operate more or less injuriously while the present Senior Scholars remain in the Institution.

21. The performances of the Junior Scholarship competitors were examined by the following gentlemen—

English Grammar.—Mr. J. Kerr.
History.—Mr. W. Knighton.
Mathematics.—Mr. R. Thwaytes.
Geography.—Mr. L. Clint.
Translations.—Baboo Kissen Chunder Dutt.

The result of the Junior Scholarship examination has been highly satisfactory. All the Junior Scholarships allotted to this Institution have been taken up, and six more students were entitled to Junior Scholarships had there been vacancies.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.	Isserchunder Mitter, (Govt. S. retains,)	40
2.	Jugodishnath Roy, (ditto promoted,)	40
3.	Gopal Lall Roy, (ditto retains,)	40
4.	Hurogobind Sein, (ditto promoted,)	40
5.	Kaleeprosunno Dutt, (ditto ditto,)	40
6.	Dinobundoo Dey, (ditto retains,)	40
7.	Prossunnocoomar Surbadicary, (Raja of Burdwan S retains,)	40
8.	Bonomally Mitter, (Govt. S. promoted,)	30
9.	Rajkissore Ghose, (ditto ditto,)	30

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—*(Continued)*

10.	Samachurn Dutt, (Raja of Burdwan S. new,)	28	
11.	Lutchmun Set, (Tagore family S. promoted,)	22	
12.	Chooncelall Goopto, (Bird S. new,)	20	
13.	Radanath Bose, (Raja Gopeymohun S. promoted,)	18	
		—	426

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

14.	Modoosoodun Chatterjee, (Govt. S. retains,).....	8	
15.	Sreenath Doss, (ditto ditto,)	8	
16.	Greeschunder Sirkar, (ditto ditto,)	8	
17.	Haranchunder Banerjea, (ditto ditto,)	8	
18.	Debendernath Tagore, (ditto ditto,)	8	
19.	Rajchunder Dutt, (ditto ditto,)	8	
20.	Aushootosh Chatterjea, (ditto ditto,).....	8	
21.	Debendernath Chatterjea, (ditto new,).....	8	
22.	Mohendernath Pal, (ditto ditto,)	8	
23.	Prossunnocoomar Tagore, (ditto ditto,)	8	
24.	Omesh Chunder Mookerjea, (ditto ditto,)	8	
25.	Gopal Chunder Goopto, (Raja of Burdwan S. new,)	8	
26.	Ramanath Haldar, ...	8	
		—	104
			530
	Vacant 2 Senior Scholarships of 12 Rs. each, (exclusive of the Ryan Testimonial Scholarship, the funds for which are not yet available,)		24
			554

So that not only the whole of the Scholarships allotted to this Institution, with the exception of one Senior Scholarship of the value of 12 Rs. have been taken up, but five more students, viz.

Poornochunder Mitter,	Koylas Chunder Ghose,
Seetanath Ghose,	and
Mohendernath Roy,	Gunganarain Bose

were also qualified for Junior Scholarships, had there been vacancies; a result declared by the Council of Education to be in every way creditable to the Institution.

22. The number of marks required for giving admission to the Council of Education's lists has in like manner been kept down to that adopted last year; so that one-half of the maximum required entitles a competitor to be placed in the first class, and one-third in the second. The following were candidates for insertion in the lists directed to be furnished by the Council—

Isserchunder Mitter,	S. S.	4th year.
Gopal Lall Roy,.....	„	4th year.
Denobundoo Dey,...	„	5th year.
Bonomally Mitter,...	„	4th year.
Sibnarain Dutt,.....	„	1st year.

They have obtained respectively the following marks—

Isserchunder Mitter, ...	164	9
Gopal Lall Roy,.....	146	0
Denobundoo Dey, ...	140	4
Bonomally Mitter,.....	137	6
Sibnarain Dutt, ...	113	7

according to the rule laid down above, they will be classed as follows, in the order of their respective examinations—

1st Class or Grade—Isserchunder Mitter.
2d Class or Grade—Gopal Lall Roy.
Denobundoo Dey.
Bonomally Mitter.
Sibnarain Dutt.

Lord Hardinge's Prize.

23. With reference to the result of the Senior Scholarship examination, the Right Honorable Lord Hardinge's Prize of 200 Rs. in Books, has been awarded to Isser Chunder Mitter.

24. Upon the examination in Moral Philosophy, the Hon. Mr. Cameron reported—

"The examination in Moral Philosophy this year has been very satisfactory, and shews both that Mr. Kerr must have taken great pains with the class, and that his endeavours must have been seconded by much industry and intelligence on the part of the students.

I award the Gold Medal to Gopal Lall Roy, and the Silver Medal to Issur Chunder Mitter. I must observe, however, that there are several other sets of answers so nearly equal in merit to his, that I have had great difficulty in deciding between them."

The questions and replies of the Medallists are contained in the Appendix.

25. The examination for the Prize of the Gold Medal offered by the Council of Education for the greatest progress made during the year in the knowledge attained from the study of Books in the Library, has been for the first time conducted by the Principal, and the result is reported as follows:—

"On receiving the orders of the Committee to conduct the examination, I called upon those students who wished to compete for the prize to give in lists of the Library books they had read during the last twelve months. I then looked over these lists, and struck out all class books, novels, and other works which I deemed unsuitable for the occasion. Subsequently the Librarian furnished me with a statement shewing the date when each book was taken out and returned; which enabled me to

strike off one or two of the candidates, and still further to reduce the number of books on which the remaining candidates were to be examined. The following are the candidates, and the books in which they were respectively examined:

"*Juggodish Nath Roy, 1st Class.*—Tytler's General History, Potter's Æschylus, ditto Sophocles and ditto Euripides.

"*Hurrochunder Dutt, 1st Class*—Tytler's General History, Sir W. Scott's Poems, Richardson's Literary Leaves, Tragedy of Douglas.

"*Choony Lall Goopto, 2d Class*—Mackintosh's Ethical Philosophy.

"*Jadub C. Mullick, ditto.*—Schlegel's Philosophy of History.

"*Bhuggobutty C. Bose, ditto.*—Alison's French Revolution.

"On entering upon the examination, it soon became apparent that the contest would be chiefly between the two first named students, Juggodish and Hurrochunder, who both professed a greater number of books than the other candidates, and appeared to have read them with more attention. Accordingly I prepared to examine Juggodish and Hurrochunder with the utmost possible care; and for this purpose drew out suitable questions on paper, to be answered orally.

"The general impression on my mind is that Juggodish Nath Roy passed the most satisfactory examination. I confess that his minute acquaintance both with the Greek Tragedies and Tytler's History surprised me. It was difficult to touch on a single point in either, for which he was not fully prepared. If the Committee are satisfied with the number of books read, I can speak in the most unhesitating manner of the care and minute attention with which they have been read, which I consider more than sufficient to entitle Juggodish to the Library Medal. In Tytler's History, the only work which the two candidates had read in common, the superiority of Juggodish over Hurrochunder was manifest. The latter did not shine in this subject; but it is due to him to state, that he passed an extremely good examination in Scott's Poems and the Tragedy of Douglas."

The prize has been awarded by the Council of Education to Juggodish Nath Roy.

Mr. Seton Karr's Prize.

26. Mr. Seton Karr's Prize of 50 Rupees for proficiency in Political Economy, has been awarded by consent of the Donor to Isserchunder Mitter. Mr. Lewis, the late Head Master of this Institution.

having nearly completed an extensive course of instruction in that science previous to his appointment to Dacca, the students who received the instruction passed an examination in July last, and the answers of these noted in the margin* were considered good, and submitted for re-examination to the Hon'ble the President and Mr. Seton Karr.

1. Isserchunder Mitter.
2. Gopal Lall Roy.
3 Sibnaram Dutt
4. Bonomally Mitter.
5. Greeshchunder Mitter.

Certificates.

27. The usual certificates of proficiency were granted to the undermentioned students, Scholarship-holders, who have left the College during the year.

1. Nobin Chunder Paulit.
2. Kissen Chunder Ghose.
3. Sama Churn Bose
4. Gonesh Chunder Chowdry.
5. Gourdass Bysac.

Library.

28. The Library is in good condition; several valuable standard works have been added to it during the year. As usual it continues to be well frequented by the students, and books are taken out in great numbers for study at home. The Librarian, Saroda Persaud Ghose, having obtained a Moonsiff's appointment, Kylas Chunder Mokerjea, an ex-student of this Institution, has been appointed Librarian. A clock has been purchased for the Committee-room.

Building.

29. The building is in good condition. The railing of the south front, noticed in the 50th para. of the last report, has been completed. An abstract of the Building Fund Account is annexed in the margin: the ultimate deficiency will be charged in the contingent bill. The floor of the two new wings require to be paved with Chunar stone, the estimated cost of which is Company's Rupees 1718-12; and the western building is to be fitted up as a Theatre for Lectures, the estimate of the expence of which has not yet been ascertained; but in consequence of the Committee not being in a position to meet these disbursements out of the savings of the building fund, an application to Government for a special grant out of the undrawn portion of the assignments to this Institution from the Parliamentary Grant will be necessary.

Balance on hand as stated in the 50th para. of the last report, ...	1437	0	4
Twelve Months rent of Patshala premises, at 53-5-3, ...	639	15	0
Interest on money lent out,.....	33	11	0
	2110	10	4
Mr. Rose's Bill,.....	2467	4	3
Deficiency,.....	356	9	11

Schooling Fees.

30. As contemplated in the 54th para. of the last report, the Committee have modified the charge of Schooling fees as follows—

Students in the Institution up to 30th April 1846, both in the Senior and Junior Departments, will continue to pay monthly,..... Co.'s Rs. 5 5 3

Students admitted or promoted subsequently, are to pay as follows—

Senior Department monthly, ... 6 0 0
Junior Department, &c.,..... 5 0 0
Payable in advance.

Students admitted since November 1845, for to pay their Class Books besides the Schooling fee.

The fee of the College Department when organised, has been fixed at monthly,.....Co.'s Rs. 10 0 0

Finance.

31. The Finance of the College is in a flourishing state, the collections of Schooling fees enabling the Committee to meet the disbursements without drawing to the full extent of assignment allotted to this Institution out of the Parliamentary Grant. An abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements is annexed in the margin.

Collection of Schooling Fees, &c.,...,..	33,890	3	3			
Drawn from Education Fund on account of General Disbursement,.....	21,502	12	1			
Book allowance,.....	2,690	1	4			
Less Books sold,.....	148	9	0			
				2,541	8	4
Prizes,.....				230	0	0
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's salary,.....	263	5	4			
				24,537	9	9
Total Disbursements,...				58,427	13	0

Book allowance.

32. The Book allowance of 100 Rs. to this Institution is insufficient, especially as the majority of the students are supplied with class books free of cost. The College is considerably in debt to the Government Book Agent on that account, as the annexed Abstract in the margin would shew.

Books supplied from 1st May to 31st October,.....	1,355	6	4			
In November,.....	771	0	0			
				2,126	6	4
Balance 30th April 1846, ...	314	5	3			
Allowance from 1st May to 31st Dec.,	800	0	0			
Books sold,.....	119	0	0			
				1,233	5	3
Balance against the College,...				893	1	1

33. At the recommendation of the Council of Education, Mr. Harraden has been permitted to establish a Class of Music, perfectly voluntary both as respects fees and attendance.

Music Class.

34. Under the arrangement sanctioned by Government on the 20th October 1841, Messrs. B. J. Colvin and E. A. Samuells have been elected by the Council of Education, Members of the Committee of Management, in the room of the late Mr. Lyall and the Hon'ble Mr. Millett. Mr. Colvin, in consequence of departure from Calcutta, has been since obliged to resign his seat. There are two more vacancies in the body of the Committee by the death of Baboos Ram Comul Sen and Dwarkanath Tagore.

Vacancies in the Management.

35. The conduct of the instructive establishment and Scholarship-holders, as well as of the students generally, has been satisfactory.

Conduct of Masters, &c.

36. The Institution continues to be held in the highest estimation by the native community.

Estimation.

PATSHALLA.

37. The number of students on the roll on 31st December 1846, amounted to 197, against 162 of the same date 1845. Average attendance 120 against 132 of the former year.

Attendance.

38. The Instructive Establishment is complete.

Instructive Establishment.

39. The annual examination of the pupils was conducted by Prankrishna Vidya Sagor, 4th Professor of Grammar Sanscrit College, between the 9th and 18th Sept. last, and the result is reported to be satisfactory.

Annual Examination.

40. As an encouragement to the Vernacular study, one of the students (Sreenarayen Dutt,) who passed a good examination last year, has been promoted to the Hindoo College as a free student.

Promotion.

41. An abstract of a return of progress is annexed.

Return of Progress.

Class.	Very good.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.
1	4	2	2	3	11
2	4	3	4	7	18
3	2	4	7	9	22
4	4	5	10	8	27
5	3	5	11	6	25
6	5	3	13	5	26
7	5	5	9	10	29
	27	27	56	48	168

Finance.							
Collection of Schooling fees, &c.,				1,019	9	3
Drawn from Education Fund on account of General Disbursement,		1,109	0	9			
Prizes,		20	0	0			
		1,129	0	9			
Deduct Surplus by sale of books sold,	77 10						
Received,	72 1						
	5	9	0	1,123	7	9
				2,143	1	0

42. Statements of the Receipts and Disbursements, and of the Book allowance are noted in the margin.*

Conduct of Masters, &c.

43. The conduct of the Superintendent and Teachers has been satisfactory.

School Society's School.

Attendance.

44. The number of students on the Roll on the 31st December 1846, is as follows:

Pay Students,	350
Free Ditto,	137
Total,	487

against 495 of the same date of 1845. Average attendance 401 against 397 of the former year.

45. The instructive establishment is complete, but requires remodelling, as hinted by the Committee in the 76th para. of the last Report. The subject will be taken into consideration as soon as the debt due to Government, and the balance due to the Builder for the building of the new school house, both noted in the margin, are liquidated.

Institution established.			
Advance from the Education Fund, Co.'s Rs.	6,000	0	0
Repaid,	1,900	0	0
Balance due to Government,	4,100	0	0
Estimate of the new Building,	9,260	6	6
Paid to the Builder,	8,000	0	0
Balance due to the Builder,	1,260	6	6

Visitor.

46. In consequence of the promotion of Mr. R. Jones, the late Visitor of this Institution, in June last, the superintendence of the school has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. Kerr, Principal of the Hindu College, as a temporary arrangement.

Schooling Fees.

47. The schooling fee has been raised, as contemplated in the 76th para. of the last Report, to the following scale, payable in advance.

The students admitted before 1st May 1846, will continue to pay monthly, ... 1 Rupee.
Students admitted or promoted to the 1st and 2d classes from 1st May 1846, to pay monthly, 3 Rupees.
Students admitted to the lower classes from 1st May 1846, to pay monthly, ... 2 Rupees.

48. The collection of Schooling fees has increased, and the Finance of the Institution is in a satisfactory position, as the annexed Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements would shew.

Finance.						
Collection of Schooling Fees, &c.,				4,514	2	3
Drawn from Education Fund on account of fixed allowance at 522-8 per month,	6,270	0	0			
Book allowance,	530	10	0			
Less Books sold,	22	2	6			
	508	8	6			
Prizes,	60	0	0			
				6,838	8	6
Disbursements,	7,833	8	10	11,352	10	9
Paid to the Education Fund in further liquidation of the advance of 6080 Rs.,	1,200	0	0			
				9,033	8	10

Visit.

49. Dr. Mouat visited the school on the 29th July last; and the following is an extract from his report:—

"I again remarked the very crowded and unwholesome appearance of the school; but this cannot be remedied until the new building shall be completed, which I think ought to be hurried on as fast as possible.

"I also remarked the very unsuitable place and improper manner in which the Library is kept. The verandah is very badly protected from the weather by a few mats; most of the books are kept in a couple of almirahs tumbling to pieces from attacks of white ants, and the remainder are allowed to be scattered upon an exposed table."

"The Masters also are in the habit of keeping their turbans on the tops of the books, a dirty and improper practice.

"I asked a few questions of two or three of the classes, and was pleased with the general promptitude and correctness of their answers."

Library.

50. The Library has been removed to the Hindu College premises as a temporary arrangement, and two new teak almirahs have been purchased for keeping the books.

Annual General Examination.

51. The General Annual Examination was held in September last, and was conducted by Messrs. Rees, Halford and Banymadub Banerjea of the Hindu College, and their reports run as follows:

Mr. Rees reports—"Having conducted the Mathematical examination of the three senior classes of the School Society's School, it gives me pleasure to report that I find the pupils of all these classes well grounded, particularly in Geometry. In Algebra there was an apparent falling off from the progress of former years; but this was owing to the absence of twelve of the best students who underwent a separate examination along with the Junior Scholarship candidates of the Hindu College."

Mr. Halford reports—"The first three classes were examined in oral reading, Literature, Grammar, History and Geography. All without exception failed in parsing a passage selected from the Poetical Reader No. 3, as also in one of the Geographical questions, but their answers were very fair on the average.

"Down to the 10th class, I found the oral reading and explanation of the boys somewhat better than I expected, and their replies in many cases showed much originality."

Scholarship Examination.

52. Eleven Students of the 1st class competed for the four Junior Scholarships allotted to this institution, and were examined simultaneously with the Hindu College competitors.

53. Although none of the competitors has gained a scholarship, yet this being the first year in which they have competed; the result is creditable to all except the two last candidates: the general failure is in Geography, to which the attention of the Visitor will be directed.

Promotion.

54. There being nine vacancies in the Hindu College, the undermentioned eight meritorious students have been promoted to that institution, in conformity to the rules of the school—

		Yrs.	Mths.			
1 Sarodapersad Banerjea,	age	15	3	marks obtained in S. E.		131½
2 Mohes Chunder Ghose,	"	*14	8	"	"	131½
3 Bhugobuty Churn Mokerjea,.....	"	15	6	"	"	129
4 Khetter Mohun Ghose,	"	15	5	"	"	123½
5 Omes Chunder Mitter,	"	14	8	"	"	116½
6 Kalydoss Doss, ...	"	14	0	"	"	115
7 Sreeputy Mokerjea, ...	"	14	6	"	"	111
8 Doorgadoss Day, ...	"	15	6	"	"	111

the principle of the promotion being poverty combined with merit.

Conduct of Masters.

55. The conduct of the teachers and the pupils have been satisfactory, and the school keeps up fully its reputation and popularity. But the Visitor has observed with regret, that the Head Master's health is not always good, which prevents him from taking

that active part in superintending the Assistant Masters, which is necessary to the full efficiency of the school.

56. The new building of the School house has not yet been completed, but it is hoped that it will be finished in a month or two. The Government have been pleased to permit the old iron railings taken off from the Sanscrit College premises, to be used for the building; which may cause some decrease in the Builder's estimate of the cost. An Abstract Statement of the Building Fund accounts is noted in the margin.

Building.

Estimated Cost,.....				9,260	6	6
Advanced from the Education Fund,	6,000	0	0			
Private Subscription, ...	1,820	0	0			
Interest on money lent out,.	288	15	0			
				8,108	15	0
Balance to be provided from the surplus Schooling Fees,.....				1,151	7	6
Due to the Builder, ...	1,260	6	6			
Cash on hand,.....	108	15	0			
Co.'s Rs...	1,151	7	6			

POSTSCRIPT.

Since this report was written, His Highness the Nawab Nazim paid a visit to the Hindu College, and bestowed a donation of 50 Goldmohurs on this Institution, and a similar sum on the Sanscrit College, and expressed a wish that the amount should be distributed in gold as follows:

20 Goldmohurs to the Senior Department of this Institution as Prizes for an Essay on a subject given by His Highness,—"The best mode of encouraging the pursuit of learning for its own sake."

30 Ditto to the Junior Department for general proficiency in the different classes, at the rate of Goldmohurs 3 to the higher, and 2 to the lower classes.

20 Ditto to the Nyaya Class of the Sanscrit College, as Prizes for an Essay upon a subject to be given by the Examiner of the Institution.

10 Ditto to the Smriti Class of ditto as Prizes for ditto ditto.

20 Ditto to the Junior Classes for general proficiency at the same ratio as that proposed for the Junior Department of the Hindu College, and that the Prizes are not to be reserved for the next year, but awarded as soon as arrangements could be made for the purpose.

The necessary arrangement for carrying into effect His Highness's wishes, will be made immediately after the annual distribution of Scholarships and Prizes.

Government Sanscrit College.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Establishment on the 31st December, 1846.

Russomoy Dutt—*Secretary.*
Ishwarchandar Sarma—*Assistant Secretary.*
Taranath Sarma—*Professor of Vyakarana 1st Class.*
Dwarakanath Sarma—*Professor of Vyakarana 2d Class.*
Ramgovind Sarma—*Professor of Vyakarana 3d Class.*
Prancrishna Sarma—*Professor of Vyakarana 4th Class.*
Madanmohan Sarma—*Professor of Sahitya.*
Premchandar Sarma—*Professor of Alankar.*
Yogadhyan Sarma—*Professor of Jyotish.*
Joynarayan Sarma—*Professor of Nyaya.*
Bharatchandar Sarma—*Professor of Smriti.*
Russiclall Sen—*Head Master, English Class.*
Shyamacharn Sircar—*Second Master, English Class.*
Ramdhun Gangooly—*English Writer.*
Grishchandar Sarma—*Librarian.*

The roll on the 31st December 1846 exhibits the number of students as follow:

1st Grammar Class, ...	30	
2d Ditto	41	
3d Ditto	41	
4th Ditto	79	
	—	191
Sahitya Class, ...		36
Alankar Class, ...		14
Nyaya Class, ...		10
Smriti Class,...		11
Total, ...		262

against 188 of the same date of 1845. Of the above number attending Jyotish Class 33—English Class 59. Average

attendance in the Sanscrit Department 146—against 118 of the former year. In the English Department 35 against 41 of the former year.

Daily Average Attendance of the Students of the Government Sanscrit College, from 1st January to 31st December 1846.

January 1846.	February 1846.	March 1846.	April 1846.	May 1846.	June 1846.	July 1846.	August 1846.	September 1846.	October 1846.	November 1846.	December 1846.	Average daily attendance for the whole year.
182	150	136	130	134	149	188	154	128	73	150	174	1748 $145\frac{4}{12}$
						English Class.						
42	41	33	30	33	40	33	36	33	17	36	46	420 35

2. The arrangement contemplated in the 3d paragraph of the last report for the establishment of a fourth division of the Grammar Class, was completed on the 19th of May last. Prancrishna Vidyasagur has been appointed Professor to take charge of that division.

3. The Institution has suffered severe loss by two casualties during the year, viz. the death of Rammanikya Vidyalankar, the Assistant Secretary, in March, and of Joygopal Tarkalankar, the Professor of Sahitya, in April last. These individuals were Pundits of great eminence, and the loss has been more severely felt, because orthodox Pundits of such high reputation and talents being generally unwilling to take service, could not be prevailed upon, under the present uncertain system of bestowing appointments, to offer themselves as candidates and compete for such appointments.

4. The vacancies however have been very satisfactorily filled up by the appointment of two of the most distinguished ex-students of this Institution, viz. Ishwarchander Vidyasagor to the post of the Assistant Secretary, and Madanmohan Tarkalankar to the Sahitya chair.

5. The limit of the time of study in the College has been extended from twelve to fifteen years, and regulated as follows:

Class.	Former limit. Years.	Present limit. Years.
Vyakarana,	4	4
Sahitya,	2	2
Alankar,	2	1
Nyaya,	4	2
Smriti,	3	3
	15	12

6. Some modifications have been made in the routine and subjects of instruction. The great number of simultaneous separate lessons in all the four divisions of the Grammar class have been reduced and regulated in each division to an uniform system; the study of Gone and Amaracosha has been sanctioned in the Grammar class; the number of sections in the Sahitya class has been reduced; and the study of Tithee Tatwa, or any other of the 28 Tatwas of Rughoomandana has been permitted in the Smriti class.

7. The influx of pupils to the Grammar class has been so great that the roll of the 4th division of the class now contains the names of 79 boys. This circumstance will render additional accommodation and establishment for a fifth division necessary.

8. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koonjobehary Chaterjea has been appointed by Government to give medical advice to the professors, students, and establishment of the Institution.

9. The works on General Literature and Arithmetic noted in the margin being out of print, the Government has been pleased to sanction a subscription for 200 copies of each, at the prices appended opposite; and Yogadhyan Misra, the Professor of Mathematics, has undertaken the reprint, with the assistance of other Professors of the College. The reprint of Lilavati has been completed, and 200 copies have been received.

Magha at 10 Rs. per copy.
Bharavi at 4 „ do
Lilavati at 1-8 „ do.

10. On the 12th of May last, four students of the Smriti class, viz. Priyanath, Bholanath, Joygopal and Harishchandra, were examined by Colonel Riley, examiner of candidates for the situation of Law Officers, according to the provisions of Regulation XI. of 1826, and Act V. of 1845 and obtained certificates of qualification by eminent knowledge of the Hindu

Law, to hold the office of Hindu Law Officer in any of the established Courts of Judicature.

11. The general annual examination of the Grammar class, and of those students of the higher classes who were unfit to compete for scholarships, was held at the College in September last, and conducted by the Professor of Nyaya and the Assistant Secretary.

12. The following is a translation of the examiners' report: "According to your order we have examined all the pupils of the Grammar class and those of the other classes who were unfit to compete for scholarships. We derived very great pleasure by observing the excellence of study and steady proficiency of the pupils of the Grammar class. By the result of this examination, the great labour, particular zeal and eminence of the professors to impart instruction have become manifest. Among them Dwarakanath Vidyabhooshana, the Professor of the second division, is most praiseworthy."

"The uncommon proficiency of Doorgaprasanna Sarma, a pupil of the first division, renders him deserving of particular praise and reward. Of the students of other classes only two of the Sahitya class were present at the examination."

13. The Scholarship examination was held at the College in September last, and conducted by Major G. T. Marshall, Secretary to the College of Fort William.

14. There were eighteen competitors for senior scholarships, and twenty-four for junior scholarships.

15. The performances of the competitors were also examined by Major G. T. Marshall, who reports as follows:—

"The following students are entitled to retain their first class senior scholarships of 20 Rupees per mensem, viz. Srishchandra, Rajkrishna, (out-student) and Chundermohan,—Tarasanker is entitled to be promoted from the 2nd class scholarship which he now holds, to a 1st class senior scholarship of 20 Rs. a month.

"The following students deserve to retain their 2nd class senior scholarships of 15 Rupees a month, viz. Priyanath, Kaliprasanna, Joygopal, Jadunath and Harinath. The following deserve to be promoted from the junior scholarships which they now hold to 2nd grade senior scholarships of 15 Rupees a month, viz. Madhavchunder and Ramkrishna. Brajomohan is entitled to a 2nd grade senior scholarship of 15 Rupees per mensem. Romanath and Ramnarayan are worthy to retain the junior scholarships they at present hold. Janukeynath, a junior scholarship holder, having been detected in unfair practices during the examination, ought to be deprived of his scholarship.

"The following students of the junior department are worthy to retain the junior scholarships which they at present hold, viz. Jagamohan, Greeschander, Chandrakanto, Haranand 1st, and Holadhur (out-student). The following who at present hold no scholarships are deserving of junior scholarships, viz. Oomeschunder, Harilall, Beereshwar, Rajbullub, Bijoychunder, Govindchunder, Gopal Govind and Kailashchunder. If the sentence of deprivation above recommended in the case of Janukeynath be sanctioned, there will be another vacancy of a junior scholarship, in which case Ramnarayan is entitled to succeed. The acquirements of Haranand 2nd, and Lokenath, come up to the standard for junior scholarships, but no vacancies remain.

"The general proficiency displayed by the junior department is on this occasion very satisfactory, as will be observed by the high number gained in each department by a large proportion of the candidates; their performances in Grammar are very striking and very pleasing, as it proves that the laying of a good foundation is duly attended to. The senior department though not deserving of the credit of the junior, appears however to be improving. A careful arrangement of the various studies of the pupils so that the different subjects may not interfere with each other, should be thoroughly and strictly carried out, in order to display the full effects of this system of education, the standard of acquirement in which is confessedly high and difficult, and demands great attention to order and discipline.

"The Assistant Secretary consulted me some time ago on a plan of study which he had prepared at a great sacrifice of time and labour. The suggestions therein contained appeared to me highly judicious, and the scheme altogether seemed well adapted to produce order, to save time, and to secure to each subject of study the degree of attention which it deserves: as such I would beg strongly to recommend the Council to give it a trial. If I am not much mistaken, the result would prove highly satisfactory."

The report referred to by Major Marshall, was prepared by direction of, and mostly from data furnished by, the Secretary to the College, by whom the chief recommendations contained in it, which accorded with his expressed views, have already been submitted to and approved of by the Council of Education, and are contained in the introductory portion of this report.

16. In accordance with the recommendation of the examiner, the following appropriation of scholarships has been made for the year 1846-47, i. e. from 1st October 1846 to 30th September 1847.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1st Grade.

1.	Srishchunder (retains,)	20	
2.	Chandermohun (ditto,)	20	
3.	Tarasanker, (promoted,)	20	
4.	Rajkrishna (out-student, retains,)	20	
		—	80

2nd Grade.

5.	Priyanath (retains,)	15	
6.	Joygopal (ditto,)	15	
7.	Kaliprasanna (ditto,)	15	
8.	Harinath (ditto,)	15	
9.	Jadunath (ditto,)	15	
10.	Modhavchunder (promoted,)	15	
11.	Ramkrishna (ditto,)	15	
12.	Brajamohun (new,)	15	
		—	120
			200

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

13.	Romanath (retains,)	8	
14.	Jagamohan (ditto,)	8	
15.	Chandrakant (ditto,)	8	
16.	Greeshchander (ditto,)	8	
17.	Haranand 1st (ditto,)	8	
18.	Ramnarayan (ditto,)	8	
19.	Beereshwar (new,)	8	
20.	Rajabullub (ditto,)	8	
21.	Bijoychunder (ditto,)	8	
22.	Govindchunder (ditto,)	8	
23.	Gopal Govind (ditto,)	8	
24.	Kailashchunder (ditto,)	8	
25.	Oomeschunder (ditto,)	8	
26.	Harilal (ditto,)	8	
27.	Ramnarayan (ditto,)	8	
28.	Holadhur (out-student, retains,)	8	
		—	128
			328

so that the whole of the scholarships allotted to the Institution has been taken up, and two more students (Haranand 2d and Lokenath) were entitled to junior scholarships if there had been

vacancies—only one student (Janukeynath) forfeited his junior scholarship.

17. Major Marshall also kindly undertook this year the duty of selecting a subject, and examining candidates for Mr. Cust's prize of 50 Rupees for the best Sanscrit Poetical Essay. The subject proposed was "Peace and War."

18. Nine candidates (Srishchunder, Tarasanker, Kaliprasanna, Ramnarayan, Priyanath, Jadunath, Modhavchunder, Harinath, and Brajamohun,) were examined, and the examiner reported as follows:

"I am of opinion that Srishchunder is entitled to the prize. Tarasanker the 2d in merit, deserved great credit, and was not far behind the successful competitor. Kaliprasanna succeeded in producing the stipulated number of slokas (25), and they possess considerable merit. Ramnarayan's number of verses was also complete, and his performance was creditable. The remaining Essays were defective in quantity and inferior also as compositions, although not one was quite devoid of merit."

19. In accordance with the recommendation of the examiner, the Cust prize has been awarded to Srishchunder.

20. Certificates of proficiency according to the rules were granted to Bholanath, a senior scholarship-holder of the first grade, and to Modoosoodun, a junior scholarship-holder, who have left the College.

21. Small money prizes are directed to be awarded to the meritorious pupils of the Grammar class.

22. Three students of the English class, (viz. Priyanath, Gunganarayan and Doorgachurn,) competed for the junior scholarship allotted to this Institution with the Hindu College competitors, and a tabular statement of the result is annexed:

	Marks.
Gunganarayan Surma,	86
Doorgacburn Surma,	84
Priyanath Surma,	51

The whole number of marks allowed in all subjects combined was 300, of which one-half were necessary to gain a Junior English Scholarship. Not one has therefore been obtained, but the result is quite as much as could be expected from the very small portion of time devoted to the study of English.

23. The remainder of the English class was examined by Mr. William Knighton, assisted by Baboo Ishwarchunder

Saha, both of the Hindu College, and the examiner reports as follows:

"On Friday, the 18th September, I examined the four classes of the English Department of the Sanscrit College in the various subjects studied by them.

"The first class read with tolerable distinctness a portion of Goldsmith's History of Rome, but with that evident labour which betokens a want of facility in pronouncing our language. It was evident from their manner, that they had commenced the study of English when at too advanced an age to discard acquired habits of pronunciation. With the facts of Roman History, so far as they had read, they appeared to be familiar, although it appears to me that more attention might well have been bestowed upon the constitution of Roman society and the customs and habits of the inhabitants. However with their answering on this subject and on Grammar I was better pleased than with their manner of writing the Arithmetical questions given them, nor was their knowledge of Geography extensive or accurate; for this latter defect the want of the usual large school maps may perhaps account.

"The knowledge which the 2nd class possessed of the principles of Grammar and of the History of Bengal, was highly creditable to their instructor. In Arithmetic they have not advanced far, but in that which they professed to know, they appear to be well grounded, a much more satisfactory state of things for the examiner than when much is professed and little known. With the life and energy of the two lower classes, I was particularly pleased, and although much that they knew they appear not very well to understand, there is evidently a spirit of enquiry awakened in them, which ought to lead to rapid improvement. The fourth class particularly have their age and position very much in their favour, they have commenced when young, and it is to be hoped will be well grounded in the rudiments of their various studies ere they advance to the higher.

"On the whole, considering the slight attention paid by the youths of this department to their English studies, and taking also into consideration the small proportion of time allotted to them, as well as the age at which they have for the most part commenced the study of English, it appears to me that much has been done, although it cannot be disputed that much also remains to be done, before any of them can consider himself to have obtained an English education."

24. A statement of receipts and disbursements is noted at the foot.*

25. The general conduct of the Professors, English Masters, and of the Assistant Secretary, has been perfectly satisfactory.

Drawn from the Treasury,	17,092	13	10
Out of this sum paid Scholarships for October and November 1845,	484	9	4
Net sum for the year,	16,608	4	6
Drawn for small Prizes,	150	0	0
Ditto from the Government Book Agent, value of Books,	19	8	0
	16,777	12	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment,	13,162	1	1
Stipend,	23	15	2
Scholarships (months October and November not included,)	2,436	14	7
Money Prizes,	150	0	0
Contingent,	598	1	8
Extra Contingent,	52	4	0
Sanscrit Books purchased,	335	0	0
English Books,	19	8	0
	16,777	12	6

Calcutta Mudrussa.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Establishment.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Riley—*Secretary.*
Hafiz Ahmed Kubeer—*Native Assistant Secretary.*
Moulovee Mohamed Wujeeb—*Principal.*
Moulovee Busheerooddeen—*2nd Professor.*
Moulovee Noorool Huq—*3rd Ditto.*
Moulovee Mohamed Ibraheem—*4th Ditto.*
Moulovee Khadene Hossein—*1st Assistant Ditto.*
Moulovee Ujeeb Ahmed—*2nd Ditto.*
Moulovee Busheedoon Nubbee—*3rd Ditto*, (absent on sick leave.)
Moulovee Jowad Ulee—*4th Ditto, Offg. for Moulovee Busheedoon Nubbee.*
Moulovee Mooklesur Ruhman—*Offg. for Moulovee Jowad Ulee.*
Moulovee Ubdoor Ruhman—*Professor Government Regulations.*
Moulovee Ujeeb Ahmud—*Librarian.*
Mohamed Qadeer—*Mouzein*, (absent on sick leave.)
Hafiz Ahmud Kubeer Khuteeb—*Offg for Mohamed Qadeer.*

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Clinger—*Head Master.*
Moulovee Wuheedoon Nubbee—*Second Ditto.*
Mooktaram Pundit—*Bengalee Master.*
Mr. Jones—*Librarian.*

	Arabic Dept.	English Dept.	Bengalee Dept.
Number of admissions during the year 1846,	0	32	22
Ditto of dismissals, ...	18	20	0
Ditto of withdrawals, ...	15	4	0
Ditto of deaths.....	3	1	0
Ditto of Students who have completed their 7 years' study,.....	13	0	0
Ditto on the rolls ending 31st Dec. 1845,...	169	37	0
Ditto ditto on the 1st Dec. 1846, ...	105	42	30

During the past year Mr. W. Twentyman resigned the office of Head Master, to which Mr. Clinger, the Second Master, was appointed, and the latter was succeeded by Moulovee Wuheedoon Nubbee, a distinguished pupil of the Institution, who had held both English and Arabic scholarships.

The late Librarian, Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, was dismissed for inefficiency and neglect of duty, and Mr. Jones appointed to succeed him.

The Arabic scholarship examination was conducted by Lieut. Colonel Riley, whose report is subjoined, and was approved and confirmed by the Council of Education.

"I have the honor to state for the information of the Council of Education, that the Senior and Junior Scholarship examinations of the students of the Mudrussa College, Calcutta, of which I am Secretary generally, and Arabic Examiner particularly, were held in the Examination Hall of the Institution on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the last month (November) under my personal superintendence The different tests were fixed upon privately by myself in the Arabic Library, on the morning of each examination day, and such other measures were adopted as were calculated effectually to preclude the possibility of any thing being divulged before the proper time.

"2. Previous to the issue of the tests, the competing candidates were searched to ascertain if any individual had about him book or written paper; that done the roll was called. Doors of the Examination Hall were closed and bolted. Tests were produced and affixed to the walls, and each candidate having taken his own copy, all retired to their separate seats, and the work of the day commenced. They were all the time so employed under my immediate observation as well as that of the Native Assistant Secretary, Moulovee Hafiz Ahmed Kubeer, and the Arabic Book Librarian, Law Professor Moulovee Ujeeb Ahmed. When each competing candidate had finished his work, he personally delivered his test answers to me. I wrote his name on the back of his papers, took charge of them, and when all had finished, packed them up in an envelope under seal, and daily brought them away to my own safe custody.

"3. On the 9th day of November, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. was the first Junior Scholarship Examination (Arabic) holden. Subjects—General Literature, Law, and Arabic Composition. Number of competing candidates on both days (9th and 10th,) fifty-three, of which number, fifty were Mudrussa College students and three out-students.

"4. On the 10th day of November, at the same hours, was holden the second Junior Scholarship Examination (Arabic) Competing candidates as on the 9th. Subjects—Grammar, Syntax, Principles of Law and Algebra.

"5. On the 11th day of November, at the same hours, was the first Senior Scholarship Examination (Arabic) holden. Competing candidates in number, nineteen on both days, eighteen being Mudrussa College students and one out-student. Subjects—General Literature, Arabic Prose and Verse Translations, Arabic Composition.

"6. On the 12th day of November, at the same hours, was holden the second Senior Scholarship Examination (Arabic.) Subjects—Logic and Rhetoric, Mathematics, Principles of Law, Law

"7. Thus were the Mudrussa College scholarship examinations completed within the four days; and after a scrupulous examination of all and every—the test answers in all the different sciences, the translations from Arabic into Persian and Oordoo, and from Oordoo into Arabic, occupying of my time upwards of a week, without native assistance of any kind as unnecessary. I proceed to register claims for scholarships according to their different degrees of proficiency and attainment as evinced by their test answers in the under-written classification:

Arabic Senior Scholarships.

First Grade of Rupees 20 each.

1. Möökliseöör Ruhman.
2. Qumur Ulee.
3. Sheikh Ismutööl-lah.
4. Umeenööd-Deen (out-student.)

Second Grade of Rupees 15 each.

1. Ubdöör Ruhman.
2. Ubdööl Baree.
3. Mooneerood-Deen (Hooglavee.)
4. Humzuh Ullee.
5. Vulayut Hoosyn.
6. Dad Ullee.
7. Ubdoos Sumud.
8. Ju-fur Ullee.

Junior Scholarships at Rupees 8 each.

1. Moohummud Kamil.
2. Zuheerood-Deen.
3. Ju-jaz Uhmud.
4. Vujhool-lah.
5. Ubdoos Suttas.
6. Ubdool Ghunee.
7. Umjud Ullee.
8. Ubdool Qadeer.
9. Syud Rummeezood-Deen.
10. Vuleeyoon Nubee.
11. Mohummud Ismutool-lah.
12. Kumalood-Deen (Chutgamee.)
13. Moohummud Kashid.
14. Husun Ulee.
15. Ubdool Khaliq.
16. Ubdool Hyy (out-student.)

"8. Some of the junior scholarship-holders of last year (4 in number) have forfeited their scholarships—their test answers compared with others being defective and below the requisite standard. There are also other students who from their attainments in Arabic learning as elicited by this examination do merit junior scholarships, but the number being limited of late to junior sixteen, none could be awarded. If the number of junior scholarships were increased to twenty, or some of the scholarships (English Department in which for the last two years there has been neither senior nor junior scholarship-holder) were transferred to the Arabic Department, it would be gratefully acknowledged by the scholars, and would prove a further encouragement in their pursuit of this learning

"9. Copies of test exercises are herewith enclosed for printing, and are contained in the Appendix."

The general Arabic examinations were conducted by the several gentlemen whose names and reports are subjoined.

The Grammar class by Moulovee Yar Ulee, who furnished a tabular statement of the result, and recommended the following pupils for prizes:—

Nuho, 13*th Class.*

1st Class Prize, ... Ameerood Deen Uhmed.
2nd Class Prize, ... Wahedullah.
3rd Class Prize, ... Ruhman Bukhush.

14*th Class.*

1st Class Prize, ... Mohammud Jasur.
2nd Class Prize, ... Sooliman.

Suruf, 15*th Class.*

1st Class Prize, ... Munsur Uhmud.
2nd Class Prize, ... Mohummud Sadiq.
3rd Class Prize, ... Zeaood Deen.

16*th Class.*

1st Class Prize, ... Najmood Deen of 16th Class.

On the whole, the examination of this year is both creditable and satisfactory to the teachers, students and examiner.

Lieutenant Colonel Riley examined the students of general literature, and reported as follows, in addition to furnishing careful and elaborate tabular returns of the result of each individual's age, attendance, and proficiency:

"The students of general literature are in number 108, including stipendiary scholarship-holders, and consist of six divisions under six Professors, each division being sub-divided into two classes, as per annual returns furnished by the several Professors, translations of which in English are herewith enclosed.

"The 1st division under the lectures of Moulovee Mohommud Wujeeb, Principal, contains 21 students, divided into two classes, the 1st and 2d; of these 13 being stipendiary scholars, who intending to compete at the scholarship examinations, were not examined on this occasion. Three students of the 1st class whose book of study had been Dewan Mootunubbee were tested in that work. They have made satisfactory progress, and are deserving of commendation; but have not yet acquired that degree of proficiency in this division to entitle them to prizes. Five students of the 2d class were examined in their book of study 'Tareekh Tymooree.' They read fluently, and explained correctly the passages selected. Ukrum Ulee is most in advance of the students of this class, and I recommend him for a 2d class prize of rupees 6.

"The 2d division comprises 17 students, (including 1 stipendiary,) divided into two classes, the 3d and 4th; Lecturer, Moulovee Busheerood Deen—Book of Study 'Subquh Mooqulluquh.' This division gave a creditable examination. The best students are Ali Russool and Ubdool Futtah, both deserving a 3d class prize of rupees 5 each.

"The 3d division has 19 students, (including 6 stipendiaries,) divided into two classes, the 5th and 6th; Lecturer, Moulovee Noorool Huq—Book of Study 'Nufhutool Yumun.' The students of this division who stood examination read with fluency, and translated correctly the passages they were tested in, and are much on a par with each other.

Mohommud Mooslem and Mohommud Busheerood Deen, I consider, merit 4th class prizes of four rupees each.

"The 4th division contains 14 students, (including 6 stipendiaries,) divided into two classes, the 7th and 8th; Lecturer, Moulovee Mohommud Ibraheem—Book of Study 'Ulf Lyluh vu lyluh.' The students of this division read and explained with different degrees of accuracy the passages given them. Ubdool Qadeer of Chittagong, and Ameenoollah, are the most proficient, and are recommended, the former for a prize of the 3rd class, rupees 5, and the latter for a 2nd class prize of rupees 6.

"The 5th division consists of 18 students, of whom 3 are stipendiaries, divided into two classes, the 9th and 10th; Lecturer, Moulovee Khadem Hooseyn—Book of Study 'Ikhwanoos Sufa.' The examination of this division was very satisfactory. The students read and translated without hesitation the passages they were examined in. I recommend Rumalood Deen for a 3d class prize of rupees 5, and Umjud Ulee, Saadut Ulee, Usud Ulee, Ubdoor Suttar, Mohummud Yaseen, Hiduyut Ulee, Uhmudollah, Mohummud Ulee and Ubdoor Ruhman of Hansee, for 4th class prizes of rupees 4 each.

"In the 6th and last division there are 18 students, 1 stipendiary, divided into two classes, the 11th and 12th; Lecturer, Moulovee Ujeeb Uhmud—Book of Study 'Ujubool Oojab.' This division gave also a creditable examination, and its prize students are Mohammud Wazeer, Khoreshed Hooseyn, Roushun Ulee, Moofuzzul Hooseyn, Fuzloor Ruhman, Moorhunuf Ulee and Nadiroor Zuman, rupees 4 each.

"On the whole, the annual examination in this branch of science is creditable, both to teachers and students; but as in English so also in Arabic, it is desirable that general literature should be constantly attended to in conjunction with Mahomedan law and other graver studies of an exclusive character, in order that every such scholar may, while in pursuit of some particular science, be never found deficient in that kind of general reading in the Arabic language of prose and verse compositions, which may qualify him to be equal in conversation and in writing to learned Arabians of the present day."

The examination of the Law classes was conducted by Moulovee Ubdoor Baree, who reported:

"As requested, I have the honor to state, that on Saturday, the 1st, Monday, the 3d, and Tuesday, the 4th of August last, I superintended the examination of the classes of Law Department as per list furnished by the Professors, viz.

Moulovee Mohommud Wujeeb—*Principal.*
" Busheerood Deen—*2nd Professor.*
" Noorool Huq—*3rd Professor.*
" Mohommud Ibrabeem—*4th Professor.*
" Khadem Hooseyn—*1st Assistant Ditto.*
" Ujeeb Uhmud—*2nd Ditto ditto.*

The result of which I have embodied in the same list. The number of students I have considered as deserving of prizes is—

1st Class Prize,.....	Ubdool Huq, of Burdwan, of 2nd class.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Ukrum Ulee, of 2nd class.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Mohommud Ukbur, of 1st class
3rd Class Prize,.....	Qumur Ulee, of 1st class. These four students belonged to Moulovee Mohommud Wujeeb, Principal.

1st Class Prize,.....	Ali Russool, of 3rd class.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Unwurood Deen, of 3rd class.
3rd Class Prize,.....	Uleemood Deen, of 4th class. These three belonged to Moulovee Busheerood Deen, 2nd Professor.
1st Class Prize,.....	Velayet Hooseyn, of 7th class.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Ameenoollah, of 8th class
2nd Class Prize,.....	Ubdool Luteef, of Jessur, ditto.
3rd Class Prize,.....	Ubdool Qadeer, of Chittagong, ditto. These four belonged to Moulovee Mohommud Ibraheem, 4th Professor.
1st Class Prize,.....	Ubdoos Suttar, of 9th class.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Saadut Ulee, of ditto.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Ubdool Ruhman of Hansee, of 10th class.
3rd Class Prize,.....	Nushakelee, of 10th class.
3rd Class Prize,.....	Uhmudoollah, ditto. These five students belonged to Moulovee Khadem Hooseyn, 1st Assistant Professor.
1st Class Prize,.....	Mohommud Wuzeer, of 11th class.
2nd Class Prize,.....	Roushun Ulee, of ditto.
3rd Class Prize,.....	Furjam Ulee. of ditto. These three students belonged to Moulovee Ujeeb Uhmud, 2nd Assistant Professor, and on the whole the examination of this year is both creditable and satisfactory to the teachers, students, and examiner."

The examination in Arithmetic and Geometry was conducted by Moulovee Munsur Uhmud, who recommended the following pupils for prizes:—

1st Class.—Kumalood Deen, Umjud Ulee, Saadut Ulee, Busheerood Deen, Ubdoor Suttar.

2d Class.—Mahomed Yaseen, Hidyah Ullee, Uhmud Oollah, Mahomed Ullee, Abdool Qadeer of Commilla, Uleemood Deen.

3d Class.—Mahomed Vuzeer, Khereshere Hooseyn, Roushun Ullee Syud Moofuzzul Hooseyn, Fuzloor Ruhman.

The whole number of pupils in the three classes was thirty-six.

The Regulation Classes were examined by Moulovee Othman Ulee Khan, who stated—

"As requested, I have the honor to state that on the 11th day of August 1846, I superintended the examination of the classes of Government Regulations, as per list furnished by the Professor, Moulovee Ubdoor Ruheem. I consider all these students to be so much on a par in their knowledge of Government Regulations, that I have not deemed it necessary to adjudge any prize. They are all however worthy of commendation, and on the whole, the examination of this year is both creditable and satisfactory to the teacher, students, and examiner."

The classes of Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Principles of Law, were examined by Moulovee Fuzloor Ruhman Qazi-ul

Qoozzut, who recommended the following pupils for prizes, and expressed his satisfaction with the result of his examination:—

In Natural Philosophy,.....	Velayat Hooseyn.
Principles of Law, ...	Unwarood Deen, Ulee Russool, Ubdood Hamud.
Logic, ...	Mohamed Ukbar, Qumur Ulee.

Moulovee Varith Ulee recommended for prizes the following most proficient pupils in Rhetoric:—

Mahomed Busheerood Deen, Mooneerood Deen, Zameerood Deen, Wuzeer Ulee.

Major Marshall examined the Bengali classes, and stated that the general acquirements of the students were very creditable to themselves and to their instructor. He recommends the following pupils for prizes, as having specially distinguished themselves:—

Moosa Ally, Waris Ally, Aladub Khan.
Abdool Rub, Kadar Ally.
Abdool Ruhman, and Abdoollah.

Mr. Lodge, the Government Inspector of Colleges, conducted the examination of the English department, but as that gentleman has proceeded on his tour of inspection, his reports have not been received. The award of prizes was therefore determined upon a special report of the Head Master as to the proficiency and general merits of the best pupils.

No student has this year been able to compete for English scholarships, nor are any likely to do so for some time to come, as all the senior students have left the College—two to be employed in the Education Department, and four to study in the Medical College.

Russapuglah School.

FOUNDED 1838.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

Managing Committee for the year 1846.

Lieutenant Orfeur Cavenagh, *Superintendent.*
Prince Ghoolaum Mahomed.
Shahzadah Mahomed Busheeroodeen.
Nuwab Kyroola Khan.
Shahzadah Mahomed Jalaloodeen

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1846.

Names.	*Designation.*
Mr. W. Scott,.....	Head Master.
.....	2d English Teacher.
Moulovee Warrisally,...	Arabic and Persian.
Moulovee Nuserudin,.....	Persian and Hindostanee.
Ramchunder Biddalankar,.....	Bengalee.

Local Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1846.

Establishment and expences as fixed by Government, dated 1st October 1838.	Nature of Charges.	Items.			Total		
7200	English Teachers,..	1336	12	3			
	Vernacular ditto, ..	1920	0	0			
	House Rent, ...	1800	0	0			
	Contingencies, ...	326	3	8	5382	15	11
	Total Co.'s Rs...	.....	.....	.....	5382	15	11

Statement shewing the number of paying students, and the amount paid by them, and students who do not pay.					Statement shewing the number of students studying each of the languages taught.					Statement shewing the number of students on the 31st December 1846.			
On the 31st December 1846.	Non-paying.	Paying.	Total amount paid.		On the 31st December 1846.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Bengallee.	On the 31st December 1846.	Mahomedan.	Children of the Mysore Family.	Out-Pupils.
			Rs.	As.									
	22	8	4	0		40	5	40	23		40	22	18

Statement shewing the actual number of Pupils studying at the Russapuglah Seminary, and the average attendance from 1st June to 31st December, 1846.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.	Actual No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.
26	21	34	26	34	25	33	21	35	22	40	29	40	26

The Russapuglah seminary was instituted in the year 1838, for the education of the children of the Mysore Princes, under the orders of Government, dated 20th June of that year, and a grant from the Mysore Fund of Co.'s Rs. 600 per mensem was allowed for the purpose of defraying the salaries of the masters and teachers, and all other necessary expenses. The school was opened on the 1st of October with the following establishment:—

1	English Master, ...	salary,	120	Rs. per mensem.
1	Persian and Arabic Teacher,	„	60	„
1	Persian and Hindustani do.	„	50	„
1	Bengallee Pundit, ...	„	50	„
	House rent, ...	„	160	„
	Contingent expenses, ...	„	50	„
		Total...	490	

On the 1st of January 1844, only 21 pupils were present, but in the month of August, the benefits of the school were extended to a limited number of the children of respectable Mahomedans, residing in the vicinity of the Russapuglah district; at the termination of the year 29 lads were borne on the list of students. In October 1845, the school was attached to the Calcutta Madrissa, and placed under the superintendence of the Council of Education. At the same time four junior scholarships at the College were appropriated for boys studying in the institution. During the present year, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, a large addition has been made to the number of out-pupils, and the scholars now amount to 40. The appointment of a second English master, on a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, and a monthly allowance of 20 rupees for the purchase of books have also been sanctioned.

The following report of the institution has been forwarded by the Superintendent:—

"Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to forward herewith the annual reports of the Russapuglah school for the year 1846. I have only been able to furnish a statement of the average attendance of the pupils from the 1st of June, as previous to that date the monthly reports did not contain sufficient information to enable me to make the necessary calculations. The progress made by the scholars in their studies during the last few months is upon the whole creditable, although their attendance has been very irregular, but I trust that great improvement will take place in this respect in the present year."

"I have every reason to be well pleased with the conduct of all the masters during the period the institution has been under my control. Mr. Scott especially I have always found diligent and attentive, and evidently most anxious to do justice to his charge. Moulovee Warrisally has also been assiduous in his endeavours to bring on his pupils, and upon my pointing out an error in his system of tuition most readily exerted himself to remedy it.

"I am sorry to say that the attendance of the scholars has been exceedingly irregular during the last few months, and several of the Shahzadahs have lately withdrawn their children from the school. As their Superintendent, I deemed it my duty to bring the matter to the notice of His Honor the Deputy Governor, and trust that some measures will be adopted to cause the endeavours of Government to bestow a good education upon the younger branches of the Mysore family, to be attended with more success than has hitherto been the case."

The examination of the Persian classes was conducted by Lieut. Cavenagh, whose report is subjoined:—

"The first class consists of three boys, of whom one was absent on sick leave, and two, viz. Shahzadah Mahomed Yousuff and Mahomed Shayak, present. The progress made by this class during the short period I have held charge of the seminary is, I am happy to say, most creditable; the lads were well versed in the first twenty-one chapters of the Akhlah-i-Mohsenee, which they had previously studied, and upon examining them in several of the other chapters, I found that they could not only read but translate them with tolerable fluency, in fact from the result of the test to which they were subjected, I believe I may safely say that they have a good knowledge of the Persian language. There is hardly any perceptible difference between the two, but as the palm may perhaps be awarded to Shahzadah Mahomed Yousuff, I beg to recommend him for a prize. The second class consists of fourteen students, of whom only seven were present, the lads in this class have made little progress, having only completed the first chapter of the Goolistan. Shahzadah Aflatooddeen, Mowla Bux, and Abdool Muzeer are well acquainted with what they have read, the others only tolerably so; although the attainments of the above-mentioned youths are not sufficient to entitle them to a reward, I hope that some trifling prizes may be bestowed upon them to excite a spirit of emulation, which will in all probability have a very beneficial effect upon the whole of the pupils studying at the seminary.

"The third class consists of twenty-three children, 19 of whom were present; these youngsters are only learning the rudiments of the Persian language, I did not therefore deem it necessary to examine them, as it would be almost impossible to make any report regarding their studies."

The examination of the English and Bengalee classes was conducted by Dr. Mouat, who reported as follows:—

"1st. Class. "The first English class consists of 10 boys, whose ages average from 17 to 9 years, and of whom two were sick, two absent without leave, and six present.

"The general attendance of the class, as ascertained from the registers, was not as satisfactory as could be wished, but will doubtless improve, now that the institution is carefully superintended and properly managed.

"They were examined in Geography, Grammar, English Reader No. 2, Dictation, and Writing, and although their knowledge is of an extremely elementary and necessarily imperfect nature, I am of opinion that their progress is on the whole creditable, considering the short time they have been under instruction, and their complete ignorance when Mr. Scott took charge of the school.

"As an encouragement for his general good conduct and regularity of attendance, I beg to recommend that a suitable prize should be bestowed upon Shahzadah Yousuf Khan, and that a similar reward be bestowed upon Shahzadah Bedar Bux for quickness, intelligence, and creditable proficiency.

"The class should at once commence Arithmetic, and all meanings should be explained in English instead of Urdu; spelling should be more attended to, and the meaning of words carefully impressed. The boys should also be, as frequently as possible, exercised in the correct application of words in sentences. They should be encouraged during class hours to converse in English alone, and their pronunciation be most carefully looked after, as from the age and present backwardness of some of them, they will never make much progress if bad habits are not eradicated at once.

"The second class was so utterly ignorant and deficient in English, as to deserve no reward. I trust they will be found in a better state hereafter.

"The third class consisting of 19 children, is more promising, and under careful instruction will turn out well. Their knowledge is so perfectly infantine, as to need no special detail. One smart intelligent little fellow, named Meer Mahomed Mehdy, was so much in advance of the rest of the class, and

so quick and exact in his own replies as well as in correcting the errors of others, that I recommend him for a prize.

"In Bengalee Shahzadahs Yousuf Khan and Bedar Bux are deserving of some small rewards."

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF THE HINDU, SANSCRIT, AND MAHOMEDAN COLLEGES, AND THE RUSSAPUGLAH SCHOOL.

"It is gratifying to find in the printed annual reports of our educational institutions here and in the Mofussil, abundant proof of the steady progress of their improvement. After performing the pleasing duty of distributing to the most deserving and most distinguished students of the year the honorary rewards of their talents, zeal, and industry, I am happy to be enabled to congratulate you on the general success of Educational operations during the past season, and on the fair prospect which they afford of still further advancement.

The examination of the students in the Hindu College has, as usual, elicited abundant proofs of assiduous study and of the early developement of great powers of mind, such as, aided by future application, may enable their possessors to rank high among the distinguished men of the rising generation.

I last year alluded to the desire of government to establish Professorships of Civil Engineering and Natural Philosophy. The Natural Philosophy Chair has now been filled, but we are still without a competent Lecturer on Civil Engineering. I much lament the failure of the attempts which have hitherto been made to afford the students an opportunity of qualifying themselves to take a part in those great operations for facilitating communication between one part of the Empire and another, which I hope soon to see commenced. We may however expect that, through the assistance of the Honourable Court of Directors, our wants in this respect may be supplied Meanwhile it will be highly expedient that great attention should be paid to instruction in Drawing and Design, and that the students of the Mathematical classes should obtain practical proficiency in surveying and land measurement. This will be the ground-work of higher attainments in this essential branch of knowledge.

The Calcutta Madrissa is again eminent for the progress made there in Oriental learning. Four students of the English department of that College, have entered the Medical College, and though the aggregate qualifications of the English Department may thereby have suffered diminution at the Annual Examination, I consider it a matter of congratulation that Mahomedan boys are becoming desirous of a medical education. The native students in the Medical College have hitherto been almost exclusively Hindoos, though Mahomedan Practitioners are every where in great demand.

The Government of Bengal feels a deep interest in the success of the Russapuglah school, which was established exclusively for the benefit of the children of the Mysore Princes, though it has since been opened to a limited number of other pupils. I am gratified to observe that some

of the boys of the Mysore family are here this day to receive the prizes they have earned for proficiency and good conduct; but I have learned with regret that during the past year many of them have been exceedingly irregular in their attendance and neglectful of their studies. I rely, however, on the good sense and influence of the heads of the family, among whom I may name Prince Gholaum Mahomed as a scholar and an author, to prevent any further cause of complaint on this account, and to instil into the minds of their youthful relatives, the duty which they owe to the State to avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded to them of obtaining an education suitable to their future position in society.

The Nawaub Nazim of Moorshedabad was highly gratified by all that he witnessed during his visits to the different learned institutions in Calcutta, and has I understand testified his approbation of your conduct and proceedings by liberal donations to the different institutions.

I have been given to understand that some dissatisfaction is manifested by the managers of schools not under the control of the Council of Education at the manner in which the resolution of the Governor General of October 1844 is carried into effect, with respect to the test to which candidates are subjected, before they can be ranked in the Council's list of meritorious students. I am not aware how the Council can dispense with one common test of qualification, or be expected to adopt without further examination, the credentials furnished to students of private schools by their superintendents. Such is not the practice in Europe when students of various schools are candidates for University honors, but all are subjected to one and the same ordeal. I will, however, communicate on this subject with the Council of Education, and I shall be happy, if it is found possible to modify the existing rules so as to obviate these objections, without compromising a principle on which depends our security that the best qualified students are alone admitted on the list of qualified candidates for public employ. The object of the Government is to secure for its use the services of the most distinguished talents. It is not its object to patronize one institution in preference to another. The ablest man, wherever educated, is he who should stand first on the list of candidates for public employment.

I have much satisfaction in availing myself of this occasion to state that in the Colleges of Dacca and Kishnagurh and the schools in the interior of Bengal, education is making great progress The new College of Kishnagurh and the schools at Bancoorah, Burdwan, Howrah, Bali, and Baraset now contain upwards of 800 pupils, all paying from one to three rupees a month each for their education. It is also a very gratifying duty on this occasion to notice the liberality with which the native gentry of Bengal are coming forward with the contribution of funds for educational advancement. At and around Kishnagurh 18,000 Rs. have been subscribed towards building a college, while at Bali, Jykissen Mokerjee has assigned landed property, yielding an annual revenue of 1,200 Rs. for the benefit of the school instituted at that place.

In Behar we have not been so successful in the progress of education as in Bengal, and if the college at Patna established in 1844 is not better attended than has latterly been the case, it must be given up. At Gyah however a flourishing school exists, supported entirely by private voluntary subscriptions

Since we last met in this Hall, the natives of Calcutta and its inhabitants generally have had to deplore the death of a highly distinguished member of our Society, of one whose benevolence of disposition and the

princely munificence with which he contributed from the wealth acquired by his own industry to objects of charity, education, and general utility, have endeared him to the present generation, and will hand down his name to posterity as a good citizen and a great public benefactor.

I draw your attention on this occasion to the public character of the late Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore not only as a patron of learning but also because it was one deserving the admiration of all good men, and one which it will be well that those of his young countrymen may imitate who in their progress through life become possessed of the means of contributing largely to the welfare and happiness of their fellow-men.

Any of you here present, though now possessed of little but the knowledge acquired in the Seminaries of this City, may through your own honest industry become affluent as Dwarkanath Tagore, and like him may be attended through life with the blessings of the poor and the esteem and regard of the noble and the great, and after your deaths live like him in the grateful memory of your countrymen, and of all strangers acquainted with your good works.

To all of you about to commence your career in life, the history of Dwarkanath Tagore may prove a practical lesson. May you imitate his virtues, and if prosperity attends your career may you earn for yourselves a name like his, rendered memorable by a continual course of munificence and benevolence, and which I would fain hope will be imperishable as long as we retain a record of distinguished individuals who in their time have stood first among their contemporaries in the exercise of those virtues which ennoble our species and enable one man to confer happiness on thousands.

I cannot conclude without again expressing to the Hon'ble President and the Council of Education and to all those enlightened persons who have actively contributed to the successful progress of education throughout the past year, the grateful acknowledgments of the government for their most valuable services.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical College of Bengal.

TWELFTH YEAR SESSION 1846-47.

Under the immediate control and superintendence of the Council of Education.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron, *4th Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council*

MEMBERS.

J. W. Colvile, Esq.—*Advocate General.*
E. A. Samuells, Esq., C. S.—*Legal Remembrancer.*
J. Grant, Esq.—*Senior Surgeon, Apothecary General.*
J. Forsyth, Esq.—*Surgeon, Secretary Medical Board.*
Russomoy Dutt, Esq.—*Commissioner Court of Requests.*
Prosuno Coomar Tagore, Esq.—*Government Vakeel, Sudder Dewanny.*

MEMBER AND SECRETARY.

F. J. Mouat, M. D.—*Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army.*

College Council.

J. Jackson, Esq. M.B., F.R.C.S.
J. T. Pearson, Esq.
D. Stewart, Esq., M. D.
R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Allan Webb, Esq.
J. McClelland, Esq., F.L.S.
Fred. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F.R.C.S., —*Member, Secretary and Treasurer*

INSTRUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

English Department.

Officiating Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—J. T. Pearson, Esq.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum—Allan Webb, Esq.
Native Demonstrator of Anatomy—Pundit Madùsùden Gùpta.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy—A. Robertson, Esq.
Officiating Professor of Botany—J. McClelland, Esq.
Professor of Medical and Clinical Medicine—Dr. Jackson.
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.
Professor of Midwifery—Dr. Stewart.
Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Mouat.

MILITARY CLASS.

Professor of Military Surgery—Allan Webb, Esq.
Superintendent and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery—Pundit Madùsùden Gùpta.
Teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sib Chunder Kurmokar.

MALE HOSPITAL.

Physician—*Professor Jackson.*
Surgeon—*Professor R. O'Shaughnessy.*
House Surgeon and Apothecary—*Mr. George Daly, G. M. C. B.*

FEMALE AND LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Physician—*Professor Stewart.*
Resident Surgeon—*Dwarkanath Bose, M. R. C. S. E.*
Goodeve Scholar—*Tumeez Khan.*

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARY.

Superintendent—*Mr. G. Daly.*

The following is a list of the pupils in the English Class at the close of the session:

Stipendiary Students, ...	36*
Robertson Scholars, ...	2
Free and Ceylon Students, ...	34
Members of the European Subordinate Medical Department, &c., ...	3
Total, ...	75

Of the Hindu pupils there are—

Brahmins, ...	11
Kaists, ...	15
Boyddows, ...	3
Tantys, ...	3

In the Military Class there are at present ninety-nine students upon the full pay of five rupees per mensem; one pupil from Etawah supported by the Government of North West Provinces, ten supernumerary students, and nine pupils from Assam for special service in that province, making in all one hundred and nineteen students.

Of these 109 are Mussulmans and 10 Hindus.

Of the Hindu pupils there are... { 3 *Kaists.* 3 *Rowanys.* 4 *Chuttrys.*

Of the Mahomedans 78 are natives of the North Western Provinces, and 31 of Bengal.

Examinations were held in the Medical College on the 1st and 3rd of April, to fill up existing vacancies in both classes, and to admit such free students as were found qualified, and anxious to study medicine.

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* Of these five are Mahomedans, four admitted during the past session from the Calcutta Madrussah.

The following is a tabular statement of the attendance of the pupils of the Medical College, during the Session 1846-47.

Class.	Number of Lectures given.	Number of Students attending.	Total present at all the Lectures during the Session.	Ditto absent during the Session.	Daily. average. Present.	Daily. average. Absent.	Remarks.
Anatomy and Physiology, ...	124	31	3,430	414	27.66	3.33	The general attendance has been better than during the previous year. In this table are included all absent from every cause —much of the absenteeism was the result of sickness, and some from private leave for the performance of religious ceremonies, &c Among those marked absent again, some were too late to have their names inserted in the roll which is called at the commencement of every lecture.
Demonstrations, ...	67	31	1,902	175	28.38	2.61	
Practice of Medicine,	80	38	2,765	275	34.56	3.43	
„ Surgery,...	104	38	3,589	363	34.50	3.49	
„ Midwifery,	75	38	2,598	252	34.64	3.36	
Chemistry,.....	96	31	2,759	217	28.73	2.26	
Botany, ...	70	44	2,820	260	40.28	3.71	
Materia Medica,.....	86	38	2,946	322	34.25	3.74	
Med. Jurisprudence,	39	38	1,383	99	35.46	2.53	

The daily average attendance of the Military Class residing in the College was 101.68

Dissections.	Statement of the number of bodies dissected.
In November 1846, ...	105
„ December, ...	131
„ January 1847, ...	92
„ February,...	86
„ March, ...	73
Total,...	487

The cost of the Establishment from January to December 1846, was	53,025	12	3
The charge for Ceylon pupils,*...	3,359	10	9

The Contingent charges for the same period were as follows:

Chemical Department, ...	109	7	0
Museum and Dissecting ditto, ...	1,580	3	0
Medical College ditto, ...	3,558	11	9
Stipends to Students,...	3,908	8	6
The allowance for books was...	840	0	0
Total Co.'s Rs...	66,382	5	3

* Paid by the Government of Ceylon.

With reference to the report of the Examiner and Assessors upon the unfavourable results of the final examination of last year, the Council of the Medical College forwarded to Government the following explanation. The report to which it refers, is quoted in the margin for readier reference.

Explanatory report of the College Council upon the result of the final examination of 1845-46.

Mr. Forsyth reported as follows :—

"The final examinations of the students of the Medical College for the session 1845-46, having been brought to a close on the 31st ultimo, I have now the honor to forward, for submission to the Council of Education, the result, in a tabular form, showing that of the twelve candidates for the College degree who presented themselves for examination, seven only have been deemed, in the judgment of the assessors, to have fairly earned that honor.

"2d. For this result, and for the moderate degree of intelligence generally displayed in the course of the year's examinations, the Council will no doubt have been prepared by the reports of the periodical examinations previously held by the professors of the institution.

"3d. In bringing under the notice of the Council, however, the fact that an unfavorable impression has been left on the minds of the assessors by the "result" of the present season, as contrasted with the degree of proficiency displayed on former occasions, it is proper to state that the falling off is ascribed, in a great measure, to the natural dullness, and probable want of ardour in the larger proportion of the students themselves; as the very successful examinations passed by a few of them have satisfied the assessors, that when the student is apt and diligent, the means of obtaining a good professional education are available at the Medical College.

"4th. Besides the caution which the above remaks would appear to suggest in selecting for studentships such only of the candidates as evince a competent familiarity with the language, through the medium of which they are to be taught, and who are remarkable for quickness of parts as far as that can be ascertained, it is my duty to bring under the notice of the Council the circumstance that the deficiency exhibited by so large a proportion of the candidates of the present session, has not appeared to the assessors to be so much in an imperfect acquaintance with

"With reference to the results of the late examination the College Council are of opinion that the falling off is more apparent than real, since two of the best students of the year, Mr. Naylor and Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, did not (from private reasons) present themselves for examination, and two of the pupils with Dr. Goodeve would certainly have passed creditable examinations this year, had they not been thus unavoidably absent. Again, the examination itself was more extended than on any previous occasion, the subjects of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence having been separated from Materia Medica, and for the first time formed special matters of examination.

"With reference to the lads who have failed, the College Council have long been aware that they could not possibly have passed through such an ordeal as that to which the pupils of this Institution are subjected, and that they were naturally inca-

the learning of their profession, as in their want of capacity in applying that learning to actual practice; and for this defect the best remedy, in the opinion of the assessors, would be the institution in the College of a more extended and more perfect system of clinical instruction, than appears to have obtained hitherto, and at the same time, the exaction from the students of a closer attendance in the dispensaries and wards of the hospital, where they ought to be employed regularly, under the House Surgeon, during a certain portion of their "curriculum" in performing all the minor operations of surgery; and in compounding and exhibiting, with their own hands, the medicines prescribed. In this way alone, it is believed, can the painful hesitation witnessed in so many instances during the late examination, be avoided in time to come, as well as the still more painful embarrassment and want of confidence in themselves, which must necessarily be betrayed during the first year or two of their employment in the active duties of their profession.

"5th. As the tabular statement so distinctly exhibits the relative merits of the candidates, it does not appear to be necessary that I should notice them severally here. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning in terms of praise, the readiness, aptitude, and general intelligence displayed throughout these examinations by Doyalchund Bysack."

pable of acquiring a professional education, both from inherent dullness and inaptitude, as well as from original defect of education.

"To avoid any recurrence of such palpable failures, the College Council beg earnestly to solicit, that the principle applied to the scholarship examinations of the Hindu and Hooghly Colleges, may be extended to those of the final students in the Medical College, viz. that the authorities of the Institution may be allowed to hold a preliminary examination, for the purpose of reporting to the Council, who are fit and who are not so to present themselves for the College diplomas.

"The Principals of the Colleges above referred to are armed with the power of excluding unqualified candidates from an ordeal which is of much less real importance and consequence than the final examination of a Medical College student.

"In regard to the important subject of clinical instruction, the College Council are of opinion, that it is as perfect as the present means at the disposal of the College will permit of, and this they are quite aware is in every way inadequate to the demands of so large a school. The pupils in rotation perform the duties of clinical clerks and dressers, and keep reports of cases, which are periodically submitted to the Council.

"The College Dispensary is utterly inadequate to teach them all, or even a little of the compounding requisite, and the number of cases which the hospital wards are capable of containing, is too limited to afford an extended or complete field for clinical observations, more especially in the surgical department.

"Under these circumstances, the Council are unable to suggest any more complete means of providing instruction in the deficient departments, until the establishment of the Fever

Hospital, or extension of the College in its various practical departments, shall enable them to do so with some prospect of success."

The wishes of the College Council were acceded to by Government, and accordingly a preliminary test examination was instituted, by the result of which one student was remanded to his studies; another was sent back to complete the duration and extent of study required, and a third who was sick and unable to attend, was on account of his previous good conduct and character, permitted to present himself before the Government Examiner.

Present condition of the English department of the College.

In consequence of a great falling off during the last two years in the number and qualifications of the native pupils who present themselves for admission into the English class of the Medical College, an enquiry was instituted into the cause of the decreement referred to, when the following report was forwarded to Government, with a strong recommendation from the Council of Education that some means should be adopted to better the condition of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and hold out adequate inducements for young men of high attainments to study and follow the profession of Medicine.

"It has been a subject of observation during the last two years, that the number and qualifications of the native candidates for admission to the English department of the Medical College have both been decreasing to such an extent as to demand an enquiry into their causes.

In 1845 twenty-three candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom eight were admitted and fifteen rejected—the latter being in general so grossly ignorant and unqualified, as effectually to prevent their being entertained.

At this time the standard of qualification for admission to the College was raised in consequence of its having been discovered that the great majority of students rejected at their final examinations, failed more from deficiency in general education, than in professional information, which was attributed to the then low standard of preliminary qualification required.

The following are the two standards referred to:

Previous to 1845.

"All candidates will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of English, so as to be able to read, write, and enunciate it with fluency and facility. They must be able to analyze a passage in Milton's Paradise Lost, Robertson's Histories, or works of a similar classical standard, and be acquainted with Arithmetic as far as the rules of proportion."

Subsequent to 1845.

"All candidates will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of English, so as to be able to read, write, and enunciate it with fluency and facility. They must be able to analyze a passage in Milton's Paradise Lost, Robertson's Histories, or works of a similar classical standard, and be acquainted with the elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy."

In 1846 again, nine candidates presented themselves, of whom two were admitted and seven rejected.

Upon making strict enquiry among those competent to give a correct opinion, the following have been ascertained to be the chief causes which have operated in preventing the entrance of the first class students of Government and other Institutions, into the Medical College.

1st. The great hopes held out by the Governor General's resolution of October 1844, of a higher and more profitable class of appointments in the judicial and other branches of the public service.

2dly. The great demand for young men of education in mercantile and other offices, where salaries can be obtained without the time and labor required in the acquisition of a profession.

3dly. The scale of remuneration fixed for Sub-Assistant Surgeons being lower, than can be at once obtained by our first class students in other positions, not requiring any of the sacrifices so distasteful to natives of Bengal, such as proceeding to distant stations, &c.

4thly. The length of time which generally elapses between obtaining their diplomas, and being employed.

As most of these are causes likely to be in operation for some time to come, the following appear to be the best means of removing the existing objections to the study of the Medical Profession.

1st. Increase of pay to Sub-Assistant Surgeons after specified periods of service: *e.g.* Sub-Assistant Surgeon of 10 years active service, to receive Company's Rupees 150 per mensem, after examination by special Committees to ascertain their continued fitness, and their having made good use of their time in acquiring additional practical information After 20 years service Co.'s Rs. 200 per mensem, and after 30 years 300 per mensem, in each case to be preceded by a special examination, and the grades to be denominated 1st, 2d and 3d grade Sub-Assistant Surgeoncies, according to the scale of pay.

In cases of very distinguished merit, from drawing up valuable topographical and statistical reports; investigating the properties of, and introducing into practice efficient indigenous for European remedies; remarkable success in performing the great operations of Surgery, &c &c., promotions to be made to the 2d and 1st grades, as the Government may deem deserved, without reference to the period of service of the individual.

Pensions to be granted upon the same terms as to other uncovenanted persons, viz. ½d of the existing salary after 20, and ⅔ after 30 years of active service.

2dly. Attaching a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to each of the Deputy Magistracies of Bengal.

This would bring them into immediate contact with the people, enable them to be employed in every direction where epidemic diseases were existing, and to assist in all judicial enquiries involving medico-legal knowledge, a subject now taught to the pupils, and in which they are examined before being presented with diplomas.

3dly. Appropriating one senior scholarship in every Government College, to be held for five years in the Medical College, subject to the reports of progress from that institution being such as to entitle it to be retained."

The subject is still under consideration.

Visit of H. H. the Nuwab Nazim.

In February last, His Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Moorshedabad, accompanied by Mr. H. Torrens, visited the Institution, and after inspecting its various departments, placed at the disposal of the College Council the munificent sum of one thousand rupees, to be disbursed as that body might deem best calculated to advance the interests of the College.

It was accordingly suggested that as the College is amply and liberally supplied with prizes and other rewards by the Government, and as its Hospitals are also well provided for, the donation should be devoted to the purchase of class books, to be kept in the Library for the use of those pupils who are too poor to buy them for themselves. The works are to be on Surgery, Medicine, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence:—the department of Midwifery having already been supplied with an excellent assortment of text books from a generous and liberal donation of two hundred rupees by Baboo Ramanath Tagore.

Baboo Ramanath Tagore's donation.

Prizes.

During the past year the Council brought to the notice of Government the subject of prizes to the Medical College, which were previously chiefly obtained from private sources, and liable to an amount of fluctuation tending to defeat the object for which such rewards are bestowed, great encouragement being occasionally held out of proficiency in one department, while others equally important were entirely neglected.

Upon the recommendation of the Council, the Government was pleased to sanction a permanent and specific prize allowance of the nature and to the extent noted in the margin.*

* For the English class, nine gold and two silver medals—a clinical prize of books, and a pocket case for the best Surgeon's Dresser.

For the Military class, a gold medal, a silver medal, and book prizes to the value of Rs. 80.

In addition to the above, certificates of honour were sanctioned similar in form and character to those of University College, London, for all pupils who should distinguish themselves in particular departments of study, without being entitled to medals. Exclusive prizes for particular orders of students were at the same time abolished, and all pupils, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Christian, allowed to compete on equal terms. The regulations for the award of these prizes and certificates are contained in the appendix to the present report.

In the annual volume of reports on public instruction in Bengal for 1844-45 a plan was published for improving the state of the European Subordinate Medical Department, with the objections of the Medical Board, and the reply to these objections by the Council.

European Subordinate Medical Department.

The subject was referred to the Honorable Court of Directors, from which body the following extract of a military letter No. 103, dated 3rd November 1845, was communicated to the Council:

Letter dated 3rd Novr. No. 103.—"Transmit, with general approval, copies of correspondence, &c. relative to a plan drawn up by Dr. Goodeve, and recommended by the Medical College Council and the Council of Education, for affording a professional education at the Medical College to European lads who may be candidates for apprenticeships in the European Subordinate Medical Department of the Army, in view to the introduction into it of a body of well informed and educated practitioners, capable of discharging the subordinate as well as the higher and more responsible duties of the profession."

10. "The Medical Subordinates at your Presidency having no means of instruction provided for them beyond what can be furnished by the Surgeons in charge of Hospitals and by the superiors in the subordinate branch, all of whom have their own separate duties to discharge, it is to be apprehended that many of them are very deficient in the knowledge requisite to enable them to act with efficiency when called upon, as they occasionally are, to perform medical duties on their own judgment and responsibility. This defect has, we believe, been remedied at Madras by the establishment of a Medical School attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, in which suitable instruction is given to medical apprentices who have previously served for not less than two years as pupils in European Hospitals, and who give promise of becoming efficient servants.

11. "This plan appears to us to be better calculated for the desired object than that suggested by the Council of the Medical College, which as involving what may be considered a College education, might very probably, as suggested by the Medical Board, have the effect of indisposing the pupils to their ordinary and indispensible duties in European Hospitals.

12. "We are desirous that you should procure from Madras, full information of the plan pursued there, and of its success; and that you should then in communication with the Medical Board and the Council of the Medical College, frame an arrangement for the education of medical apprentices to such an extent as will qualify them for their duties as Apothecaries, and as Stewards of European Hospitals.

13. "We concur in opinion with the Medical Board, that it is desirable to introduce in Bengal, the regulation which obtains at Madras, for subjecting Subordinate Medical Officers to a searching examination previous to promotion in the department"

Upon the above, the following report was furnished by the Medical Board:

2d. "In furtherance of these instructions, and in conformity with the Honorable Court's favorable opinion of the system of educating Medical

Subordinates at the Madras Presidency, derived from the periodical reports furnished by Medical Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, which have been regularly sent to England, we placed ourselves in direct communication with the Medical Board at Madras, and have obtained full information regarding the mode of instruction there, and that degree of professional knowledge which is deemed necessary for the purpose of securing increased efficiency among the pupils selected for the Subordinate Medical Department.

3d. The existing system in Bengal, relating to admissions into the service, does not allow of an immediate adoption of the entire plan pursued at Madras, but the information we have received will enable us to frame a set of modified rules, suitable to present circumstances and the imperfect state of our subordinate establishment, which we feel assured will be productive of great benefit to the service.

4th. The first thing to be reformed is the principle of admission. At Madras the candidates are obliged to undergo a strict preliminary examination, and none are passed as apprentices who do not afford satisfactory proofs of possessing the required qualifications. In Bengal, on the contrary, nothing of the kind is exacted. One list of applicants for nomination to the Subordinate Department when vacancies occur is kept in this office, and another list is kept in the Adjutant General's Office, from both of which the nominations are made by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, but without any sort of preliminary examination as to capacity or acquirement. Some of them are only just able to write their names, and many are of so tender an age that, after appointment to an Hospital, it is often necessary to send them to the regimental school for a considerable period, to improve their reading. It would be superfluous to enlarge on the highly objectionable nature of such a practice, which has existed so long, and which we can say, from our own knowledge and experience, has proved most injurious to the interests of the public service.

5th. We are therefore induced strongly to recommend that no candidate for the Subordinate Medical Department should, in future, be admitted below 14 or above 18 years of age, and only under the following conditions.

First.—Each candidate to produce certificates of parentage and age, and satisfactory testimonials of good character, without which none will be eligible for examination.

Second.—All candidates to undergo a public examination before a Committee of Medical Officers; the course of examination to comprise, —English writing from dictation, simple Arithmetic as far as Rule of Three,—English generally, including Orthography, and the meaning of words, and colloquial knowledge of Hindoostance

Third.—The passed candidates to rank according to their degrees of merit reported by the examiners.

Fourth.—The number of vacancies to be notified in General Orders three months prior to the examinations, which will be held on the 15th of April and 15th of October each year

6th. After admission to the School at Madras, the pupils are subjected to half-yearly examinations, and those who are found careless or unlikely to profit by the instruction afforded, are discharged from the service, at once, and those only who creditably pass their final examination at the expiration of the period allotted for study (say 2 years) are promoted into the Subordinate Medical Department. With us it will be

proper that such pupils should be sent to join the Hospitals of European Regiments, and there await their turn for promotion as Assistant Apothecaries according to their comparative merits, as ascertained by the registry of efficiency contained in our official records.

7th. We have before recommended, and the Honorable Court have signified their approbation of the recommendation, that a selection of studentships should be made from those apprentices who have already served two years in the department, and have given proofs of good conduct and readiness to qualify themselves for the efficient performance of their duties, and we have now the honor to submit the names of thirteen apprentices of about the required standing, whom the returns in our office show to be worthy of selection.

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8th. With respect to the degree of qualification to be imparted, it is expressly the Hon'ble Court's view, that what is called a College education is not required for medical subordinates; but merely medical instruction 'to such an extent as will qualify them for their duties as apothecaries and as stewards of European Hospitals.' There can be no question that a complete College education would utterly unfit them for their inferior, though important duties; refined and extended acquirements being incompatible with the grade which they occupy, and the special object of their nomination and employments.

9th. We would therefore, on these grounds, submit that the course of instruction should be confined to a competent knowledge of Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Anatomy, and most especially Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and we conceive that two years of diligent study at the Medical College will be sufficient for the full accomplishment of this purpose.

10th. The preceding paragraphs point out an important improvement in admitting apprentices of adequate proficiency to the service, and also the means of instruction to apprentices who have already served two years. But a large proportion still remain who have had no advantage of previous scholastic instruction, and who cannot be withdrawn from the hospitals for study, without public inconvenience. As the Honorable Court concur in opinion with us that it is desirable to introduce in Bengal 'the regulation which obtains at Madras for subjecting subordinate medical officers to a searching examination previous to promotion in the department,' we would recommend that no medical apprentice shall be promoted to the rank of assistant apothecary, and no assistant apothecary to the rank of apothecary, or steward, until he is reported qualified by a committee of Medical Officers assembled by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at any of the stations of the army, or head quarters of the several divisions, as occasion may require. Respecting the extent to which the examination of those subordinates just alluded to, should be carried, the Medical Board in preparing the questions to be answered will be guided by the opportunities which the candidates may have enjoyed of acquiring professional knowledge, and under no circumstances should any individual be passed for the superior grade, unless found sufficiently qualified for every duty which from his position in the public service he may be actually required to perform.

11th. Should the above scheme, devised for the improvement of the subordinate Medical Establishment of this Presidency, meet with your Honor's approbation, the Council of the Medical College, whose concurrence and co-operation in every thing calculated for the promotion and

advancement of science and the public good may be fully relied on, will no doubt liberally and zealously extend their sanction to such arrangements as may be necessary at the Medical College for the contemplated control and instruction of the individuals named in a preceding paragraph, and of others who may from time to time be admitted by Government to the subordinate medical service."

To the above the Council of the Medical College replied, that after having maturely and deliberately considered the proposal of the Medical Board, they were of opinion—

"That 16 years of age is the minimum at which pupils of the European Subordinate Medical Department should be admitted to the College, and that their serving in Hospitals for two years prior to this, is considered absolutely necessary, as they are to remain so short a time under instruction. Secondly—that the College Council should possess the privilege of re-examining the youths before they are admitted, in order to ascertain that they are really qualified to commence the study of medicine. Thirdly—that they should study Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and the Principles of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, instead of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, as proposed by the Medical Board, the time they are to remain in the College being inadequate to admit of their doing so with profit and advantage, and it appearing essential that they should devote their attention to the elementary, instead of the practical branches of the profession, which they will have ample opportunities of becoming subsequently acquainted with, in the military and other hospitals to which they may be attached.

"At the same time the College Council are of opinion that it would be far more advisable to extend the period of study to three years, and include the elementary subject of Botany, without which it is impossible to possess a correct knowledge of Materia Medica, so essential to the apothecary in particular.

"The admission to the College should only be once a year, at the commencement of the session in June, otherwise the pupils would begin in the middle of some of the courses of lectures; an inexpedient and injurious practice.

"Should the above views of the College Council not be coincided in, that body will be equally happy to carry out, to the best of their ability, the scheme of the Medical Board, and pledge themselves that no effort will be spared on their part to give it a full and impartial trial."

The Medical Board adhered to their original plan, which was accordingly sanctioned by the Governor General, and directed to be acted upon experimentally for two or three years, when sufficient experience of its results will be obtained to enable the Government to judge of the expediency of raising still higher the standard of acquirement and of prolonging the period of study.

In the mean time, and as the lads will probably be sent to Calcutta in June next, the Council brought prominently to the notice of Government the following circumstances connected with the present state of the Medical College.

In the first place there is no accommodation within the College compound for lodging any more pupils, and it has already been mentioned in the public reports of the Institution, and is coincided in both by the Medical Board and the College Council, that the students must at once be placed under the immediate personal supervision of the resident authorities, and be subjected to the strictest discipline.

This can only be effected by building a special dwelling for their accommodation, as mentioned in the general report on Public Instruction for the year 1844-45, pp. 116 and 117.

The next point for the consideration of Government is the utter inadequacy of the present hospital accommodations of the College to afford the requisite amount of clinical instruction, even to the pupils now in the Institution.

The Medical Board in their plan have directed that the pupils shall be taught clinical medicine and surgery in the College Hospital. At present this would be impossible, nor would it be practicable to teach them the practical pharmacy and compounding required, for a similar reason—the absence of means.

The messing of these lads would also require to be carefully and properly regulated, and render necessary the entertainment of a steady European Non-Commissioned Officer, who should constantly reside in the same building with them, and be held responsible for their conduct at such times as they might not be engaged in class or hospital duties. All such matters will, of necessity, render it advisable to draw up a special set of rules for the instruction and guidance of these youths.

The Council beg, therefore, again to solicit the attention of Government to the subject of the extension of the Medical College.

The sum now accumulated for building a Fever Hospital is amply adequate for that purpose, and the departure of Surgeon Egerton for Europe, will enable the Government to consider the question of attaching an Ophthalmic Hospital to the Medical College, in which no practical means at present exist of teaching the pupils the nature and treatment of a class of diseases most abundant and destructive in all parts of India; the Council are therefore most anxious to receive the decision of Government upon all these points, indirectly connected with the scheme of study for the European Subordinate Medical Department, approved of by the Medical Board and by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

Progress of pupils in England.

The Council of Education have continued since the publication of the last annual report to receive frequent and gratifying communications from Dr. Goodeve, respecting the conduct and progress of the pupils studying under his charge in England, which appear to have been in every way most satisfactory, and to reflect the greatest credit upon the industry and ability of the students, as well as upon the unremitting care and zeal of their Superintendent, to whom the best thanks of the Council are again due for the excellent manner in which his responsible duty has been performed.

The second and third half-yearly reports of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of University College, are published for general information.

Second report of Dr. Williams.

"In making this second half-yearly report on the conduct and progress of our Indian Students for the information of the Council of Education of Bengal, I am happy to be enabled to speak in the same terms of unmixed commendation.

Their regularity and industry in the prosecution of their studies has been most exemplary; and as we anticipated from the correctness and intelligence of their answers at the weekly examinations, they have gained distinctions and prizes at the sessional examination for honors at the conclusion of the winter term.

The following are the honors thus gained:—

1. First silver medal in Chemistry, ...	Awarded to Bholonath Bose.
2. Second certificate for a Chemical Essay,...	
3. First silver medal in Materia Medica, ...	
1. Gold medal in Comparative Anatomy, ...	Awarded to Sùraj Coomar Chuckerbutty.
2. Seventh certificate in Anatomy, ...	
3. Twelfth certificate in Physiology, ...	
1. Seventh certificate in Medicine, ...	Awarded to Gopal Chundra Seal.
2. Ninth certificate in Physiology, ...	
1. Seventh certificate in Midwifery, ...	Awarded to Dwarkanath Bose.

When it is considered that the competition was conducted by written answers within a *limited time* to questions in a language in which our Eastern pupils could not be so familiar as the other students, and therefore could not be so quick or exact in expressing themselves, these results must be pronounced to be very creditable to them.

It is further very pleasing to observe the propriety of their general conduct, and the perfect harmony and good feeling which subsist between them and the other students. The professors feel that on these points as well as in the success of their studies, our Indian students owe much to your* very able and judicious superintendence."

Third report of Dr. Williams.

"The conduct and career of our Indian students continue to realize the high expectations which we had formed of them before the date of my last report.

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* Dr Goodeve's.

In the competition at the close of the summer term the gold medal which is the first prize in the science class of Botany, was gained by Bholonath Bose, and the fifth certificate by Sùraj Coomar Chuckerbutty. In this class there was, as usual, much competition.

During the present session our Asiatic friends have advanced to the more practical departments of study, and I am happy to bear strong testimony to their diligence. Gopal is performing the duties of a Clinical Clerkship under me with great punctuality and intelligence, and already shews much knowledge of disease in the manner in which he reports the cases of the patients. Both he and Bholonath Bose are diligent attendants at my lectures on Medicine; and from the correctness of their answers at the weekly examinations, they give the most satisfactory evidence of their progress in this difficult and extensive subject.

If they retain their health I expect that they will distinguish themselves among our students even more than during the last Session."

For the marked and uniform kindness of the Professors of University College, the grateful acknowledgments of the Council of Education are due, and are thus publicly returned.

The accompanying extracts from Professor Goodeve's own detailed reports, will be read with much interest:

Extracts from Dr. Goodeve's second report to the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

"It will be seen that throughout the past session their conduct has been generally marked by great propriety and most determined industry, and that they have shown ample evidence of the successful result of their labors in the gratifying position they assumed at the closing examination

The Gold Medal in Comparative Anatomy was gained by Suraj Coomar Chuckerbutty in replies to a series of questions which Professor Grant declared to be even more difficult and required a more complete knowledge of the subject to answer, than he had given to his class during the last ten years. He also received high certificates of proficiency in Anatomy and in Physiology. Subsequently to this he has obtained the Silver Medal (the only prize) in Zoology,—this prize is not mentioned by Dr. Williams, because it has not yet been officially awarded, but I am authorised to state that he is to receive this distinction.

"Bholonath Bose was certainly no less distinguished than Chuckerbutty. He obtained the second prize, viz. the first silver medal in Chemistry, also the second prize, viz. the first silver medal in Materia Medica, and the second certificate for a Chemical essay. There was no direct prize awarded to any one in the latter contest, though perhaps the most difficult part of the examination. Dr. Graham (the Chemical Professor) stated that this essay was one of the most ingenious treatises upon the subject he had ever read, and that he had very great reluctance in awarding the first certificate to the more successful competitor,—that Bholonath would certainly have obtained the highest rank in last year's examination, but on this occasion there was a young man in the class of extraordinary merit, who obtained the first prize in almost every other department. The essay was written upon 'The constitution of Ammonia,' a very difficult chemical problem, and several scientific gentlemen who have seen Bholonath's production have, as well as myself, been astonished at the research, the ingenuity of argument, and the elegance of language which it displays. I can testify to its being in every respect

the production of his own unaided labor. The same reason which prevented this young man from obtaining the first prize on this occasion, operated to place him second in the chemical examination, viz. the unusual superiority of his rival. Professor Graham stated this publicly at the distribution of prizes, and spoke in very high terms of the excellence of Bholonath's replies.

"He has for the present exclusively devoted himself to his professional studies with the intention of passing the first examination for Bachelor of Medicine at the London University in August; certainly the most difficult medical examination in Great Britain if not in Europe, and requiring the undivided attention of those who wish to distinguish themselves in the trial.

"Gopal Chundra Seal obtained high certificates in Practice of Medicine and in Physiology.

"He too is studying most earnestly to prepare himself for the London University examination in August.

"With reference to this examination, in justice to Chuckerbutty I should mention that he does not go up with the rest, because from his age and length of study he is not yet admissible as a candidate, though in other respects he is perfectly qualified.

"Dwarkanath Bose obtained a certificate in Midwifery.

"This is the first occasion on which the young Indians have been brought fairly into competition with English students, and it is very gratifying to observe that they have displayed their abilities and power of studying to such advantage in the contest as to astonish with their success the most sanguine of their friends.

"In a few weeks the College vacation will commence, and I have given permission to Chuckerbutty during that period to accompany his invaluable friend Professor Grant to Germany, where I have no doubt the former will benefit as greatly as he did last year at Paris under the same favorable auspices; the other three I propose to take with me into Scotland, if I can make the necessary arrangements for the purpose, and they should succeed in passing the examination in August, about which they are so anxious.

"This report I trust shows that any expectations of the successful career of these young men in England at first formed have been fairly sustained by their conduct during the last half year, and that it is reasonable to believe that they will amply fulfil the objects for which they have been sent to Europe; that at any rate they will prove striking examples to their countrymen of what they may accomplish by talent and perseverance and good conduct when opportunity for exercising these qualities is afforded them.

"Since making his report, I have received a communication on the subject of Chuckerbutty's medal from Professor Grant, which I have much pleasure in submitting to the Honorable Court. It appears that Chuckerbutty's replies to the Zoological questions were so superior that Dr. Grant wrote the following letter to the Council of the University, recommending that a gold medal be substituted for a silver one, to indicate in a more marked degree the value of the young man's exertions.

To the Secretary of the Council of University College, London.

My dear Sir,—'From the transcendent excellence of the written 'replies given by the successful candidate this session in the Zoological 'competition, and from the great ability with which the prize has been

'contested (solely by Gold Medallists) on this occasion, I feel strongly 'induced to solicit the Council to award a gold medal instead of the usual 'silver medal, as the sole prize in the class of Zoology, at the approach-'ing distribution of prizes in the faculty of arts.

'I remain, &c.,

'ROBERT E. GRANT.'

"In reply to this letter the Council of University College stated that they considered any change in the established prizes would form an inconvenient precedent, and declined to comply with the Professor's request. This testimony from so distinguished a Naturalist as Dr. Grant is, however, far more valuable to Chuckerbutty than any increase in the intrinsic worth of the medal might have been to him.

Extracts from Dr. Goodeve's 3rd report, dated December 1846.

"Since my last communication upon this subject, some important steps have been taken in the professional education of my pupils—1st, Dwarkanath Bose, Bholonath Bose and Gopal Chundra Seal, have obtained the Diploma of the College of Surgeons. The examination took place on the 27th July. After it was concluded, the President (Mr. Lawrence,) in the name of the Board of Examiners, complimented them highly upon the very satisfactory manner in which they had passed the ordeal. He stated that no favor whatever had been shewn to them, the questions having been perhaps more searching than usual, while the replies bore very favorable comparison with those of the great bulk of English students submitted to the same test.

"This is the first occasion upon which any native of India has passed College examinations in Europe held for admission of students to degrees of any description. It is the first occasion on which they have had an opportunity of showing *publicly* their capacity for acquiring the sciences and professional knowledge of the Western World, and that in such contests they are equal to their European fellow-subjects. To me it has been a source of unbounded gratification, and to every friend of education in India it must be matter of signal triumph and encouragement

"The next event I have to report is, if possible, still more creditable to the young men whom it concerns.

"Bholonath Bose and Gopal Chundra Seal ambitious of further distinction, and not satisfied with the College of Surgeons' Diploma only, though it is sufficient for all ordinary professional purposes, have passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the London University, the most difficult medical examination in Europe. This commenced on the 3d August, and lasted four days, during six hours of each day. Part of the examination is conducted by means of printed questions, the replies to which are written in the presence of the examiners, and without the possibility of the Students obtaining assistance from books or communication with others, partly by *vivâ voce* examinations and practical demonstrations in the Laboratory and Dissecting-room. The Students are arranged in two classes, according to the value of their replies. On this occasion there were 30 candidates, and both my pupils were placed in the first rank.

"This entitled them to contend for honors, and in this second and more difficult ordeal, Bholonath and Gopal obtained certificates, and received the warmest approbation of the examiners. Nothing can be more fair than the mode of conducting the examination, the same printed

questions are given to all, the value of the replies being subsequently judged by the examiners without knowing whose answers they are reading.

"Thus again did my pupils greatly distinguish themselves in most honorable competition with their European fellow-students under peculiarly difficult circumstances, for besides the well-known severity of the trial, they laboured under the disadvantages of expressing themselves in a foreign language, no trifling impediment when writing under the excitement of so important an occasion, and within a very limited space of time.

"Besides gaining these public honors, Bholonath Bose has again obtained College distinction, the first prize, viz. the Gold Medal in Botany. This success he acquired in the midst of his anxiety, and the intense study necessary to prepare for the examinations for his degree, difficulties which would have deterred most young men from making the attempt. Bholonath has also made considerable progress in Latin.

"Gopal has chiefly devoted himself to Hospital practice since the commencement of this session. He has been elected one of Dr. Williams's Clinical Clerks, a most valuable opportunity for studying disease, and is constantly engaged in the wards of the Hospital in examining and reporting upon the patients under his care, at the same time as far as his time will permit, he continues to pursue the more theoretical part of his studies.

"Dwarkanath Bose did not consider himself qualified to attempt the University examination, though he was equally successful with his countrymen at the College of Surgeons. He has subsequently been attending the Surgical practice of the Hospitals regularly, and has had the charge of several Midwifery patients, under the direction of Professor Murphy, who speaks very highly of him.

"Suraj Coomar Chuckerbutty, from deficiency of age and standing in the profession, is not yet eligible for examination at either of the Colleges, but when the time arrives for his doing so, I am confident that he will at any rate be equally successful with his countrymen, if he does not surpass them.

"He has acquired an excellent knowledge of German during his short stay in Prussia, and he is now able to read with facility Latin, Greek and French, the latter and the German language he speaks easily; he has also advanced much in English composition, a subject in which he was at first somewhat deficient.

"The health of all the young men has continued excellent, and though towards the end of the last session they were rather exhausted by hard work and mental anxiety on the subject of their examination, the opportunity for travelling afforded by the College recess completely restored them to vigor and energy.

"During the vacation Soorjee again accompanied his kind friend Professor Grant to the continent.

"They went on this occasion by way of Belgium up the Rhine to Mayence, and thence across through Frankfort and Leipsic to Berlin. In the latter city they remained a month, chiefly occupied in studying the magnificent Museums of Natural History of that University. They returned through Hanover, Brunswick and Cashel, visiting several important and interesting places in their route, amongst others the laboratory of Professor Liebig at Giessen. Besides adding greatly to his stock of general knowledge and his acquirements in Natural History, by this interesting journey, Soorjee applied himself so closely to the study of

the German language that he is now able, as I have mentioned above, to read it with great facility, and to converse in it very intelligibly. The two most interesting and intellectual countries of Europe,—France and Germany—have thus been visited with great profit by this excellent young man.

"The other students accompanied me to Scotland. They remained upwards of a month in Edinburgh, during which they frequently visited the University, Museum, Hospitals, and Botanical Gardens, and all places of interest in the neighbourhood—they made excursions also to Glasgow, Dundee and Arbroath, and the Western Highlands. They were very much gratified with the magnificent scenery of the latter, and the interesting manufactures of the former. They received great kindness and civility from every one whom they met, more especially from Professors Christison, Miller and Allan Thompson of Edinburgh, to whom we are all much indebted for their assistance and unremitting attention. We returned by way of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, stopping at each town to examine the more important manufactories and objects of interest. This tour occupied rather more than six weeks, and I trust that it has been very advantageous to my pupils. They have had an opportunity of witnessing under very favorable circumstances the different aspects of scenery, of people and of society which are met with in distant parts of Britain, of seeing a very large portion of the country and studying the more important manufactures. They have also made some very valuable acquaintances amongst the distinguished professional men in Scotland, and in every respect their ideas have been enlarged and their minds benefited. I only regret that my funds and our time did not permit my extending the journey through some portion of Ireland on our return from Scotland.

"The time is now fast approaching when we should prepare to return to India according to the terms of the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 10th July 1845, sanctioning the expedition which I have the honour to superintend. Should it still be deemed advisable that we comply with this order, I hope that the Government will not consider the experiment to be unsuccessful or useless. I appeal with confidence to the result of my pupils' labors, to their conduct and well being in every respect as proofs that the undertaking has at least accomplished all that could in its present stage be expected from it. Of its future influence upon the advancement of civilization in India subsequent events alone can determine, but I confess my own very sanguine anticipations that so favorable a commencement must be productive of very great future advantage.

"In referring to this subject I am, however, induced respectfully to submit to the consideration of Government the propriety of carrying the measure still further towards completion, and by permitting us to continue another year in this country more fully to develope the utility of the undertaking. The advantage of such an indulgence to the students will be incalculable. Besides the increased opportunities for professional improvement thus afforded to them which they are so thoroughly prepared to avail themselves of, and which at this advanced period of their education are more than ever important to them, I need only allude to the influence which a protracted sojourn in the intellectual atmosphere of England must exercise in the general development of their minds, as well as its powerful effects, in a moral sense. In one particular point with reference to their past labors, the proposed extension of time is of great consequence in completing their professional studies.

The examination which I have alluded to above for the degree of M. B. in the London University and the subsequent honor of Doctor of Medicine is but the first of two ordeals necessary to be passed through by the candidate for the degree in question. A fixed time is also required to elapse between each, in order that the student may attend certain Lectures and Hospitals. The second examination in the case of my pupils cannot be held till November next, it is equally severe with the first, but I have no doubt of their passing it with equal honor. Unless this opportunity be given them by a protracted residence in England, they will have thrown away all their previous labor and anxiety to obtain a distinction so much coveted by every one, and so peculiarly desirable for the future position of these young men in India, as the distinctive mark of what their energy and capacity enabled them to accomplish during their professional studies in Europe."

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One of the pupils mentioned above, Dwarkanath Bose, has recently returned to India, and been recommended to Government for employment in the Anatomical Department of the Medical College, for which his particular acquirements peculiarly fit him.

Judicial post mortem examinations.

In September last, Mr. H. Piddington, Coroner of Calcutta, proposed that two pupils of the class of Medical Jurisprudence should attend the Police Surgeon in rotation, to assist him in making judicial post mortem examinations at the Medical College; and also that preparations taken from all medico-legal cases of interest, should be preserved for the Museum of the College. Mr. Piddington's proposal was approved of, and the best thanks of the Council were returned to him, and to Mr. Maxton, the Police Surgeon, for their desire to advance the interests of the College. Many cases of high scientific interest occur, which will enable the pupils to acquire a valuable fund of experience in such matters, and teach them the proper manner of conducting judicial post mortem examinations in criminal cases.

Increase to the Military Class.

In consequence of the increased demand for the services of native doctors, created by the operations of the army in the field, and by the augmentation of the native army, as well as the difficulty constantly experienced of securing the services of suitably qualified persons, the Medical Board recommended an addition of at least fifty pupils to the strength of the Military Class. Upon this the Council of Education was consulted as to the number of additional pupils that could conveniently be accommodated at the Medical College, to which it was replied that there is not only no available space for the location of a

single extra student, but no means of adding to the buildings at present in the compound, in which the existing hundred pupils are crowded into a space barely capable of accommodating them; added to which it is damp, ill-ventilated, and not well adapted for the permanent residence of any up-country lads. It is only by the most watchful care, superintendence, and occasional thorough cleansing and white-washing that it has heretofore been preserved in a healthy state.

The position of the College itself, although centrical and *per se* well situated, is very ineligible for such an Institution, it being closely surrounded by densely peopled, dirtily ill-drained bazars in every direction, and the ground in its immediate vicinity being so expensive, (rupees 500 a cottah) as to render it difficult to extend the premises to the extent required by its increased and increasing growth and importance.

There are nearly 125 students residing within the compound who have no place of recreation within the walls, or nearer than the maidan at the end of the Chowringhee road. A gymnasium, so essential for their health, and so useful in encouraging a manly and rational spirit of rivalry and enjoyment between all classes of students, was sanctioned by Government some time since, but the Council have been unable to find a local habitation for it. An ample parade ground and gymnasium would not only tend to preserve and improve the health of the students, but render them less liable to fall victims to the vices and temptations of a large city like Calcutta. As this is the only College in India where native students are subjected to the in-door training and discipline considered of so much importance in Europe, the Council are of opinion that its efficiency would be much increased by the means being afforded to the pupils of acquiring a taste for the moral and manly amusements of Europe, instead of the low vices and disreputable habits of the great bulk of the native community.

Under these circumstances, and before the building of the Fever Hospital will render the future removal of the College from its present site impossible, the Council beg to bring the above-mentioned subject to the prominent notice of Government, in the hope that some means may be devised of removing the causes of inefficiency under which the institution at present labors.

Proposed new Medical College.

In consequence of the foregoing report, the Civil Architect was directed through the Military Board, to draw up a plan for a new Medical College. Major Goodwyn applied to the Council for a specification of the exact nature and extent of the buildings

likely to be required, upon which a communication was addressed to Government, of which the following extract contains the nature and purport.

"The Council do not feel authorized to afford such detailed information without the express sanction of Government, as it will involve several important considerations connected with the present state and probable future wants of the Medical College, especially as to whether it is the intention of Government to afford instruction to the European Subordinate Medical Establishment to the extent intimated in the despatch of the Hon'ble Court of Directors upon the subject—and also, as to whether there is any probability of increased hospital accommodation, in addition to the Fever Hospital and present Male and Female Hospitals of the College, being afforded, such as attaching an Eye Infirmary or Vaccine Establishment to the institution, in which they would be of the greatest importance in every point of view, the great and almost only radical defect at present existing, being inadequacy of clinical means of instruction to an extent which is productive of much injury to the cause of medical education.

"Another circumstance of importance is, as to how far the Government may be inclined to encourage the Native Students of the English class to live in the College, and to provide suitable accommodation for them. The whole system of Education in India will necessarily be incomplete, until pupils are brought under the internal control and management considered so essential in Europe to form the habits, improve the morals, and give a tone to the manners of youth at an age when impressions produce a lasting effect, and exert a beneficial or prejudicial influence upon the future career of the individual, in proportion to the good or evil training to which he may have been subjected. This is considered one of the most essential and important features in the normal training of teachers in the schools of Germany, Holland, Switzerland, France, and now, although to a more limited extent, of Great Britain.

"Its effects upon the natives of India would be immeasurably greater than upon the inhabitants of any European country, for reasons which must be obvious to all acquainted with the social habits of the people.

"The Native Medical Student in his own home, is exposed to every influence resulting from ignorance, superstition, the prejudices of caste, and similar means of weakening the effects of the intellectual and moral training which he is undergoing in our schools and colleges. His friends and relations are for the

most part incapable of aiding or sympathizing with him in his scholastic pursuits, their conversation, manners, and morals are not such as are likely to improve or elevate him in the social scale, his books and studies are therefore laid aside until he can resume them under less unfavorable circumstances, and in the more congenial society of his fellow students."

Major Goodwyn is understood to have prepared and submitted to Government a suitable design for the purposes required, which is still under consideration.

Fever Hospital.

The following is a specification of the New Fever Hospital Funds which have accumulated since the publication of the last annual report.

Amount of subscriptions and interest published in the last report, ...	35,208	2	11
Amount of subscriptions realized since,...	2,863	0	0
Interest from various sources of investment, ...	2,472	15	1
Total, ...	40,544	2	0

Amount invested in Company's new 5 per cent. Loan, ...	38,500	0	0
Amount lent upon interest of 6 per cent., ...	1,800	0	0
Ditto in the Union Bank, ...	66	3	9
Ditto expended in levelling the ground presented by Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, Lithographing 400 receipts and 500 circulars, &c.,...	177	14	3
Total, ...	40,544	2	0

The erection of the Fever Hospital has been delayed by the general proposal of removing the College itself. Should this be found impracticable, the Council trust that the extension of the institution in its present position, and building of the Fever Hospital will be sanctioned by the Government at an early period.

Library.

The following tabular statement exhibits the state of the Library during the past session:

Number of volumes in the Library on the 1st Jan. 1846,	4234	
Added during the year, ...	81	
Total, ...	4315	
Lent, ...	766	
		3549
Missing,...	28	
Number of Works in store, ...	709	
Ditto of Volumes ditto, ...	3521	
		3954

Upon the Out-door Dispensary Mr. Daly, the Superintendent reported that

Out-door Dispensary report.

"During the past year there have been 30 senior students of the Military Class employed at the Out-door Dispensary for an average period of four months each, performing in turn the duties of clinical clerk and dresser, according to the plan adopted at the commencement of the preceding year, an arrangement which I have found to answer very well, as it ensured more order and regularity in the business of the Dispensary, and enabled the students to give their undivided attention to the particular work assigned them with much more advantage than could possibly be expected from the performance of mixed duties in a large Dispensary, with a daily average of 150 patients. The dressers were required to prepare the dressings with their own hands, and to perform the various minor operations required for the relief of surgical patients—these principally consisted of bleeding, cupping, bandaging, dressing ulcers, putting up fractures, the extraction of teeth, tapping, passing the catheter, and the occasional reduction of dislocations. While the dressers were engaged in these particular duties in the surgical department of the Dispensary, the clinical clerks were employed in the preparation of medicines, and the entry of cases in their note books; at the conclusion of the day's work these cases were read over and made the subject of a short clinical lecture on the nature and treatment of the several diseases noted, in strict conformity with the practice of our Hospitals; these journals also contain a copy of the Hospital Formulæ, which together with the variety of cases recorded in each, will it is hoped render them useful books of reference to the students hereafter, should they ever happen to be thrown upon their own resources.

In addition to the course of practical instruction thus afforded at the Out-door Dispensary, the students have been kept in regular attendance at the wards of the Hospital during the visiting hours of the Professors of Surgery and Medicine, independent of their usual tour of duty as dispensers and dressers every two months according to the roster.

Of the 30 students above referred to, 2 died during the year, 3 were discharged, and 25 have been sent up for final examination, and passed as duly qualified for the public service.

The general conduct of these lads during the year has been excellent; their attention and diligence have been throughout most praiseworthy, and in point of qualification, I consider the majority of them superior to any that have ever left the College. I would gladly make special mention of several whose good conduct and assiduity has been particularly conspicuous during the year, but as the individual merits of every student in the class are already well known to the College authorities, I feel satisfied that the most deserving will be suitably noticed on the proper occasion."

Conduct of the native pupils of the English Class.

The general conduct of the native pupils of the English Class has been most praiseworthy during the past Session, not a single case of any kind of misconduct having been reported to the College authorities. Their attendance at lecture has been regular, and their demeanour upon all occasions quiet, orderly, and unobjectionable.

Conduct of Military Class.

The Military Class continues to maintain the good character it has already gained, but one instance of partial insubordination having occurred, which was quelled at once without any difficulty, and which originated in the misconduct of and erroneous notion entertained of his duties by a subordinate officer attached to the institution. A few pupils of irregular habits were dismissed for repeated absence without leave, the conduct of the remainder has been, with the exception above noted, in every way most creditable.

Ceylon Students.

The following communication from Sir J. Emerson Tennant, Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, addressed to the Supreme Government, was submitted to the Council for report:

"I am directed by the Governor to beg that you will make known to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that His Excellency has learned with much regret, that some of the natives of Ceylon who had been admitted as students at the Medical School in Calcutta, have unfortunately been misled into habits of intemperance and other vicious irregularities, which in many instances have entirely destroyed their usefulness on their return to the Colony. His Excellency is desirous of obtaining the co-operation of the authorities at Calcutta, in endeavouring to apply a remedy to an evil so fatal to the important object in view, by adopting further measures for placing the Ceylon Students under a stricter system of discipline and surveillance on their arrival in Calcutta. His Excellency is not sufficiently informed as to the economy and internal government of the Medical Institution at Calcutta to be able confidently to suggest an expedient in immediate connection with them; but it occurs to him, that were the heads of the College to sanction the appointment of a superintendent responsible to themselves or to the local Government, it would be productive of great moral advantage to the youths who are now resorting to them for instruction."

"His Excellency is disposed to think that a retired Military Officer of the Company's Service, might with good effect be nominated to receive these youths on their arrival, to conduct them to the place assigned for their residence, to superintend their mess, and enforce a system of orderly conduct, abstinence from excesses, and a punctual return at suitable hours to their proper home.

"His Excellency will be prepared to pay all reasonable expenses attendant on the enforcement of such a system; and the issue or withholding of some proportion of the students' pay and allowances, would operate as an adequate check in aid of discipline.

"I am likewise instructed by His Excellency to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that an increased demand for Medical Assistants has recently been experienced in this Island to an unprecedented extent, and it is just possible that it may ere long be in excess of the means at the disposal of the Governor to supply qualified persons when called upon. His Excellency is therefore anxious to be informed whether a number of Medical Assistants, say from 10 to 15, might be disposed to volunteer their services for this

Colony, if required, and whether the Government of Bengal would sanction their proceeding hither on such an emergency on salaries equal to those to which they are entitled in Bengal. The salaries paid in this Colony to such persons are as follows:

"The third class commence with £110 per annum, and are eligible on recommendation of the chief medical officer to the second class with a salary of £150, and three years' service in the second class, entitles to promotion to the first, with an income of £200 per annum."

To this the Council replied, that the Ceylon pupils at present reside in a separate building within the College compound, and are superintended by the Secretary to the College, who resides near them, and is assisted in this duty by the House Surgeon and Staff Serjeant. The special regulations to which they are subjected, are contained in the Medical College rules.

Although every means are taken to prevent irregularities, to enforce the keeping of proper hours, and to avoid the contamination of bad society, it is impossible amidst the temptations and vices of a large city like Calcutta, entirely to prevent their occurrence.

The Council, therefore, coincide in the view expressed in the letter of the Secretary to the Ceylon Government, that it would be extremely desirable to have an officer resident in the same building with them, whose sole duty should be the control and superintendence of the domestic economy of the Ceylon pupils. It is believed that the services of such a person could be obtained for Company's Rupees 300 per mensem, with quarters and messing allowance; and by his constant presence, advice, example, and authority, that all bad habits would be effectually checked, and the students be improved in a corresponding degree in morality, decorum, and general propriety of conduct.

At the same time, the Council deem it but just towards the present pupils to state, that as a body they are much superior to their predecessors in all these respects.

The Council are of opinion, that their residence should be either within the College compound, or as near to it as possible for the benefit of Hospital attendance, and of their attending to their various duties and studies with as little exposure to the sun and weather as possible. For these purposes, the present building is not adapted to furnish accommodation for more than 17 pupils, and has no quarters for a superintendent.

The proposals abovementioned were not adopted by the Government of Ceylon, as the revenues of that colony did not then warrant so large an expenditure for those purposes.

Conduct and character of Ceylon Students.

The conduct and character of the Ceylon students during the past session have, with two or three exceptions, been satisfactory. One individual has, however, been removed for repeated misconduct, and another been threatened with a similar fate, should he not amend. The unfortunate and culpable facility with which some of the petty tradesmen in Calcutta allow these pupils a large amount of credit, and supply them with spirits, have been the chief sources of the misconduct referred to in the two students before-mentioned.

The following preparations were added to the Museum during the past year.

	Medical pathological, ...	54
	Surgical ditto, ...	39
Museum.	Anatomical (human), ...	74
	Ditto (comparative), ...	24
	Urinary Calculi, ...	68
		259

Many valuable pathological preparations were again received from H. M.'s Medical Officers in the Madras command.

In consequence of the great extent of the Museum, and its requiring the undivided care and attention of a special assistant, that office was re-established, and the former incumbent appointed.

Final examinations.

The final examinations of the English Department were conducted by Surgeon J. Forsyth, the Government Examiner, assisted by the following gentlemen as assessors:

Senior Surgeon S. Nicolson, F. R. C. S.
Senior Surgeon J. Grant, Apothecary General.
Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, M. D., Marine Surgeon.
Surgeon A. Chalmers, M. D., Presidency Surgeon.
Surgeon Charles Llewellyn, Garrison Surgeon.
Surgeon H. Chapman, Presidency Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon F. P. Strong, Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs.

The candidates for diplomas are enumerated in the accompanying tabular list:

List of Students for final Examination in the Medical College, Sessions 1846-37.

Nos.	Names.	Age.	Caste.	Date of Admission.	No. of times absent since their admission.	Character.	Remarks.
1	Chunder Coomar Moitry,..	22	Brahmin, ...	1st January 1842,	11 days,	Good, ...	Clinical Clerk 8 months, and Dresser 3 months, gained a Gold Circlet of Merit and a prize in Medical Jurisprudence.
2	Buddinath Bromo, ...	21	Writer Caste,	Ditto,...	8 "	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 do., do. 3 do., do. a Gold Circlet of Merit.
3	Nundololl Gungooly, ...	22	Brahmin, ...	Ditto, ...	20 "	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 do., do. 3 do., do. Money Prize Rupees 50.
4	Sussibhooshun Seal,... ...	21	Weaver, ...	Ditto,...	23 "	Fair, ...	Ditto 9 do., do. 3 do.
5	Tumeez Khan,...	21	Mahomedan,..	Ditto, ...	None,	Very good, ...	Ditto 23 do., do. 6 do., gained a Circlet of Merit, Money Prize Rupees 190, Clinical Prize, 2 Gold Medals, and the Goodeve Scholarship.
6	Kallynath Mozendar, ...	23	Brahmin, ...	Ditto,...	5 days,	Fair, ...	Ditto 8 do., do. 3 do.
7	Kedarnath Ghose, ...	21	Writer Caste,	Ditto, ...	40 "	Tolerably fair,	Ditto 8 do., do. 3 do.
8	Jadub Chunder Ghose, ...	23	Ditto, ...	Ditto,...	1 "	Fair, ...	Ditto 14 do., do. 5 do.
9	Tarra Chund Banerjee, ...	23	Brahmin, ...	Ditto, ...	5 "	Good, ...	Ditto 8 do , do. 3 do.
10	Kedarnath Day, ...	21	Writer Caste,	Ditto,...	7 "	Fair, ...	Ditto 10 do., do. 3 do.
11	Nilmaudhub Mookerjee,...	19	Brahmin, ...	Ditto, ...	13 "	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 do., do. 3 do.
12	Ramsoonder Ghose,... ...	21	Writer Caste,	Ditto,...	13 "	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 do., do. 6 do.
13	Omes Chunder Bose, ...	22	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	39 "	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 do., do. 3 do.
14	S. Forbes,...	21	Christian, ...	22d August 1842,	10 "	Ditto, ...	Ditto 10 do., do. 6 do.
15	F. Garvin,...	20	Ditto, ...	Ditto,...	34 "	Good, ...	Ditto 12 do., do. 6 do.
16	J. Sheetz,...	34	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	.....	Very good, ...	Ditto 12 do., do. 6 do.

Medical College, the 15*th March*, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D. *Secretary.*

Government Examiner's report.

Subjoined is the Government Examiner's report, forwarding the tabular statement of results:

"A perusal of the table, which I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to the Council of Education, shewing the result of the final examination of the first class students of the Medical College for the session which has just ended, will no doubt afford as much gratification to the Council, as it has done to the Assessors and to myself.

"This result leaves little room for remark, yet it is but just to state, with reference to the report of the past year, that indications of increased industry on the part of the students, and of a more enlarged and intimate acquaintance with all the branches of professional knowledge, were very apparent in the course of the examination on the present occasion.

"As regards the very important branches of clinical instruction, minor operations of surgery, and compounding of medicines, to which the attention of the Council was solicited in last year's report, the Assessors see reason to be satisfied that full advantage has been taken, by both teachers and pupils, of the means at their disposal. But on these points they think that there is still room for amendment, which, however, they are fully aware can only be attained by more extended hospital accommodation in the College premises, for both medical and surgical cases.

"The results recorded in the table sufficiently display the relative merits of the candidates, to render it unnecessary to particularize by name those who have excelled.

"I cannot, however, conclude these brief remarks without adverting to the case of the single rejected candidate; and with reference to the testimony borne to his character by all the Professors, and the exemplary diligence displayed by him in the earlier years of his studentship, to state the impression of all who witnessed the examinations, that his failure, or rather voluntary withdrawal, was in a great measure owing to protracted ill-health, under which he still laboured. The Assessors, therefore, unite with me in earnestly recommending that he may be permitted to prosecute his studies at the Institution for another year, at the end of which, it is hoped, he will be able to undergo a successful examination."

The Council of Education were pleased to express their approbation of the results of the examinations, and to sanction the proposal of the Examiner and Assessors to permit Chunder Coomar Moitry to continue his studies for another year.

Lord Hardinge's Prize.

Lord Hardinge's prize of books to the value of Co.'s Rs. 200 was awarded to Tumez Khan, and the gold medal for general proficiency to Kedar Nath Day.

Result of the Final Examinations of the Students

No.	Names.	Written Examination.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Surgery.	Anatomy and Physiology.	Chemistry.
1	Chunder Coomar Moitry,..	Very indifferent,	Fair, ...	Bad,.....	Moderate,.	Bad, ...
2	Buddinath Bromo, ...	Fair, ...	Good,.....	Good,.....	Very good,	Middling, ...
3	Nundololl Gangooly,.....	Fair,.....	Fair, ...	Fair, ...	Good,.....	Very indifferent,
4	Sussibhooshun Seal,.....	Fair,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Very good,	Good, ...
5	Tumes Khan,*	Excellent,..	Very good,	Very good,	Excellent,..	Very good, ...
6	Kallynath Mozendar, ...	Fair,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Very good,	Fair, ...
7	Kedarnath Ghose,.....	Middling,...	Fair, ...	Fair, ...	Very good,	Very fair, ...
8	Jadub Chunder Ghose,.....	Fair,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Very good,	Middling,.. ...
9	Tara Chunder Banerjee,.....	Fair,.....	Fair, ...	Fair, ...	Excellent,..	Very fair,. ...
10	Kedar Nath Day,†	Good,.....	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Very fair,. ...
11	Ramsoonder Ghose,.....	Fair, ...	Very good,	Very good,	Good,.....	Fair,..... ...
12	Omes Chunder Bose,.....	Indifferent,	Good, ...	Middling,..	Good,.....	Indifferent, ...
13	S. Forbes,.....	Very fair,...	Good,.....	Indifferent,	Very good,	Fair,..... ...
14	F. Garvin,.....	Indifferent,	Good, ...	Good,.....	Very good,	Middling,.. ...
15	J. Sheetz,.....	Excellent,..	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Excellent,. ...

Calcutta,
The 1st April, 1847.

* Gained Lord Hardinge's Prize.
† Gained a Gold Medal for general proficiency.

of the Medical College—Session 1846-47.

Botany.	Practice of Medicine.	Practice of Surgery.	Practice of Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Materia Medica.	Result.
Bad, ...	Good, ...	Bad,.....	Retired.			
Very good,	Very good,	Good, ...	Good, ...	Very good,	Very good,	Qualified.
Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Good,.....	Fair, ...	Qualified.
Fair,.....	Very good,	Indifferent,	Very good,	Good,.....	Good,.....	Qualified.
Excellent,.	Excellent,.	Excellent,..	Excellent, .	Excellent,	Very good,	Qualified.
Very fair,.	Excellent,.	Very good,	Good, ...	Very good,	Very good,	Qualified.
Moderate,.	Very good,	Very good,	Good, ...	Very good,	Very good,	Qualified.
Moderate,.	Good, ...	Very good,	Indifferent,	Middling,..	Good,.....	Qualified.
Good,.....	Excellent,.	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Qualified.
Good, ...	Excellent,.	Very good,	Very good,	Excellent,.	Excellent,.	Qualified.
Good,.....	Very good,	Very good,	Excellent,..	Very good,	Very good,	Qualified.
Moderate,.	Very good,	Good, ...	Indifferent,	Very good,	Fair, ...	Qualified.
Fair,.....	Very good,	Fair,.....	Good, ...	Good,.....	Middling,..	Qualified.
Very fair,.	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Good,.....	Good,.....	Qualified.
Good,.....	Very good,	Very good,	Very good,	Excellent,.	Very good,	Qualified.

J. Forsyth, *Surgeon,*
Examiner.

Final examinations of Military Class.

The final examinations of the Military Class were conducted by Professors Pearson, Webb, Jackson, R. O'Shaughnessy and Mouat, each in his own department. The results are recorded in the usual tabular form.

Military Class Anatomical Examination.

The examinations in anatomy and physiology conducted by Professors Pearson and Webb, were both verbal and practical. The following is an extract from their report:

"It is with great pleasure that we have again to record our entire satisfaction with the conduct and attainments of the Military Students of the College during the past year. Their zealous prosecution of their anatomical studies by actual dissections, and their quiet and orderly behaviour when thus engaged, deserve our fullest commendation.

The result of their good conduct, and of the diligence with which they have improved the valuable instructions in anatomy and physiology of Babù Mâdùsùden Gupto, both in the theatre and in the dissecting room, were manifested in this, that their dissections were chiefly guided by notes in Hindui and Urdu taken from the lecture of the Babù. Each of the students possessed for himself one of these manuals of his own writing, formed of notes taken in the theatre, in which the principal anatomical facts were carefully regarded: of this we had abundance of opportunity of judging in our daily inspection of their school.

The result of this final examination of the 1st class is very creditable. The students were examined by making each of them demonstrate his own dissections, their dissections being in many instances equal to those of the English taught students of the primary class, in some instances superior, so that the result of this experiment of instruction of natives of India in their own language in the difficult science of anatomy is highly satisfactory.

Ameer Khan.
Ashruff Ali Khan.
Ali Mahomed.
Suntpersaud Sing.
Shahamut Oollah.
Shaikh Alibux.
Meer Ramzan Ali.
Meer Enayut Hossein.

Those students of the 1st class whose dissections were particularly good, are named in the margin, and their knowledge of the uses of the parts dissected was equally commendable.

Shaikh Kurreem Bux 3d.
Myboob Khan.
Shaikh Imdad Hossein
Shaikh Elahee Bux 1st.
Fyzoola Khan.
Mirza Mahomed Jan.
Shaikh Abdul Wahab 2d.
Bakir Khan.

The second class consisting of thirty-nine (39) students, were examined upon the bones, ligaments, and dry preparations of vessels and upon the uses of those parts which they had to demonstrate. Those students who most distinguished themselves, and who have most profited by their studies in the dissecting room, are named in the margin.

Those students who evinced the greatest incompetency were all natives or residents of Calcutta, and form a marked contrast to the names below them on the list, who are all from the upper provinces of India

Professor Webb reported also his entire satisfaction with the diligence and attention of the students who attended this year his course of instructions in military surgery. The great advantage which the students of the military class now possess in a previous knowledge of practical anatomy, cannot be too highly appreciated."

List of First Class Students of the Military Class for final examination in the Medical College, Sessions 1846-47.

Number.	Names.	Date of Admission.	No. of times absent, &c., during the last year.				Duties performed by them as Dressers.		General Character and Conduct.	Remarks.
			Absent.	Sick.	Leave.	Total.	Male Hospital, &c.	Out-door Dispensary.		
							Months.	Months.		
1	Ameer Khan, ...	15th July 1844,...	...	None,		...	4	4	Very good,...	An attentive and good student.
2	Luthfoollah Khan, ...	Ditto, ...	18	6	...	24	3	4	Middling, ...	Quiet and attentive, but very dull.
3	Mirza Rumzan Alie, ...	Ditto,...	22	30	...	52	10	6	Very good,...	Attentive and a good student.
4	Shaikh Soopun, ...	Ditto, ...	5	4	...	9	8	6	Middling, ...	Rather dull and not over attentive.
5	Shaikh Enayut Alie, ...	Ditto,...	...	None,		...	6	4	Good,.....	Attentive and a good student.
6	Pursun Loll, ...	Ditto, ...	..	3	...	3	18	.....	Ditto,.....	A most intelligent lad.
7	Meer Enayut Hossain,....	Ditto,...	...	...	6	6	24	.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto ditto.
8	Shaikh Masoom,.....	Ditto, ...	14	2	...	16	4	4	Middling, ...	Not very bright, but quiet and attentive.
9	Shaikh Mahomed Hossain,	Ditto,...	...	None,		...	16	2	Good,.....	A very good student—well behaved and attentive to his duties.
10	Ushruff Alie Khan, ...	Ditto, ...	...	None,		...	6	15	Very good,...	One of the best students in the class for good character and proficiency.
11	Shaikh Korban Alie,.....	Ditto,...	10	5	...	15	4	4	Middling, ...	A very good lad.
12	Shaikh Alie Mahomed,...	Ditto, ...	...	None,		...	18	5	Very good,...	An excellent student, well behaved, most attentive to his duties, and highly efficient.
13	Shaikh Torab Ali, ...	Ditto,...	2	...	...	...	4	9	Middling, ...	Rather dull, but otherwise a very good lad.
14	Shaikh Kurreemoodin,....	Ditto, ...	...	None,		...	4	6	Ditto, ...	A very good lad.
15	Shaikh Emam Alie,.....	1st Nov. 1844, ...	8	...	...	8	16	4	Ditto,.....	Ditto ditto.

List of First Class Students of the Military Class for final examination in the Medical College, Sessions 1846-47.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Names.	Date of Admission.	No. of times absent, &c., during the last year.				Duties performed by them as Dressers.		General Character and Conduct.	REMARKS.
			Absent.	Sick.	Leave.	Total.	Male Hospital, &c.	Out-door Dispensary.		
							Months.	Months.		
16	Wuzeer Alie Khan,.....	17th March 1845,	3	...	...	3	4	4	Good,.....	A very good lad—smart and intelligent.
17	Lalla Ramdyall, ...	Ditto,..	...	None,		...	4	4	Ditto, ...	A quiet good man, but rather dull.
18	Sunt persaud Sing, ...	Ditto,..	...	None,		...	4	4	Very good,..	Quiet and well behaved, but rather dull.
19	Shaikh Kurrim Bux, 2d,	Ditto,..	10	4	...	14	16	.....	Middling, ...	Intelligent, but not as attentive as he should be.
20	Shahmut Oollah,.....	Ditto,..	...	None,		...	2	4	Very good,..	Very well behaved.
21	Shaikh Kurrim Bux, 1st,	Ditto,..	28	...	...	28	10	2	Middling, ...	Well behaved, and a good student.
22	Shaikh Abdool Ajuz,.....	15th July 1844,	4	...	...	4	4	4	Ditto, ...	Rather idle.
23	Shaikh Alie Bux,.....	Ditto,..	...	None,		...	3	4	Very good,..	A smart good student.
24	Shaikh Ruhmut Alie,.....	Ditto,..	11	22	...	33	6	4	Fair, ...	Has been sick a long time with rheumatism, but is smart and attentive when well.
25	Shaikh Kulleemoollah, ...	17th March 1845,	2	41	...	43	.....	.....	Middling, ...	Quiet and attentive, but not particularly bright.
	FREE STUDENTS.									
26	Meer Asuff Alie,.....	April 1844, ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Ditto, ...	Nothing favourable can be reported.
27	Syud Kurrim Bux,...	3d Sept. 1843, ...	40	...	...	40	2	2	Ditto, ...	

Medical College, the 15th March, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary.*

Result of the Final Examination of Students of the Military Class of the Medical College, Sessions 1846-47.

Number.	Names.	Subjects of Examination.					Remarks.
		Anatomy and Physiology, practical and viva voce.	Surgery, Practical and Oral.	Medicine.	Materia Medica and Chemistry.		
1	Shaik Allie Mahomed,.....	Very good,..	Very good,..	Very good,..	Excellent,...	1st Grade of Merit.	Passed, gained the gold medal for general proficiency.
2	Suntpersaud Sing,.	Excellent,...	Very good,..	Very good,..	Good,.....		Do. 2d prize for general proficiency.
3	Shamut Oollah, ...	Excellent,...	Very good,..	Very good,..	Very good,..		Do. gained a certificate of honour.
4	Ashruff Allie Khan,.....	Excellent,...	Good,.....	Good,.....	Excellent,...		Ditto.
5	Mirza Rumzaun Allie,..... .	Very good,..	Very good,..	Good, ...	Good,.....		Ditto.
6	Ameer Khan,.....	Very good,..	Good,.....	Very good,..	Good,.....		Ditto.
7	Shaik Enyet Allie,.....	Very good,..	Good,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....		Ditto.
8	Shaik Allie Buksh,.....	Excellent,...	Good,.....	Good,.....	Fair,.....		Ditto.
9	Pursun Loll, ...	Very good,..	Good,..... .	Good,.....	Very good,..		Ditto.
10	Meer Enyet Hossain,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Very good, .		Ditto.
11	Shaik Mahomed Hossain,...	Good,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Very good...		Ditto.
12	Shaik Kureem Oodin,.....	Very good,..	Good,.....	Good,.....	Middling,...		Ditto.
13	Shaik Masoom,.....	Very good,..	Good,.....	Good,.....	Middling,...		Ditto.
14	Shaik Kullim Oollah,.....	Very good,..	Good,.....	Good,.....	Middling,...		Ditto.

Result of the Final Examination of Students of the Military Class of the Medical College, Sessions 1846-47.—*(Contd.)*

Number.	Names.	Subjects of Examination.				Remarks.
		Anatomy and Physiology, practical and viva voce.	Surgery, Practical and Oral.	Medicine.	Materia Medica and Chemistry.	
15	Shaik Soopun,.....	Fair,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	2d Grade of Merit. Passed.
16	Shaik Kurrim Buksh, 2d,....	Good.....	Fair,.....	Fair,.....	Fair,.....	Ditto.
17	Shaik Emam Alie,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Middling,...	Middling,.....	Ditto.
18	Wuzeer Allie Khan,.....	Middling,...	Good,.....	Good,...	Fair,.....	Ditto.
19	Lolla Ramdyal,.....	Middling,...	Tolerable,...	Good,.....	Fair,.....	Ditto.
20	Shaik Torab Allie,.....	Good,...	Tolerable,...	Moderate,...	Fair,.....	Ditto.
21	Shaik Abdool Ajuz,.....	Bad,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Good,.....	Ditto.
22	Luthfoolla Khan,.....	Fair,.....	Tolerable, ..	Moderate,...	Very middling,	Rejected.
23	Shaik Korban Allie,.....	Good,... ...	Tolerable,...	Bad,.....	Bad,.....	Ditto.
24	Rohomuth Allie,.....	Indifferent,..	Tolerable,...	Fair,.....	Fair,.....	Ditto.
25	Syed Kurreem Buksh,.....	Bad,.....	Good,.....	Moderate,...	Middling,.....	Ditto.
26	Meer Asuff Allie, ...	Indifferent,..	Fair,.....	Fair,.....	Fair,.....	Passed as fit for a very subordinate appointment.
27	Shaik Kurrim Buksh, 1st,...	Fair,.....	Bad,.....	Good,.....	Middling,.....	Sent back for another year.

Medical College, the 3d April, 1847.

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D., *Secretary.*

Twenty-one Native Doctors have been placed at the disposal of the Medical Board, and one pupil from Etawah, supported by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, has been passed as fit for a very subordinate appointment—his age (about 35) and natural dulness, rendering it unlikely that he would profit by a further residence in the Medical College. Five students were rejected. The results have been most creditable, and reflect the highest honour upon Babu Madusuden Gupta, whose value as a public officer and efficient teacher it would be impossible to exaggerate.

Professors Pearson and Webb furnished the subjoined account of the Anatomical Department of both classes of the Medical College.

Anatomical Department.

"The senior students of the primary class were called upon to give written replies to the questions in Anatomy and Physiology contained in Appendix D.; and as the awarding of the medals and honorary distinctions were to depend upon this and the practical examination, the students of the junior class were also allowed to contend, when all of them (except eight who had but recently entered the College) availed themselves of the privilege.

In awarding the number of marks, we have considered the value of the written and practical examination as equal—each fifty marks; so that the aggregate of both examinations is calculated at one hundred for the highest number.

By this plan of a practical and written examination we were enabled to test more fully the comparative merits of the students. One might excel in knowledge gained from books, another in that of actual dissection; but it would evidently require both to gain a high number.

Such being the test, we consider we have good reason to be satisfied with the result; though we are somewhat surprised to find the superiority in favour of the junior class. In the written examination the highest number of marks attained by the senior class was thirty-eight by M. Covington; of the junior class forty-one by J. Kearney; of the senior class three attained above the number of twenty marks, and one above thirty; of the junior class nine attained above twenty marks, two above thirty, and one above forty. In the practical examination out of seventeen senior students the highest number of marks, fifty, was attained by three, viz. Nilmadhub Mookerjee, Nobogopaul Ghosaul and Sib Chunder Bysack; and of twenty-one junior students, the highest number was attained by five, Chunder Coomar Bose, Omeschunder Mitter, Sreenath Mookerjee 2nd, Madhub Loll Shome, and Dinonath Dass.

In the aggregate of both the written and practical examinations the highest number reached was seventy-nine by Dinonath Dass, a junior student; in the senior class eight gained more than fifty marks, and five more than sixty; in the junior class ten gained more than fifty marks, nine more than sixty, and four seventy and upwards. The result will be better seen in the following tabular form.

Written Examination.

Senior class consisting of 16 students, ...	3 =	10 and upwards.
	1 =	38 highest No. attained.

Written Examination.

Junior class consisting of 21 students,.....	9	=	22 and upwards.
	2	=	32 and upwards.
	1	=	41 highest No. attained.

Practical Examination.

Senior class consisting of 17 students,.....			50 the highest No. of marks.
	10	=	30 and upwards.
	5	=	40 and upwards.
	3	=	50
Junior class consisting of 21 students,.....	10	=	30 and upwards.
	2	=	40 and upwards.
	5	=	50

Aggregate of both Examinations.

			100 the highest No. of marks.
Senior class,.....	8	=	50 upwards of
	5	=	60 ditto.
	1	=	68 highest No. attained.
Junior class,.....	10	=	50 upwards of
	9	=	60 ditto.
	4	=	70 and upwards.
	1	=	79 highest No. attained.

Though there is still room for improvement, the style and handwriting of the papers are much better than they were last year, but in judging of them in this respect, as well as in that of their knowledge of Anatomy, it must be remembered that they are taught, and write a most difficult science in a foreign language. The conduct of the students in the Anatomical class, during the past year, has been such as to merit very high approval. They have for the most part been orderly, diligent and attentive, both at lecture and in the dissecting room.

The eight remaining students of the junior class, who did not contend for honorary distinctions, were examined orally and practically, with a result as satisfactory as could be expected from their standing in the College."

Concerning the class and department of Midwifery, Professor Stewart furnished the following memorandum.

Obstetric Department.

"The arrangements of the College having necessitated the delivery of the Midwifery course during the summer, in order to afford more time for dissection, &c. in the winter months, the whole 75 lectures were delivered in the months of June, July, August, September and October, at the rate of four lectures per week.

During the months of January and February, however, at the request of the students themselves, examinations were held twice a week, during which the whole of the preceding course was reviewed with much advantage.

I am able to speak in terms of great satisfaction of the attention and punctuality of all the students in their attendance at lecture, and their progress will, I think, be found to have been commensurate.

From the very nature of things they have not all enjoyed equal advantages in a practical way by attendance in the hospital.

The Ceylon and Christian pupils resident within the College walls have necessarily enjoyed the best opportunities of witnessing and assisting at the cases of labor, and have availed themselves eagerly of their advantages in this respect, particularly Messrs. Sheetz, Pettingal, Garvin, Forbes and Marcus.

Of the Hindu students who have been practically engaged with most frequency, are Babus Gobin Chunder Dutt, Nundoolall Gungolee, Chunder Moitry, and Jadub Chunder.

It is impossible for me to speak in terms too high of the assiduity and good conduct of Tumeez Khan, the Goodeve scholar, who has resided in the hospital, and has assisted at every single case of labor which occurred during the past twelve months.

I must also say the same of the two excellent young men, Meer Enayet Hossein and Pursun Lall, of the secondary class, whose conduct as dressers during the same period, has been such as to merit my highest commendation and best thanks.

It has been a great cause of regret to me, that the Resident Graduate, (or House Surgeon) owing to the smallness of salary now attaching to the office, has been so frequently removed to some better appointment. This has led to some confusion in the mode of keeping the books, and to no small disadvantage both to the patients and the pupils, from the occasional risk thus arising of the *practice* falling into the hands of unqualified pupils during my absence.

I would respectfully beg to suggest, that means be taken for the future to obviate this, either by making the appointment a permanent one, or attaching the term of one year to its tenure, and raising the salary from 50 to 100 rupees, as was formerly the case."

In Medicine, Professor Jackson reported as follows:

Class of Medicine.

"I have great pleasure in reporting on the general good conduct and attention of the pupils of my class during the past session. The regularity and assiduity in the performance of their duties in the hospital, and diligence in attendance upon the lectures delivered by me, has been most exemplary, and I have with a few exceptions been quite satisfied with the manner in which they have answered their questions in the written examination.

I have great pleasure in awarding the first place in the written examination to Mr. Pettingal, who has during the whole season been a very attentive student, and in his answers has adhered more closely to the subject of the questions than has been the case with others, specially I may mention Mr. Loftus, who otherwise would have held a better place.

Mr. Picachy I have placed next to Mr. Pettingal, and I have awarded to him the clinical prize in consequence of the very efficient manner in which he has kept up his clinical reports, and for the uniform regularity of attendance in the discharge of his duties at the hospital, rarely missing to go round with me in my daily morning visit throughout the session.

Of the native students, Nobinkristo Bose has evinced a better aquaintance with the English language than any of the others; some of his written answers are excellent and deserving of much commendation, others are deficient in practical information and the knowledge of hospital treatment, which have prevented his holding this year so high a place as there is promise of at a future examination. The generally good answers of Sreenauth Mookerjee and Nilmadub Mookerjee are very creditable."

Medical Jurisprudence.

The lectures on Medical Jurisprudence commenced in November, and were continued three times a week, until the 15th of March, amounting in all to thirty-nine in number. The course embraced the following subjects:—General introduction, medical evidence, and the nature of the courts in which it is required: the laws applicable to criminal cases connected with Medical Jurisprudence in India: death, the modes in which it may occur, and by which it may be accurately ascertained: the subject of wounds of all kinds, in their civil and criminal relations: hanging, drowning, asphyxia from mephitic gases, death from cold, hunger and starvation: virginity, rape, pregnancy, abortion, delivery, infanticide: ambiguity of sex, feigned diseases, age and identity, life assurance, probability of survivorship, insanity, and medical police.

It was found impossible in the limited time allowed to embrace the important subject of Toxicology, which will. therefore, be considered at the commencement of the next course.

Materia Medica.

The course of Materia Medica and Therapeutics comprised eighty-six lectures, and embraced every topic considered of importance and interest, the subject of the actions and uses of medicine, having been particularly dwelt upon. The conduct and attendance of the pupils in both classes were satisfactory. Examinations were instituted as often as practicable.

Class of Chemistry.

Mr. Robertson reported that, since the commencement of the course in June last, he had delivered ninety-seven lectures on inorganic and organic chemistry, including eleven lectures on heat, light and electricity; and that he had in addition held upwards of forty examinations during that time, at which the greater part of the students acquitted themselves well, though, as may always be expected, a few shewed little or no knowledge of chemical science.

He also reported that the giving of the eleven lectures on heat, light and electricity, was accompanied by more difficulties, and caused more labour, trouble, and expense to him than the whole of the rest of the course. From the singular deficiency of the College apparatus, and from the broken and dilapidated state in which the greater part of that little was, he has had to furnish by his own exertions, and from his own resources, a set of Galvanic batteries capable of exhibiting the usual class experiments, an electric machine that would give the *two* electricities, electro-magnetic coils,

gasholders for the experiments on heat and light, a model steam engine, and a good deal of small apparatus of which the college is destitute. Even with these additions, however, a number of the usual experimental illustrations could not be given, in consequence of there being no apparatus for them.

He also further reported, that the written annual examination of the chemical class has produced exercises of a much higher standard generally than those of the preceding year, and that this improvement has been most conspicuous in regard to those students, who, according to his recommendation, have adopted the recent and remarkably accurate "Outlines of Chemistry," by Dr. Gregory, as a text book. Many of these students have in their exercises, shewn themselves to be adepts in the chemical symbols used in it, which give such precision and brevity to chemical language. It is to be regretted, that there is no similar work on practical Pharmacy, in accordance with the London Pharmacopœia, which could be put into the hands of the students, without the risk of impressing on their minds false facts, erroneous views, bad processes, and worse manipulation.

General examinations.

The examination of the general students of the English Class, comprising all who did not appear for the final ordeal, were conducted by means of written papers, which are contained in the Appendix. The medals and certificates of honour were awarded in strict accordance with the results of this trial. It was not deemed advisable or necessary to print the whole of the replies, or the answers in all subjects, as they were very voluminous, and would occupy an undue amount of space in the report—a few have therefore been selected as specimens, from the replies of Final, Senior and Junior Students, and are made known for general information. They are reprinted verbatim from the manuscripts of the pupils, no alterations of any kind being allowed, and all errors of grammar and fact being retained. When the disadvantages as respects originally defective knowledge of English are taken into account, it is believed that these papers will bear a favourable comparison with those of any college in India.

With reference to the award of certificates of honor, it was determined that the rule enacted upon the subject should not be adhered to, as it would render them so general as to depreciate their value and estimation. Each professor, therefore, handed in a list of those whom he considered speci-

ally deserving of reward and distinction from the merit and accuracy of their papers. A list of prizemen, and those to whom certificates were assigned, is contained in Appendix E. The annual returns of the Male and Female Hospitals, and Out-door Dispensary, are published in the Appendix. From them may be gathered the nature and extent of the clinical means at the disposal of the professors, and their inadequacy for the complete and proper instruction of so extended a school. The surgical record is particularly interesting, and the statistical history of the Female Hospital, furnished by Professor Stewart, is an epitome of every thing of interest connected with that most useful department since its foundation.

Annual returns of Diseases.

At the examination for the admission of free and stipendiary scholars, nineteen candidates presented themselves. Of these six were admitted as stipendiary scholars, four Hindoos and two Mahommedans: of the latter one was formerly a pupil of the Patna College, and the other of the Calcutta Madrussa—making in all, besides Tumeez Khan, six Mahommedan students now studying medicine in the English department,—a larger number than has ever at any previous period, been contained in that division of the school.

Candidates for admission.

Two free students were at the same time passed—one a Junior Scholar of the Patna College and a Christian, the other a Hindoo.

There being still several stipendiary vacancies, another examination will be held on the 5th of June next, of which due notice has been given to all Schools and Colleges.

Since the above report was printed, the Government have been pleased to appoint Dwarkanauth Bose, the first Indian Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, to be Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy to the English Class.

Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A private communication from Dr. Goodeve by the last mail announces, that at the first examination for honours held in University College during the present Session, the Gold Medal in Comparative Anatomy has been gained by Bholanauth Bose, the pupil who had already obtained a similar distinction in other classes, as previously detailed in this report.

Gold Medal in Comparative Anatomy at University College.

THE HON. MR. MILLETT DISTRIBUTED THE PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, AFTER WHICH HE ADDRESSED THE PUPILS IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

Students of the Medical College.—"The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal being confined to his house by the effects of an unfortunate accident, I have at his request here taken his place; but he has desired me to express to you, and to all present, his great regret that he has been unable to preside on this interesting occasion, the more especially because it was his painful duty to animadvert in unfavourable terms on the general result of the previous Session,—and it would, therefore, have been particularly gratifying to him to have dwelt upon the pleasing contrast afforded by the successful termination of the Session recently concluded.

For myself, I have read the report of the transactions of the College during the past year with the liveliest interest and the highest satisfaction; and I think that no one who has the welfare of this Institution at heart could read it with different feelings.

Of 16 candidates for Diplomas who presented themselves at the final examination of the English Department, only one failed, and his failure is attributed to protracted ill-health. I am informed that the proficiency of the first of these students fully equals that of the most distinguished pupil that ever left the College, and that the attainments generally of those who have now received Diplomas, will bear comparison with the acquirements of the passed students of any former year.

From the very favorable reports, too, of those who conducted the general examination, I confidently anticipate that the exhibition of next year will redound as much to the credit of the Institution as this does, which is honorable alike to professors, teachers, and pupils.

In the Military Class, which has well maintained its reputation, we have the same gratifying results. 21 students have passed successfully through their final examination, of whom 14 have attained the first grade of merit. Their performances in dissecting are stated to be in many cases equal, and in some superior to those of the primary class; the advanced state of this School is most creditable to the pupils, and reflects honor on Dr. Webb, and Dr. Pearson, who, I understand, voluntarily devotes much time to its instruction, but more especially does it reflect honor on Pundit Màdùsùden Guptu, to whose superintendence and tuition it is principally entrusted.

It is worthy of remark that whilst the stipendiary list of the English Department consists almost exclusively of Hindus, the military class is composed almost entirely of Mahomedans. It is therefore satisfactory to find that the English Department has now 6 Mahomedans on its list, four of whom have recently been admitted from the Calcutta Mudrussa, and I trust that the eminent success of Tamez Khan will induce many others to avail themselves of the advantages which the Institution holds out.

But it is not alone for increased industry and a more enlarged and intimate acquaintance with all the branches of professional knowledge that last year has been distinguished; the general conduct of the pupils of both departments, as regards regularity of attendance at lectures and propriety of demeanour, has been most praiseworthy; not a single instance of misconduct of any kind, has been reported in the English class; and very few in the military.

I am happy to find also that the conduct of the Ceylon Students is, with two or three exceptions, well spoken of; but I could wish to see them more ambitious of attaining the higher degrees of collegiate distinction.

To the musuem, which flourishes under Dr. Webb's care, some 260 preparations have been added, and the library now contains upwards of 4000 vols.

It is pleasing to see the hand of native liberality still extended in behalf of the College. The report records a munificent gift of 1,000 Rs. from His Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal; and a liberal donation of 200 Rs from Baboo Ramanath Tagore, both of which have been judiciously applied to the provision of class-books.

Several measures have been adopted or planned during the past year for increasing the efficiency and extending the usefulness of the Institution.

The scheme of prizes has been revised, and so regulated as to promote the greatest amount of emulation amongst the pupils.

A proposition is under consideration for improving the condition of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and a plan has been matured for the better education of the members of the European Subordinate Medical Department, but for want of proper means it has not yet been carried into effect.

Whilst then we may well rejoice at the present prosperity of this excellent Institution, and at the wonderful effects which it has produced, it must be admitted that much is still wanting to render its machinery complete. We require better accommodation for the pupils, and more extensive Hospitals and Dispensaries for the purposes of clinical instruction, and it is to be hoped that some one of the plans now under consideration for supplying these deficiencies may be eventually found feasible.

The report contains some highly interesting communications from your worthy Professor Dr. Goodeve, respecting the progress of the pupils, studying under his care in England. This is an experiment respecting which I was always sanguine, but the result has exceeded my highest expectations. Herein we have a noble example of what the combination of ability, determined industry, and perseverance in good conduct can accomplish.

These young men, though labouring under the great disadvantage of having to express themselves in a foreign language, have in honorable competition with their English fellow-students, in several instances surpassed, and always maintained a high position amongst them; and have won the admiration of all who have witnessed their exertions.

You will be glad to learn that the Hon'ble Court of Directors have permitted Dr. Goodeve to remain in England another year—by which time the object of his mission will be amply fulfilled. The greatest credit is due to him for the very admirable manner in which he has discharged his most responsible duty, and we gratefully acknowledge the kindness and consideration evinced by the Professors of University College towards these students.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming the return to this country of Dwarkanath Bose, one of the three first Indian Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and I trust that the situation to which he has been appointed is as satisfactory to himself, as I am sure it will be beneficial to the College.

To my Hon'ble Colleague the President and the Members of the Council of Education, with whom I had the satisfaction of labouring long and cordially in connection with this Institution, to the Council and Teachers of the College, I am requested by the Deputy Governor to return his best thanks for the zeal, ability, and judgment with which they have superintended and conducted its affairs during the past session, and to congratulate them upon the success with which their labours have been crowned.

I would, in conclusion, address a few words to those students who, having received their Diplomas, are about to leave us to enter upon the active duties of life.

My young Friends,—You have completed the course of study prescribed by the rules of this College, but you will not, therefore, think that you have finished your education: far from it, you have I trust, laid the foundation deep and broad, but the superstructure remains to be erected. You go hence to study in the school of experience, let me advise you by constant reference to standard works, to preserve the knowledge you have already acquired, and by the perusal of useful medical periodicals so far as they may be within your reach, to endeavour to keep pace with the improvements of the day. If you do not do this there will be great danger of your retrograding. Also consider seriously the nature of the honorable profession you have chosen. It will be yours—God's blessing resting upon your labours—to assuage bodily pain; to prevent the fatal or disabling effects of the many injuries and disorders to which the human frame, in the varied circumstances of life, is liable; to restore sight to the blind; and oftentimes to prolong life when to all outward appearance it is hastening to its close. These are great talents committed to you—see that you duly improve them.

Remember too that it is the glory and pride of your profession to be ever ready at the call of human suffering, and to tend with equal assiduity, and with the best of your skill, every patient submitted to your care, whether he be rich or poor, whether of high or low degree, and never forget that it is only by perseverance in a course of upright and honourable conduct that you can faithfully serve the Government, (if that be your destination) or acquire for yourselves solid fame. And now with every good wish for your future success in life, I heartily bid you farewell."

Hooghly College.

COLLEGE OF HADJI MAHOMED MOHSIN AND ITS SUBORDINATE INSTITUTIONS, 1846.

TENTH YEAR.

Under the immediate Superintendence of the Council of Education.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 30TH APRIL 1847.

English Department.

Captain D. L. Richardson, *Principal.*
R. Thwaytes, Esq., B. A., *Professor of Mathematics.*
J. Graves, Esq., A. B., *Head Master.*
W Brennand, Esq., *Second Master.*
Baboo Essenchunder Banorjee, *Master of the 2d Class, Section A, Senior Division of the School Department.*
Mr T. W Clermont, *Ditto 2d B, ditto*
Baboo Moheschunder Banorjee, *Ditto 3d A, ditto.*
Mr. A Ure, *Ditto 3d B, ditto.*
Baboo Nobinchunder Doss, *Master of the 1st Class, Section A, Junior Division of the School Department.*
" Bolloram Bisswas, *Ditto 1st B, ditto.*
" Madhub Chunder Dutt, *Ditto 2d A, ditto.*
" Srenauth Dutt, *Ditto 2d B, ditto.*
" Shamachurn Mookerjee, *Ditto 3d A, ditto.*
" Bhuggobuttychurn Mullick, *Ditto 3d B, ditto.*
" Bhobanychurn Mullick, *Ditto 4th ditto.*
Mr. J. Vogel, *Writing Master.*
Mr. Vernieux, *Drawing Master and Librarian.*

Bengalee Department.

Obhoyachurn Turkopunchanund, *Superintending Pundit.*
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, *Head Pundit.*
Bhuggobanchunder Bisarad, *2d ditto.*
Kasinauth Turkobhushun, *3d ditto.*
Gobindchunder Bisarad, *4th ditto.*
Gopaulchunder Bidyaneedhee, *5th ditto.*

Arabic Department.

MUDRUSSA.

Mouluvee Mahomed Akber Shah, *Head Mouluvee (Sunee.)*
" Meer Mohammad, *Ditto (Shia.)*
" Munsoor Ahmud, 2*d Mouluvee (Sunee.)*
" Gholam Mukdhoon, 3*d ditto ditto*
" Mahomed Mustaquim, 1*st Mouluvee Lower School.*
" Rumzan Ali, 2*d Ditto Section A.*
" Furraghut Ali, 2*d Ditto Section B.*
" Mohammad Taqi, 3*d Ditto Section A.*
" Toluttuff Hossein, 3*d Ditto Section B.*
" Nusseerooddeen, 4*th Ditto Section A.*
" Mohammad Modessor, 4*th Ditto Section B.*
" Tofuzzul Hossein, *Urdu Teacher.*
" Attawur Ruhman, *Teacher of English.*
Hurrochunder Turkobagish, *Ditto of Bengalee.*
Mirza Mobarak Ali, *Writing and Drawing Master.*
Baboo Ramtarak Roy, *Teacher of Government Regulations.*
Abdool Ali, *Librarian.*

Establishment.

Jebun Banorjee, *Head Writer.*
Russicklall Doss, 2*d Ditto.*
Toyluckhonauth Pattak, 3*d Ditto.*
Jadobchunder Mullick, *Collecting Sircar.*
17 Servants.

Hooghly Branch School.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1847.

English Department.

Baboo Khettermohun Chatterjee, *Head Master.*
" Chundernath Moitry, 2*d Ditto.*
" Sreenath Banorjee, 3*d Ditto.*
" Girishchunder Ghose, 4*th Ditto.*
" Neelmoney Doss, 5*th Ditto.*

Bengalee Department.

Sreeram Seromonee, *Head Pundit.*
Srenauth Turkopunchanun, 2*d Ditto.*
Koylaschunder Bhuttacharjee, *Arithmetic Teacher.*

Arabic Department.

Mouluvee Asud Ali, *Head Mouluvee.*
" Ismutoollah, 2*d Ditto.*

Hooghly Infant School.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1847.

Mr. T. M. Gomes, *Master.*
Nobocoomar Mozoomdar, *Pundit.*
1 Servant.

Seetapore Branch School.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1847.

English Department.

Mr. W. H. Fox, *Head Master.*
Baboo Kristomohun Sing, *2d Ditto.*

Bengalee Department.

Neersinghodev Seromonee, *Pundit.*
2 Servants.

Changes in the Establishment.

During the past year, Mr. L. Clint, late Principal of the College, having been appointed to the Principalship of the Lucknow Martiniere, the Council of Education were pleased to accept of his resignation, and he accordingly made over charge of the College and its subordinate Institutions to Professor Rochfort on the 31st of October.

With reference to Mr. Clint's resignation of the office of Principal, the following extract is copied from the proceedings of the Council of Education:

"That Mr. Clint be informed of the very high estimation in which his zeal and abilities are held by the Council of Education, that the state in which he leaves the Hooghly College is considered to be in every way most creditable, and that the Council part with Mr. Clint with much regret, as they consider him in every respect an able and excellent officer. That the opinion of the Council be incorporated in the next annual report of the Hooghly College for general information."

Professor M. Rochfort acted as officiating Principal of the College from the 1st to the 30th November.

Captain D. L. Richardson, late Principal of the Kishnaghur College, was appointed by the Government of Bengal to the Principalship of the Hooghly College, of which he assumed official charge on the 1st of December.

Mr. M. Rochfort, late Professor of Literature, was promoted by the Government to the Principalship of the Kishnaghur College in succession to Captain D. L. Richardson, and proceeded to take charge of his appointment on the 1st of December.

Mr. R. Thwaytes, B. A., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Hooghly College, and entered on his duties on the 3rd of December.

Baboo Baneymadhub Banerjee, a teacher of the 1st class, Lower School, was, at his own request, permitted to exchange appointments with Baboo Nobinchunder Doss, then of the Hindu College, in April 1846.

Baboo Nobinchunder Doss, late senior scholar of the College, was promoted from a teachership of the 3rd to that of the 2nd class, Junior Department, in succession to Baboo Shamlall Shome, who died in the month of September. The absorption of three sections of the 3rd class into two, rendered any new appointment unnecessary.

Baboo Kristomohun Sing, teacher of the lowest class, was transferred by the Council of Education to the Seetapore Branch School, and Baboo Bhobanychurn Mullick from Seetapore to the College.

Mr. W. H. Fox was appointed Head Master of the Seetapore School, in succession to Baboo Sreenauth Somadar, whose services the Council were obliged to dispense with, in consequence of the school being unfavourably reported of on several inspections, and also on account of his absenting himself without leave.

Baboo Nilmoney Doss, late a student of the 2nd class, Hooghly College, who had obtained his diploma as a fourth grade teacher, was appointed to the last teachership of the Hooghly Branch School, in room of Baboo Prosonochunder Sircar, transferred to the Baráset School in March 1846.

Mouluvee Oaezooddeen, the 2nd Mouluvee of the Hooghly Branch School, died on the 9th December. Mouluvee Ismutoollah, an ex-student of the Hooghly Mudrussa, who had on a former occasion acted in the place of the deceased Mouluvee when he was gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca for two years, was appointed permanently to the office on the 24th December.

Hullodhur Surma, Bengalee Arithmetical Teacher, Branch School, having resigned his situation on account of continued ill health, requested that his son who had officiated for him during his sickness might be appointed to succeed him, which request the Council complied with, on the recommendation of the officiating Principal, and Koylash Chunder Bhuttacharjee accordingly took permanent charge of the situation in December 1846.

Statement of Students.

The following is a statement of the number of pupils and average attendance in the English Department from January 1846 to January 1847.

INSTITUTIONS.	Christians.	Mahommadans.	Hindoos.	Total.
College.				
Number of Admissions,	3	1	55	
Do. of Dismissals,	1	1	43	
Do. of Withdrawals,	6	6	84	
Do. of Deaths,	0	0	9	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1845,	12	8	574	594
Do. do. December 1846,	8	2	493	503
Daily average attendance,	0	0	0	420
Branch School.				
Number of Admissions,	1	1	42	
Do. of Dismissals,	0	0	12	
Do of Withdrawals,	2	0	19	
Do. of Deaths,	0	0	2	
Do. of Promotions,	0	0	9	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1845,	3	0	247	250
Do. do. December 1846,	2	1	247	250
Daily average attendance,	0	0	0	203½
Infant School.				
Number of Admissions,	1	1	32	
Do. of Dismissals,	0	1	4	
Do. of Withdrawals,	2	0	6	
Do. of Deaths,	0	0	2	
Do. of Promotions,	0	1	10	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1845,	1	2	27	30
Do. do. December 1846,	0	1	37	38
Daily average attendance,	0	0	0	32¾
Seetapore School.				
Number of Admissions,	0	0	30	
Do. of Dismissals,	0	0	0	
Do. of Withdrawals,	0	0	38	
Do. of Deaths,	0	0	3	
Do. of Promotions,	0	0	1	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1845,	0	0	80	80
Do. do. December 1846,	0	0	68	68
Daily average attendance,	0	0	0	52¾
Grand Total on the Rolls on 1st January 1846,	16	10	928	954
Do. do. 1st January 1847,	10	4	845	859
Do. of the daily average attendance,	0	0	0	709

The decrease in the number of students in the English Department of the College as compared with that of the preceding year, has arisen solely from the gradual reduction of the number of free students, and of those who had been paying below the minimum rate of two rupees, sanctioned by the Council in March last.

It will be seen from the comparative statements annexed below, that the free students in December 1846 were 69 less than in December 1845. It is on the other hand most gratifying to observe that the schooling fees received during this year have exceeded those of last year by Rupees 1,332-12.

Schooling Fees.

The amount of schooling fees collected during 1846 exhibits a satisfactory progressive increase, as compared with the collections of the two previous years.

Collection in 1844,.....	3,868	4	0
" 1845, ...	4,349	0	0
" 1846,.....	5,681	12	0
Total number of paying students on 31st December 1846, ...	359	0	0
Amount receivable, rupees,.....	462	8	0

In order to prevent the accumulation of arrears of schooling fees, the Council of Education have directed that they should be paid monthly in advance. This measure, as far as can be judged from the period it has been in operation, is likely to be attended with success.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of free students for the last 3 years.

Free students in	December 1844, ...	281
Ditto	December 1845, ...	213
Ditto	December 1846, ...	144

Report of the state of the classes from Professor Graves, Head Master.

"Previous to November last the English department of the College was divided into the senior and junior departments.

"In the preamble to the new rules of the College of Mahommed Mohsin, it was directed that the Institution should consist of a College and a School, to be respectively designated the College of Mahommed Mohsin, and the Collegiate School of Mahommed Mohsin.

"In conformity with the aforesaid regulation, a new arrangement of the classes was made immediately after the publication of the new rules. Fifteen students of the former third class, senior department, were promoted to the second class, from the date of which promotion the first and second classes constituted the College department.

"The two sections of the former third class were reduced to one, which was denominated the 1st class, senior division of the school. The former fourth class, senior department, and the 1st class, junior department, became the 2d and 3d class of the senior division of the school.

"The late 2d and 3d classes, junior department, were called respectively the 1st and 2d classes of the junior school; sections A and B of the 4th class formed the new third class, and section C the fourth class of the junior school.

"The following is a statement of the present number of students in the respective classes or sections of the Collegiate school.

	Senior Division.		
1st Class, ...	... ...	30	
2d Class, ...	Section A, ...	37	
	Section B, ...	39	
3rd Class, ...	Section A, ...	40	
	Section B, ...	39	
			185
	Junior Division.		
1st Class, ...	Section A, ...	34	
	Section B, ...	35	
2d Class, ...	Section A, ...	32	
	Section B, ...	35	
3rd Class, ...	Section A, ...	47	
	Section B, ...	49	
4th Class, ...	... ...	36	
			268
			453

"Of the above number 107 are free students. On the 1st January last the free students in the school classes were 147, of which number 45 have obtained employment or been struck off on account of insufficient progress, or irregularity. Several boys also who were paying but one rupee or less have been struck off, for similar reasons. About 30 applicants for admission have been rejected, from their unwillingness or inability to pay the minimum rate of 2 rupees, prescribed by the orders of the Council, or from their qualifications being below the regulated standard. It is however satisfactory to observe that while the school has been getting rid of a number of unpromising boys who contributed little or nothing for their schooling, there has been an increase in the amount of schooling fees, notwithstanding that the minimum rate of payment was raised from 8 annas to two rupees in March last, and although that regulation had the effect of putting a temporary stop to applications for entrance, I have found that within the last month, the demand for admittance has been nearly as great as under the former lower rates."

Annual General Examination.

The annual examination of the school classes took place in September, simultaneously with that of the candidates for scholarships.

Upper School 2d Class.

This class was examined by Dr. Mouat, Secretary to the Council of Education. He reported as follows:

"The 2d class consisted of 22 pupils, whose ages varied from 18 to 23 years, and of whom three were absent. Some appeared to have been very frequent absentees during the course of their study, and the average age of the pupils was much higher than ought to be found in the second class.

My examination occupied three days, and embraced the subjects of Literature, History, Geography, and an English Essay.

"The literature and geography were *viva voce* ordeals, the history and essay written. In the first named branch of study each pupil was required separately to explain and illustrate the 9th and 19th aphorisms of Bacon's Novum Organum, and to read and explain a passage from the play of Hamlet, embracing the speech in the IV Scene of the 3d Act beginning with

"Look here upon this picture and on this," &c.

Not one of the pupils was able fully and clearly to expound and illustrate the meaning and applications of the aphorisms. The greater number entirely mistook their object, and were incapable of giving even a literal interpretation of the words employed.

The passage in Hamlet was also sadly mutilated, and with a few exceptions read without feeling, taste, or any appreciation of its beauties. The signification of simple words was generally correctly given, but few of the classical or other allusions accurately explained. For example,

"A mildew'd ear
Blasting his wholesome brother,"

was generally believed to refer to the peculiar manner in which Hamlet's father was poisoned, &c

"The questions in History were six in number, and taken from the portion most recently studied by the class. They are contained in the margin

1. Mention briefly the leading events of the reign of James 2d, and the effects which they produced upon the nation.
2. What was the general character of the literary productions of this reign? Illustrate your remarks by examples.
3. Mention the circumstances under which William III. ascended the throne of England, and the state of the nation immediately after the Revolution.
4. What was the character of William?

Enumerate the victories gained by the Duke of Marlborough.

"Some of the replies were accurate in the amount of historical knowledge contained in them, but badly expressed and loosely put together. The greater number were bald, meagre and ungrammatical, besides containing numerous errors of fact, among which the following were the most glaring:

"Van Tromp is styled a French General, and declared to have been beaten at the village of Ramillies. William in one of the papers is called the Prince of *Oranges*, and scarcely any two writers agree as to his character, some degrading him to the level of an idiot, others placing

Between what contending parties were these celebrated battles fought, and what was the object and issue of each?

6. What literary characters lived in the reign of Queen Anne? Mention the nature of their writings, and any particulars respecting their lives with which you are acquainted.

him at the head of modern and ancient heroes and rulers The Habeas Corpus is designated the *Haveous* Corpus Act, and among the literary characters of James's reign are enumerated in different papers, Cowper, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Steele and Newton In the list of worthies of the reign of Anne, figures *Lord Sacheverall*, whom Hurrinauth Mitter states to be the only literary character of that period with whom he is acquainted.

"Ramchunder Doss mentions Pope as the Translator of Homer's *Ittial*, and declares Addison "to have preserved a perpetual taciturnity throughout the whole of his life."

"Prosono Chunder Banorjee "*spilt* the nation into many parties," and Nobinchunder Goopto, totidem verbis, states that "Judge Jeffries and Lord Feversham *was* another leading event in the reign of James II."

"Rajkisto Chatterjee makes Steele flourish in the time of the Second James, and write a paper against the Catholic religion which causes his banishment to France."

"Among the curiosities of expression are, "the nation *said* in *their mind's eye* that they should be persecuted, &c." and "humanity feels *shocking* to relate the atrocities committed in the reign of James."

"The examples of erroneous and careless orthography are equally numerous, and if possible more absurd.

"I have deemed it necessary to enter into the above mentioned detail, to show that I have not judged the pupils severely, without ample cause.

"The geographical examination comprised two problems upon the use of the globes, and a few general practical questions of no great difficulty. The result was unsatisfactory, and the general excuse, the length of time since geography had been studied.

"The essay was, in consequence of the issue of the vivâ voce ordeal, upon 'The objects, uses, and advantages of the study of Geography.' Some few took an enlarged and tolerably comprehensive view of the subject, which however they were unable to embody distinctly; the majority regarded it as a mere means of discovering the latitude and longitude of places on the globe.

"The unsatisfactory result of the examination of this class has arisen in my opinion chiefly from the great age of many of the pupils, and the hopelessness of their making any further progress. Some have been ten years in the College, and are not fit for the senior class of the junior department. I beg leave, therefore, strongly to recommend, that the Principal may select those who are merely impeding promotion, for removal from the Institution, as it is not probable that they will ever acquire more information than they now possess."

The following is the report of Principal Clint, who examined the 2d class in Mathematics.

"Six books of Euclid, Hind's Trigonometry to the 51st article, and in Algebra, quadratic equations, progressions, permutations and combinations, simple and compound interest by formulæ, the binomial theorem

and indeterminate co-efficients had been read during the year. The most proficient are named below in the order of merit.

Ramcoomar Sing.	Chundermohun Banorjee.
Bistoochunder Mukerjee.	Hurrynauth Chatterjee.
Kristochunder Holdar.	Bunkobeharry Neugee.

"The first in this list obtained seven-tenths of the marks given to the questions; the last one-third. The average number of marks obtained was one-fifth, more than which the Euclid questions alone, if correctly answered, would have afforded. The youths of this class seemed better acquainted with analytical trigonometry, than with Arithmetic and Algebra. None of them answered a comprehensive but easy question on the least common multiple and least common denominator, and the examiner thinks it absolutely necessary that their attention should be turned to the principles of the last mentioned subjects, without a knowledge of which they can never acquire the higher Mathematics, or make any practical use of their attainments in science. Even in the answers from Euclid there is great want of accuracy. The major part of the class had been less than a year in it at the time of examination, but on the other hand there is one young man, aged 22 or more, who has been 4 or 5 years in it without having learnt the nature and use of the least common multiple, a subject treated almost at the commencement of books of Algebra The class seems to be in science much below the standard of the second class of a presidency college. The examiner has reason to think that many of the students are improving, and that they will at the next examination be able to take their proper position."

Upper School, 3rd Class, Sections A and B.

Both the sections of this class, excepting the candidates for scholarships, were examined in Literature and History by Professor Rochfort, who reports as follows:

"This class consists of 52 students, whose ages range from 14 to 21 years, and who have been generally regular in attendance. Fourteen were candidates for Junior Scholarships, and twelve were absent. I examined, on the 16th and 17th September, the remaining 26 on the subjects specified for examination. Addison's Cato, extracts from Pope and Thomson in Richardson's Selections, English Grammar, and Elements of Composition.

"These young men read the 1st Scene, Act the 1st, and 1st Scene, Act the 2nd of Cato, with correctness and taste, and also extracts from Pope: they gave in general a fair explanation of 50 lines of Pope's Essay on Criticism, and answered questions in writing on the Histories of Greece and Rome. They seem well grounded in Grammar, and from their answers to historical questions, I am inclined to think that in a short time they will be able to compose correctly.

"The same class was examined by Principal Clint in the first 4 books of Euclid, and in Algebra to Quadratic Equations. The examiner does not make any remarks, but from the marks assigned, the boys appear, with a few exceptions, to have passed a satisfactory examination."

Upper School, 4th Class.

The two sections of this class were examined in their English studies, by Mr. Graves, who reports thus:

Section A—"I examined this section on the 17th September in Grecian History and English Grammar, on the 22nd from No. 6 Prose Reader and No. 4 Poetical Reader, including spelling, explanation and parsing.

"Seven boys were candidates for Junior Scholarships, and 24 boys were examined by me, of whom 5 obtained above two-thirds of the highest number I had fixed upon, and 14 others above half of that number.

I suggested to the teacher to exercise the class more frequently in the parsing of Poetry, in which they did not succed well. In the other branches, the average answering was sufficiently satisfactory, considering that many of the boys had been promoted only four months previously from the lower School.

Section B.—"I examined this Section on the 17th and 18th September on the same subjects as those of Section A. There are 32 boys in the Section, of whom 28 attended my examination, one of the others being a candidate for Scholarship, and two absent.

"The highest number of marks fixed on was 42, of which amount six boys obtained more than 30, and sixteen others more than 20.

"The remarks made on the examination of Section A apply generally to this Section also."

The following is the report of Mr. Brennand, who conducted the Mathematical examination of the class:

"The two sections of the fourth class were examined by me in Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic and Geography. The result of this examination induces me to think that the students are now in a fair way for making good progress in these subjects. In Geometry they had studied the first book of Euclid, in which they are generally pretty well grounded. Geometry and Algebra had been but recently commenced, it was not therefore expected that they could have made considerable progress in them. In Algebra some of them acquitted themselves to my satisfaction. In Arithmetic, with the exception of a few, they are generally deficient. It is to be desired that before students from the junior classes be promoted to the 4th, they should be well grounded in Arithmetic, this subject is recommended to the particular attention of the masters of the junior class. In Geography several had made very good progress, but the majority were far from being equal to my expectations; with other faults, the spelling of the names of countries, islands, &c., was very incorrect."

Lower School, 1st Class, Section A.

Professor Rochfort, who conducted the examination of this class, reports thus:

"This class consists of 28 boys, who have been generally regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 13 to 17.

"On the 18th and 19th instant, I examined 27 of these boys in Grammar, Geography, History, Poetical Reading with explanation, Prose Reading and Arithmetic. The result has been in my opinion highly satisfactory, and very creditable to the Master of the class, Baboo Moheschunder Banorjee, whose ability and perseverance must have been exerted to the utmost to produce such pleasing improvement.

Lower School, 1st Class, Section B.

This section consists of 28 pupils, whose ages range from 11 to 17 years, and who have been generally regular in attendance. One boy was absent, and I examined the remaining 27 on the 21st of September 1846, in History, Poetry, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.

"I am sorry to say that in my opinion, the acquirements of this class are not equal to what might have been expected from its standing

in the College, but as it has latterly been placed under a very competent and diligent master, I have no doubt that it will appear to great advantage next year."

Lower School, 2d Class, Sections A and B.

The two sections of this class were examined in English by the Head Master. He reports as follows:

"The two sections of this class were examined by me on the 19th and 21st September in Spelling, English Grammar, No. 1 Poetry, No. 4 Prose Reader, Clift's Geography, and Arithmetic as far as Reduction.

I was much pleased with the answering of about half the boys in each section. The proficiency of the remainder was unsatisfactory.

"Instead of giving prizes in each section separately, I would recommend their being awarded to the best boys of the class. The two sections consist of 66 boys, of whom, taking into consideration the answering, combined with regularity of attendance, I would recommend 12 boys as meriting encouragement.

The several sections of the 3rd and 4th classes were examined by Baboo Khettermohun Chatterjee, the Head Master of the Hooghly Branch School, whose reports are annexed:

Lower School, 3rd Class, Section A.

"This class consists of 33 boys, of whom 28 were present at examination.

"They had read Prose Reader No. 3rd from the beginning to page 47, Lennie's Grammar to the 3rd Rule of Syntax, Clift's Geography, Asia and Europe, Arithmetic, Compound Addition.

"The manner in which these boys acquitted themselves, will appear from the marks against their names, indicating the number of correct answers returned in each of the abovementioned subjects of study. In Arithmetic, two sums were set, 7 boys worked both of them right, 15 worked one, and the rest failed."

Lower School, 3rd Class, Section B.

"With very few exceptions, these boys passed a very satisfactory examination, their answers were ready and correct, and they appeared to be very carefully taught.

Lower School, 3d Class, Section C.

"This class consists of 38 boys, 34 were present at examination."

"There was a marked disparity in the merits of these boys, about half the number present answered the questions put to them very creditably, and proved their fitness to join a higher class, while the other half were, I regret to say, far behind them in every respect.

Lower School, 4th Class, Section A.

"The majority of the boys of this class read and explained from the English Reader No. 2 in a satisfactory manner. They also spelt correctly, and could work with facility a sum in simple Addition, but some were found deficient in Notation."

Lower School, 4th Class, Section B.

"With few exceptions this class passed a good examination."

Lower School, 4th Class, Section C.

"There were 27 boys in this class, 21 present, 4 absent, and 2 were reported sick. It consisted of two divisions. The first read words of one syllable and simple sentences from the 1st No. English Spelling satisfactorily. The second were at their alphabet. Several of the boys appeared sharp and orderly.

Scholarship Examinations.

The following extracts from the report of the Council of Education upon the results of the Scholarship examinations of the past year, are published for general information:

"The Council of Education find themselves as yet unable to raise the number of marks required for obtaining and retaining Senior English Scholarships, above the standard adopted last year, viz $\frac{4}{10}$ths of the maximum number of marks to retain scholarships and $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the maximum to gain them. The chief falling off during the present year has again been in the subjects of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. One pupil only, Judoonath Doss, of the Hooghly College, has distinguished himself in those branches of study.

"After a careful consideration of the probable causes of this continued failure, the Council are inclined to attribute it chiefly to the pupils being too rapidly advanced from the junior to the senior standard, so that they are seldom, if ever, well grounded in the elementary subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. In addition to this defect, those subjects, as well as Trigonometry, are seldom well taught in our colleges, being unavoidably assigned to teachers who are occupied with several other branches of study, and cannot be regarded as efficient mathematical instructors.

"At Cambridge they form the first year's course, and are taught by such men as Peacock and Whewell.

"The Council will as early as practicable submit to the Government a proposal for removing this source of failure, which cannot fail, however, to continue to operate more or less injuriously while the present senior scholars remain in their Institutions.

"The number of marks required for gaining admission to the Council's list, has in like manner been kept down in extent to that of last year, so that one-half of the maximum required will entitle a competitor to be placed in the first class, and one-third in the second grade.

"The following were candidates for insertion in the list directed to be furnished by the Council.

Hooghly College.

* In reality a Junior Scholar of the 4th year, but proved himself qualified for a Senior Scholarship had one been vacant.

Chundy Churn Shome, Senior Scholar, 1st year.
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ... Ditto.
Satcowry Roy,*... ... ... Ditto.
Calachand Bose,..... not a Scholarship-holder.
Chunder Seeker Goopto, ... Ditto.

"They obtained respectively the following marks:

Chundy Churn Shome, ...	144	5
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ...	144	1
Satcowry Roy, ...	129	7
Calachand Bose, ...	112	0
Chunder Seekur Goopto, ...	146	4

and are all consequently in the 2d grade.

Senior Scholarships. "The following senior scholars of last year retain their scholarships, having made the progress required by the rules, viz.

1.	Juddonauth Doss, ...	169	1
2.	Chundy Churn Shome, ...	144	5
3.	Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ...	144	1
4.	Satcowry Roy, ...	129	7
5.	Norutton Mullick, ...	128	7

"Gopal Chunder Bhutto and Gooroochurn Doss who have respectively obtained 107-2 and 81-4 marks forfeit their scholarships, 120 being the minimum number of marks entitling to retain.

The following have gained senior scholarships:

Out-Scholarship 30 Rs. (Rani Kuttiani's Scholarship.)	Chunder Seekur Goopto, ...	146	4
	Kaleeprosunno Chatterjee,...	140	7
	Calachand Bose, ...	112	0
	Prankisto Ghose, ...	101	9

"This result although inferior to that of last year, and to the Hindu College performances of the present year, can scarcely be considered as unsatisfactory on the whole, notwithstanding the falling off in Literature, since every senior scholarship assigned to the Institution has been gained.

"The inferiority to the Hindu College is in a great measure due to the fact of several of the best pupils of the Hooghly College having left during the past year for employment in the public service, as mentioned in a succeeding paragraph.

"In the Hindu College, out of 33 candidates, 13 Senior Scholarships have been gained, or in the proportion of $1.2\frac{2}{13}$ In the Hooghly College, out of 20 candidates, two from Mofussil Schools, for whom the College can scarcely be considered responsible, 9 Senior Scholarships have been gained, or in the proportion of $1.2\frac{1}{9}$, so that the race is still tolerably even.

"Two present holders retain their scholarships; viz

Junior Scholarships.	Iser Chunder Doss, ...	99	5
	Shamachurn Bose, ...	99	7

the other two have lapsed

"One pupil only, Womesh Chunder Ghose, ... 162 5 gains a scholarship

"The general result, however, although still far below that of the Hindu College of the same grade, is much superior to the numbers obtained last year, shewing a sure and steady progress in this department of the College.

Midnapore School.	Joynarain Koilah,...	60	4

retains his Junior Scholarship.

Cuttack School.	Sreeram Mookerjee, ...	53	7

would have forfeited his Junior Scholarship, but has been allowed, as a special indulgence, to retain it on consideration of the expectations held out to him by the award of the Local Committee. This is not however to form a precedent for the treatment of any future case."

In respect to the above report, the Council of Education have reason to believe that the College labours under peculiar disadvantages in no degree attributable to the officers in charge of the Institution, the operation of which may be

sufficient to account for the falling off adverted to. They also wish it to be distinctly understood, that the report is not intended to cast any slur upon the late Principal Mr. Clint, of whose valuable and efficient services, while in their employ, the Council are fully sensible.

In literature the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron reports:

Extract from reports of Examiners.

"I am sorry to observe a great falling off this year as compared with last year in the Hooghly College—not one student has reached the No 40, and accordingly not one deserves to be mentioned by name."

In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy Mr. Christopher reported as follows:

"I have the honor to return the answers to the questions in pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of most of the papers of Judonath Doss in pure Mathematics and of many in Natural Philosophy. It is evident from them that he will be able to acquire an accurate and extensive knowledge of pure and mixed Mathematics, and to produce his knowledge on paper in a clear form. It is impossible, without setting a problem paper, to ascertain exactly the degree of his original or inventive power, but from what he has done I feel confident that if he were to enter as an Under Graduate at Cambridge, and could acquire without much loss of time sufficient Latin and Greek to pass the 'previous examination,' which would take place in his 2d year, he would take a very respectable, if not a very high place—and the latter appears to me very likely,—among the wranglers of his year.

"His taking honors at Cambridge is not impossible, as the religious tests do not come into operation until after the honor list has been published, and accordingly Jews and Dissenters take honors.

"The Dwarkanauth Testimonial Fund might possibly afford the means. I venture to suggest that the papers of Judoonauth Doss be sent to Sir Edward Ryan, as I am sure that his scientific friends would be interested in them.

"And I also beg to suggest that a problem paper be set in future years. This would be valuable as an antidote to the 'cramming system,' which appears to me to prevail among those who possess sufficient abilities to understand their subjects, if they could be made to feel that this was their only chance of distinction.'

"There always should be easy examples in the 'book work' papers, but it has not been found advisable to mix difficult problems with 'book work' questions, as the clever men would often lose marks by spending time upon the problems and not answering first the questions with which they are well acquainted, and inferior men who do not attempt the problems may obtain more marks, or approach too near to them.

"It might perhaps be well, if this suggestion should be adopted, to give 40 marks to each of the three papers (Pure Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Problems in both subjects) but if it should not be thought advisable to increase the total number of marks given to those subjects, 35 might be given to each of the book work papers," and the remaining 30 to the problem paper.

"I have arranged the best men in three classes of merit, and in each class in order of merit. Taking into consideration the extent of the

papers and the strictness with which I have marked the answers, I think that those who have obtained ⅓th of the full number of marks (100) have some merit, and accordingly 20 is the minimum for the 3d class."

Bengalee Essays.

The Bengalee Essays were examined by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, who states that

"The essays are generally very satisfactory. They give promise of the writers being able in future to express occidental ideas in elegant Bengalee. Some of the essayists, I observe, complain of the insufficient knowledge they possess of the antiquities of their own country, and therefore of the difficulty they experienced in writing on the theme prescribed. The remedy is in their own hands. The essays of this year (with a few exceptions) do not contain so many gross orthographical blunders as I remember noticing last year. It is pleasing to reflect on this improvement, still since there are a few mistakes of the kind in almost in every essay, there is room for further improvement yet."

Students who have left the College for public or private employ.

The following are the names of students so far as has been ascertained, who have left the College for public or private employment within the past year.

Senior Department.

1st Class.

1. Jadubchunder Bose, *Commissioner's Office at Dacca.*
2. Gungachurn Sircar, *Peshkar at Kishnaghur Collectorate.*
3. Ramchunder Nundy, *Head Teacher, Pubna School.*
4. Gopaulchunder Banorjee, *Teacher, Hindu College.*

2d Class.

5 Sarutchunder Banorjee, *Salt Department.*
6 Neelmoney Dass, *Teacher, Branch School Hooghly.*
7. Sumbhoochunder Chatterjee, *General Treasury.*
8. Ramesser Mookerjee, *Bengal Coal Company.*
9. Bholanauth Ghose, *Private Teacher.*

3d Class.

10. Bamonchunder Bhutto, *Magistrate's Office Serampore.*

Hooghly Branch School.

The number of the students of this school is limited to 250, and that number is always on the rolls.

During the year under review there has been an increase in the number of pay students. The following is a statement of the amount realized from the schooling charges.

	Pay students.	*Free students.*	*Amount collected.*
1845, ...	131	119	1,306 0 0
1846, ...	150	100	1,670 8 0

Examinations.

The late Principal, and Professor Rochfort examined the 1st and 2nd classes of this school in September last, but their reports by some accident having been lost or mislaid, it became necessary that these classes should undergo another examination. Accordingly on the 26th and 27th of this month the present Principal, in conjunction with Professor Thwaytes and Mr. Brennand, undertook this task. The following are their reports:

Report of the examination of the 1st class, by the Principal.

"I examined this class in reading, explanation, and grammar. The class consists of 28 boys. Of these about one-half acquitted themselves respectably, and about one-third of them did considerable credit both to their master and to themselves. Eight of the best boys were promoted to the 2d class School Department of the College soon after I joined the College, on the recommendation of the Head Master, and after I had subjected them to an examination; but as I wished to supply as well as I could the missing report of the annual examination by Mr. Clint, I made the promoted boys take their places again in this class temporarily for their re-examination, and these boys have again acquitted themselves in a manner that justifies their promotion. Some of the boys in this class passed so bad an examination, are so old, and have been so long in the school to little purpose, that I fear their case is hopeless."

By Professor Thwaytes.

"I gave this class a number of questions ranging between Numeration and Vulgar Fractions inclusive. Some of them acquitted themselves satisfactorily, others appeared to have a fair knowledge of the subject, but (from carelessness I presume) were unable to multiply or divide correctly. Two of the most distinguished were Gocoolkristo Sing and Dwarkanath Mittre: there appears to be little difference between them in point of real ability, but the former is more correct than the latter, and therefore I think him more deserving of reward.

"Wm. Cardozo passed a very poor examination; only solved one question correctly, and did not appear to have the remotest idea how to do the others."

By Assistant Professor Brennand.

"I examined the 1st class in History and Geography. In History the students acquitted themselves generally to my satisfaction in the portion they had prepared, viz. the History of Rome to the 1st Punic War. The answers to the questions in Geography were not so satisfactory."

Report of the examination of the 2d Class, by the Principal.

"This second class contains about 8 or 10 fine lads, but on the whole the master has very poor materials to work upon. The majority are too old for the class. Several of the biggest and most unpromising are free boys; one of these free boys is 17 years of age, and has been upwards of 7 years in the Branch School. It is useless to keep such a boy any longer. Students of his age and character, by remaining in a low class do themselves no real good, while they obstruct the promotion of more meritorious boys."

By Professor Thwaytes.

"I proposed to the students of this class a number of questions ranging between Numeration and Vulgar Fractions inclusive.

"I consider Chundernath Mookerjee most deserving of reward, yet he is very little in advance of other students in the class.

"Some of them acquitted themselves very unsatisfactorily—they appeared to me to have neither knowledge of the subject, nor to be able to multiply or divide correctly. Gobind Chunder Mukerjee failed completely in every question."

By Assistant Professor Brennand.

"The second class was examined in the first three chapters of the Brief Survey of History. There seems to be a great inequality of talents in this class. Some of the students answered the questions to my satisfaction, whilst others could not answer a single question."

3d Class.

Baboo Khettermohun Chatterjee, Head Master of the Branch School, examined this class. He reports as follows:

"At the desire of the Principal, I examined this class in explanation, Grammar, and Geography: 36 boys were present, (and 4 sick,) they explained in Bengalee a passage from the Azimghur Reader, gave the meanings of words in English, and answered questions in Grammar and Geography. The highest number of marks was 30, which was obtained by Hurrishchunder Gangolee. Of the rest of the boys, 22 were found above mediocrity.

"As many of these boys, however, could not answer the questions put to them with a sufficient degree of readiness, I requested the master to take particular care on that point.

"I also examined this class in Arithmetic. Six questions were set from Notation to Compound Multiplication. Shamachurn Ghose was found the best.

"The ages of these boys range from 10 to 15, they have been generally regular in attendance, and conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the master during the past year."

4th Class Section A.

Baboo Essenchunder Banorjee, teacher of the 2d class of the school department, senior division of the College, examined the students of this section. He reports as follows:

"I examined this class in Reading, Explanation, Spelling, Grammar, and Arithmetic. The highest mark attainable in all was 250, and it is gratifying to find that 14 boys obtained more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of it, and only *one* less than $\frac{1}{4}$.

"The whole class read with considerable fluency and accuracy, and explained in Bengalee several passages selected at random from Reader No. 3, in a manner highly satisfactory. I think it however my duty to observe that boys, who have been studying English for 4, 5 or 6 years, are expected to know something more than the first 18 pages of Lennie's Grammar, and the 'four simple rules of Arithmetic.'

"It is also worthy of notice that the only boys absent on the day of the examination were both 15 years old, and both reported by the master as 'very bad.'"

Sections B. and C.

These two sections were examined by Baboo Moheschunder Banorjee, teacher of the 3d class of the school department, senior division of the College. The following are his reports:

Section B.

"The highest mark attainable was forty, and more than three-fifths of the class were below half of that mark.

"Sufficient attention had been, it appeared, paid to reading and spelling. The explanations of words and sentences were ready and idiomatic enough, but very few seemed to understand their own renderings. The manner in which these boys acquitted themselves in Grammar was indeed very unsatisfactory, though a better knowledge of the subject might fairly be expected, considering the length of time the majority have been in the Institution.

"Tarenichurn Seal has in six years learnt only to read and explain indifferently a few sentences of the Prose Reader No. 1. It is not likely therefore that he will benefit much by a longer stay.

"Russicklall Dutt is by far the best boy in the class—Grishchunder Holdar ranks next to him.

Section C. "This class is composed of three sections, the first of which reads the Prose Reader No. 1. The other two are in the Spelling Book.

"Two in section 1 obtain 30, which is ⅓rd of the highest attainable mark, and the majority are below half of that mark.

"The result of the examination of section second, is, on the whole, more satisfactory.

"Though Nobinchunder Holdar and Nilmadhub Sen obtain the same mark, the latter is decidedly the better informed of the two.

"No one is, in my opinion, entitled to a prize for regular attendance."

Hooghly Infant School.

The following is the report of Professor Rochfort, who conducted the examination of the above school:

"On the 22d September I reviewed the Infant School at Hooghly.

"The return contained the names of 45 children from 4 to 7 years of age, but only 25 were present. The day was wet and gloomy, and the absence of so many of their companions seemed to have damped the spirits of the remainder. Those however who were present went through their regular course correctly. Some read easy English sentences and explained the meaning in Bengalee, and again read Bengalee sentences and explained in English. Others could spell and read words of one syllable, and the rest only knew the letters. Several could read numbers on the board, and tell the amount when increased or diminished. Then commenced the simultaneous instruction which all the children seemed to enjoy.

"The school house was in good order, and Mr. Gomes, in my opinion, deserves praise for zeal and diligence.

Seetapore Branch School.

The successive reports on the progress of this school being unfavorable, and the services of the former Head Master being dispensed with on account of his absence from his duties without leave, measures were taken to improve the efficiency of the school. Mr. W. H. Fox was appointed Head Master in October 1846. He examined the students of the school on his joining the institution, and the result was tolerably satisfactory.

THE VERNACULAR.

The Superintending Pundit of the College reports as follows:

"That there are six Pundits in this College. These, in the course of the year, gave instructions on Burnomallah, 2d part Nittikotha, Monorunjon Ethihas, Gyanoprodip, Bungateehas, Gyanarnuba, Gyachundrica, Probhodechundrica, with meaning, spelling, division of words, verbs, conjugations, joining of words, composition and translation from English into Bengalee.

"The details of the examination show that the progress of the students is very satisfactory.

Branch School.

"In this school there are two Pundits and one Arithmetical Teacher who, during the year 1846, have instructed the students in the following books, viz. Burnomallah, 1st and 3rd parts of Nittikotha, Gyanoprodeep, Bungatihas, Gyanchundrica, Hittopodesh, Gyanarnubba, Bhuggoban's Beakurn, with meaning, spelling, verbs, conjugations, joining of words, translation from English into Bengalee, division and multiplication.

Infant School.

"The rolls of this school contained 45 infants, taught by one Pundit, at the time of examination. The book taught in the school is 1st part Nittikotha, with meanings and syllables. The examination of all the classes was satisfactory, with the exception of the 2d, in which only one boy out of four was in attendance.

Bengalee class in the Mudrussa.

"This new class commenced on the 20th January last, and consists of 15 students only, divided into 5 Sections, taught by Hurrochunder Turkobagish. The books used in this class are—Burnomallah, 1st and 2d parts Nittokotha, Oopodesh Kotha, Monorunjun Ettihas. 20 pages of Bungatihas, with reading, meaning, spelling, &c. After examining the students on the above books 4 were found good and 7 middling, and the remaining 4 were absent on sick leave. The examining pundit did not consider the result to be satisfactory, as such a small proportion of the pupils had made a good progress.

Prizes awarded.

1. Murhummat Hossein. | 2. Illahi Bukhsh.

Arabic Department.

The following is the statement of the number and average attendance of students from 1st Jany. 1846 to 1st Jany. 1847:

Institutions.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Total.
Mudrussa.				
Number of admissions, ...	0	63	5	
Ditto of dismissals, ...	0	41	4	
Ditto of withdrawals, ...	0	17	0	
Ditto of deaths, ...	0	2	0	
Ditto on the Rolls ending December 1845, ...	0	196	13	209
Ditto on the ditto ditto December 1846, ...	0	199	14	213
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	142
Hooghly Muktub.				
Number of admissions, ...	0	23	13	
Ditto of dismissals, ...	0	19	5	
Ditto of withdrawals, ...	0	12	1	
Ditto of deaths, ...	0	2	0	
Ditto of promotions, ...	0	4	3	
Ditto on the Rolls ending December 1845, ...	0	39	3	42
Ditto on the ditto ditto December 1846,...	0	25	7	32
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	27
Seetapore Mudrussa.				
Number of admissions,...	0	9	0	
Ditto of dismissals, ...	0	0	0	
Ditto of withdrawals, ...	0	8	0	
Ditto of deaths, ...	0	1	0	
Ditto on the Rolls ending December 1845, ...	0	39	0	39
Ditto ditto ditto December 1846, ...	0	39	0	39
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	38
Grand Total on the Rolls on the 1st January 1846,	0	274	16	290
Ditto ditto ditto 1st January 1847, ...	0	263	21	284
Ditto daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	207

Examinations.

The annual general examination of the Mudrussa was undertaken by the late Principal, Mr. Clint, with the assistance of Mouluvees Mohammud Wajeeb and Busheer-ooddeen of the Calcutta Mudrussa. The students who were not candidates for scholarships were required to attend the general examination, and were 95 in number, of whom not more than 9 were absent. The general attendance

of the students of the Mudrussa has been regular and satisfactory, and the studies continue to be conducted on the system introduced by Mr. Clint, the late Principal.

The following are the reports of the examiners of the Mudrussa for the year 1846:

Mr. Clint's report on the classes he examined.

"Mouluvee Ramzan Alee's classes, the 1st of the Junior Division or of those not candidates for scholarships, was examined in the Kherud Afroz by Mr. Clint, the Principal of the College. The Kherud Afroz is a translation into Persian of some miscellaneous papers on topics of European History, Geography, Literature and Science in general, which in this country first appeared in the Digdursun. The work was published under the sanction of the late General Committee, and the library of the Mudrussa supplied with 100 copies. It has been introduced in the course of the present year 1846, with the view of making the students of the Arabic Department acquainted with the progress of knowledge in Europe, through the medium of a language with which they are familiar.

"The students in 3 or 4 months had read 33 pages of the work which is in royal 8vo. and contains altogether 311 pages. They answered in a lively and intelligent manner, and in nearly all classes with exactness such questions as the following put to them in Hindee—'How long is it since America was discovered? Who discovered it? What countryman was he? In whose service was he? How large is it compared with the rest of the world? What is the property of the magnet? To what use is this property applied? What are the boundaries of India? In what direction does the Nurbudda flow?' The following questions were not answered correctly by any of the class. 'Does the magnetic needle always point to the north? Who was king of Spain at the time America was discovered? How far is it from Cape Comorin to the Hindu Kosh? How far from Asia to America? What is the length of the Ganges?'

"The class consists of 15 students, of whom 13 were present, 1 sick, and 1 on leave. The answering of 3 students was deemed by the examiner 'very good,' of 2, 'good,' the rest 'tolerable.' Of the last portion of the class one student, who otherwise made a good figure, stated that he could not give one of his answers in writing as was required of him, since he was only beginning to learn that art. This student had been removed from the senior division about four months previous to this examination.

"Kefayut Oollah is recommended for a prize of the first grade, Imjut Oollah for a prize of the second grade, and Mohamed Yaseen for a prize of the third grade. There is not any very considerable difference amongst these youths, and the reason that two of the prizes are of the lower grades is, that there are only 15 students in the class. This circumstance might seem to indicate the propriety of giving but a single prize of any grade. The examiner has recommended three students for prizes in this book with the view of encouraging the study of it.

"Mouluvee Faraghut Alee's class, the 2d in the lower division, was also examined by Mr. Clint in the Kherud Afroz. The class consists of 8 students, of whom all were present. The answering of Abdool Hud is described as 'very good,' and he is recommended for a prize of the first

grade. Mooaz Alee's answering was 'good' as was Khaleel Oollah's. The rest were considered 'tolerable.' The questions were the same as those put to the class of Mouluvee Ramzan Alee, and the failures were the same.

"Mouluvee Mohammed Tuqee's class of the same grade as the preceding, was examined by Mr. Clint in the Urdu History of India, printed at Delhi. The class had read 70 pages in the first part of three of which the book consists. This part is a translation of Dr. Marshman's History of India. The students to be examined were 6 in number, of whom 4 were present. There were 2 other students in the class, but as they had only been admitted a few days they were not expected to present themselves for examination. The questions proposed were such as the following—'Give an account of Darius, the invader of India. When did he reign? How many years before the Hejira? How far did his dominions extend? What was the issue of his expedition to India? What are the names of the rivers of the Punjaub? How long is it since Mahmood of Ghuzni lived?' These questions were very well answered by Sheik Abdool Suttar of Cashmere: as the class have read in three or four months the considerable quantity of 70 pages of this very closely printed royal 8vo. book, that student is recommended for a prize of the first grade. Of the answering of the remaining students little that is favourable can be said. But Sheik Mohammud Muneem is noted as reading well.

"Mouluvee Toluttuff Hossen's class was examined by Mr. Clint in an Urdu work on Geography, printed by the Calcutta School Book Society. They had read 26 pages in the short time that they had had the book. The boys answered with uncommon exactness, and had evidently taken the greatest pains to acquire a knowledge of the subject. In fact, their answers in point of exactness were inferior to none within the experience of the examiner. But one of the principal parts of the subject seemed to have been lost sight of, as the students were almost all ignorant of the use of a map, and unable to point out the best known geographical positions. Sheik Fuslool Huq is an exception to this remark, and on this account, as well as on account of his excellent answering, the examiner recommends him for a prize of the first grade.

"Mouluvee Tofuzzool Hossen's class were examined in Urdu reading and Arithmetic, by Mr. Clint. The class consisted of 39 boys, of whom all but 3 were present. They had read in nine months 117 8vo. pages of the Tooteh Kahanee, and had advanced as far as Multiplication in Arithmetic. In reading, the best were Meerza Mohammed Rasheed and Abdoollah, who appear to be equal. They are recommended for a prize of the first grade. The next is Wahid Alee, who is nearly equal to the above, and who is recommended for a prize of the second grade. Huqdad, Hurues Jan, Abdur Sumud, Mohammud Munim, Muzhur Alee, Alee, Jan, Ruheemdad, are deserving of creditable mention in the order of their names. Of the rest, 18 are noted as 'tolerable' in various degrees, and 6 more could scarcely read the book used in the class.

"In Arithmetic, a sum in simple Multiplication was proposed, the multiplier consisting of 4 figures. Five boys who did the question were re-examined, and the best of them was Musseih Ooddeen, who is recommended for a prize of the first grade in this class. Wahid Alee Ruheemdad, Saem Alee and Azhurool Huq are deserving of commendation. As the class is so numerous they might perhaps be rewarded

with prizes of the third grade. This would encourage the study of Arithmetic, which is now almost totally unknown in the Mudrussa.

"The English classes in the Mudrussa were examined by Mr. Clint. They are four in number, and contain altogether 50 students. They were formed in January 1846, and at the time of examination had been but nine months under instruction. For this reason, and on account of the English language being attended to in the Mudrussa merely as an accomplishment, and from only one hour a day being devoted to it by each class, much display it is evident is not to be expected at these examinations.

"The first class consists of 5 students, all of whom, except one, had acquired the rudiments of English in the English Department before the formation of these classes in the Mudrussa. All were present. They had read 11 Chapters of the History of Rome out of Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith, that is, to the time of Cincinnatus, and also 54 pages of Gay's Fables, or the 2nd number of the Poetical Reader. In the History they answered very readily the easy questions which were proposed, such as 'Who were the Patricians, Plebeans, &c. What was the authority of the Dictator, of the Consuls, of the Tribunes? &c. What was the occasion on which the last named were created?' and the like, but could give only a meagre account of the dissensions between the orders at Rome, and the causes of them. In Gay's Fables they read the text in which they had been instructed with facility and correctness, and did not make by any means a discreditable figure when called upon to read a strange piece. The order of merit, as nearly as the examiner can estimate it, is—

Quasim Alee,
Alee Asghur,
Abdoollah,

but they are very nearly equal. They are recommended for prizes of the first grade.

"The second class consisted of 8 students, of whom all were present. They had been reading No. 3 Prose Reader, a version of Esop's Fables, and had gone through 40 pages. Kazim Alee is noted as 'very good,' and recommended for a prize of the first grade. The answering of Busheer Hossen and Shah Bheek is described as 'good,' two more are noted as 'very tolerable,' and three as 'indifferent.'

"In the third class there are 21 students, of whom three were absent, not being aware, as this class was the first that was called up, that the examination was going to be held. The boys in it are reading No. 1 Prose Reader, in which they have gone through 60 pages. Khoorshud Hossen and Abdoolla read and answered very well indeed. They are both distinguished in the Oriental Department likewise. They are recommended for prizes of the first grade in this class. The next is Mugbool Ahmed, to whom a prize of the second grade may be awarded, and after him is Nawab Jan, whose answers being described as good, seem to entitle him to a prize; it may be of the third grade.

"The fourth class had been reading the first spelling book which contains easy reading lessons. Of the 49 pages in the book they had read 46, an unusually large portion. The class consists of 17 boys, of whom two, who had been admitted only a few days before the examination, were not called upon. They acquitted themselves very creditably, and it may be said of them, and of the 2nd and 3rd classes,

that they can sustain a comparison with the classes in the English Department reading the same books, particularly in respect to the quantity read. This is highly creditable to their teacher, who has them with him but one hour a day.

"Huqdad and Ukhturooziman are the best, and may receive equal prizes of the first grade in this junior class. The former is distinguished in the Oriental Department also. Abdoollah, who is also recommended for the first prize in Urdu, may receive a prize of the third, and Syud Hossen one of the fourth grade."

The report of Mouluvees Mahomud Wujeeb and Busheeruddeen were generally satisfactory.

Arabic Scholarship examinations.

The Arabic Scholarship examination questions were kindly set, and the replies examined by Dr. Sprenger, Principal of the Delhi College. The result was not quite so favourable as on some former occasions, which is attributed to much of the attention of the Mouluvees having, during the past year, been devoted to carrying out the simultaneous system of instruction now in full operation in this Mudrussa.

The following is a list of the pupils who gain and retain scholarships:

Senior.

1. Abdul Ruhman, ...Retains Hadjee Mahomed Mohsin's Scholarship of 50 Rupees.
2. Merhaimet Hossein, ...Gains the other 50 Rupees Scholarship forfeited by Abdool Mujeed.
3. Gholam Nakee, ...
4. Gholam Sufdar, ...
5. Mahomed Rashed, ...
6. Gholam Mehdee, ...
} Retain 20 Rupees Scholarships.
7. Shaikh Khadem Hossein,... ...
8. Imaum Ul Huq,... ... .
} Retain 15 Rupees Scholarships.
9. Azeemudin, ...
10. Ali Asghur, ...
11. Abdul Ruhman, (Junior,) ...
12. Haduyah Oollah,... ... .
} Gain 15 Rupees Scholarships.

Abdul Mujeed, Mahomed Kazim, and Aflah Uddeen forfeit Senior Scholarships. The out Senior Scholarship has not been gained by any competitor.

Junior.

1. Russool Buksh, ...
2. Gholam Punjuttun, ...
3. Mahomed Ahmud, (Burdwan,)
4. Aynoul Islam, ...
5. Hillal Ooddeen, (Senior,) .....
} Retain Junior Scholarships.

Junior.—(Continued.)

6. Russur-ul-Huq, ...	Retain Junior Scholarships.
7. Gholam Akbar, ...	
8. Hillal Ooddeen, (Junior,) ...	
9. Mahomed Ufzul, ...	
10. Shekawut Hossein, ...	
11. Hyder Hossein, ...	
12. Shaikh Secunder Ali, ...	Gain Junior Scholarships.
13. Azhar-ul-Huq, ...	
14. Nehal Ooddeen, ...	

Quarterly Reports of Mudrussa.

The following are extracts from Mr. Clint's Quarterly Report for the quarter ending 31st July 1846:

Variations in the number of pupils.

"The number of pupils in the Mudrussa on that date was 180, which though 14 less than at the date of the last report, is greater than it has been on some dates in the early part of the present year.

Causes.

"This difference is caused (1) by the withdrawal of some senior students who were probably dissatisfied with the arrangements made for securing simultaneous instruction, and the observance of a prescribed course of study; (2) by my having allowed some of the students of the lower classes, who were actuated by the same feeling, to migrate to the Muktub, or Persian School at Hooghly; and (3) by my having admitted no boys at a date so near the close of the academic year in the Arabic Department, who were not fully competent to join some of the existing classes.

"To the first class of seceders were presented certificates corresponding with their proficiency in their studies, with which I am happy to say they went away on the whole contented.

Attendance.

"The fullest attendance, or the greatest number of students present on any day since my last report, has been 160; which occurring after the new arrangement, and consequent defalcation, is very satisfactory. The least number has been 77, and has occurred on a day of severe weather. The average attendance is 147, which I hope will be approved of, considering that the months under review are May, June and July.

Classification of the Students.
Simultaneous instruction.

"Since my last report I have, with the assistance of the Head Mouluvees, appointed books to be read in each class, and have classified the students according to the books they were reading at the time of my making the arrangement. The students now receive simultaneous instead of separate instruction, and I believe that at this present time the Mudrussa is in a better state than it has been at any time since the commencement of these quarterly reports.

"There is however a great deal remaining to be done. I have had sufficient experience in the Mudrussa to see that it may be brought up to any standard which the Principal himself is equal to. But it requires unceasing watchfulness and a spirit that never flags. To do it justice, to develope all the mental resources and good qualities of the students of the Mudrussa, as well as when necessary to regulate their conduct, to

check bad habits, which, without vigilance will ever be rising, and to superintend the labours of their teachers are, in my opinion, sufficient to constitute the work of one man; of one, who should be continually employed in passing from one to another of the 14 classes, in inspecting their progress, and regulating their reading.

The Mudrussa should be the sole charge of a Principal.

"Without the constant presence of a European superintendent, the Mudrussa will never be what it ought. I am obliged, for instance, to take the register of attendance twice a day at the beginning and end of the school hours, to prevent the students, and even the stipendiary scholars, from going away before the appointed time. This evasion arises partly from their idleness, I presume, partly from their studies not being sufficient to fully occupy their attention, and partly from the smallness of the amount of learning that is rigorously exacted from them at the annual general and scholarship examinations. But if the students are idle, it must not be forgotten that at school they may under proper training become industrious, and I think that justice to the students and the advantage of society both require that this training should be entered on; and as I have submitted before, it is my opinion that what is needful can only be done by a Principal who has no other charge.

Services of the Mouluvees acknowledged.

"In the improvements, as by the Council's approbation of my measures I am at liberty to call them, that I have introduced, I have constantly used the agency of the Mouluvees, and I therefore owe much to those who have zealously co-operated with me from an accordance of their views and mine, or who, not attaching to my principles the importance that I do, have nevertheless made sacrifices to assist me, which in some cases, I know must have cost much. I therefore feel most thankful to many of those persons, notwithstanding there is, it must be owned, so much more still to be done."

Mr. Clint proceeded to mention the names of the Mouluvees whom he deemed deserving of special notice, and recommended some of them for increase of salary. Among the former were particularly specified Mouluvees Akbar Sha and Meer Mahomed, Faraghut Alee, Mahomed Mustaqueem, and Attawar Ruhman.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The amount which will remain if the proposed additions were made, may be united with 16 Rupees a month, saved by the abolition of Sircar Pundit Juggomohun's office, to provide a separate building for the Mudrussa, if the Council should think that course advisable.

Proposal for separate location of the Mudrussa or College.

A suitable house close to the College may be obtained for 50 or 60 Rupees a month. The only objection that occurs to me is, that as this house was purchased with the funds of the Mohsinian benefaction, it might be deemed preferable by the Council to rent a house for the English, instead of the Arabic Department. The two departments are, I respectfully represent, at present too large to be accommodated in this building: but if the lower classes of either the Arabic or the English Departments were removed from the College, to form an English or Persian Branch School in Chinsurah, there might

Or removal of Junior Classes.

be sufficient room for the remainder. The success of the measure would depend on the number of classes removed."

The Council considered the report to exhibit a very creditable state of progress in the introduction of the simultaneous system of instruction, so opposed to Mahommedan habits and prejudices, and so impossible to carry into effect without zealous and efficient co-operation on the part of the Mouluvees. To mark their sense of those exertions, the Council were pleased to confirm the increase of salary mentioned by Mr. Clint, and to recommend the Head Mouluvees for such marks of approbation as the Government might deem due to their cheerful and successful aid.

The other recommendations of Mr. Clint are still under consideration.

Last Quarterly Report of the late Principal.

"Notwithstanding the decrease in the numerical strength of the Mudrussa, that attended the great changes introduced in that department, it contained on the 31st October upwards of 200 students, a number much larger than I have of late been able to report. On that date there remains, after dismissing two students for irregularity, 202, (two hundred and two) actually engaged in the prosecution of their studies.

"On the 30th and 31st October I made the promotions consequent on the annual general examination. In doing so, I endeavoured to keep in view the desirable object of equalizing as much as possible the number in each class. In the Junior Department, or Lower School, which alone was affected by these measures, one class consisted of 40 boys, while another contained but 6 (six.) The former I reduced by the draft I made from it to 20, and the latter I united with a class of exactly the same grade and almost equally weak. The class registers with the necessary modifications, were then authenticated with my signature, and it is now my opinion, that no alteration in the present distribution of the students of the lower school into classes will be necessary before the next annual examination."

Hooghly Muktub.

The examination of the students of this Muktub was conducted by the two Head Mouluvees of the Hooghly Mudrussa. Their report is as follows:

"The first class consists of thirteen pupils, of whom 6 students, viz. Abid Hoosein, Mahomed Alee, Kishennath Banerjee, Deenobundoo Chowdhury, Mohamed Fakhir, and Kabeer Oolislam were absent from sickness and other causes, and of the 7 that were present at the examination two, namely, Nabee Buksh and Syud Alee, appeared to merit prizes; one, Chunder Prahsun, to be deserving of a favourable mention, and the remaining four, namely, Abdool Wahub, Moozafur Alee, Fuzloor Ruhman, and Abdool Azeez, not so good as to be worthy of prizes.

"It is to be observed that seven several books are taught in this class by separate lessons, and that the system of simultaneous class instruction adopted in the College is not introduced in this School.

"The second class consists of 24 pupils who, with exception of one, Abdoor Raheem absent on leave, were all present at the examination. Ten of these, viz. Fuzloor Ruhman, Abdool Wahub, Ali Mirza, Mahmood Khan, Deen Alee Khan, Wazeeralee, Syud Hoosein are recommended for prizes, having acquitted themselves creditably in Goolistan; Syud Abdool Ruhman for a prize in Dialogues; and Furzan Hoosein and Fidu Hoosein for prizes in Pandnama. The remaining thirteen are not considered as entitled to any prizes.

"There are four books taught in this class, and separate lessons are given to every one of the pupils, the discipline of this class is therefore not according to that of the Mudrussa, or the Oriental Department of the College of Mahommed Mohsin."

The system of simultaneous instruction has since been introduced into the Muktub.

The following two students have left the Mudrussa to accept situations:—

Sunee 1st Class.

1. Husmut Ali, ... Vakeel Zillah Burdwan.
2. Ali Ukber, ... Quazi Punduah.

Reports of the Libraries: English Library.

The state of the standard library is good, there being no losses to record since last report. Some of the cheap class books of the lower classes having been greatly injured by constant use, and being no longer required in the College, were condemned and distributed amongst the private schools of Chinsurah by order of the Principal.

Oriental Library.

All the books in the Persian library are in a good state, except those that have been in frequent use since the very foundation of the Mudrussa.

Instruments.

The mathematical and philosophical instruments are, with some few exceptions, in good condition.

Buildings.

The main building of the College, its out-officers and its surrounding walls underwent during the latter part of the year a thorough repair under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer of the Division, and are now in very good condition.

The house of the Branch School at Hooghly was repaired during the Dusserah Vacation, and is in good order.

The Infant School Bungalow is at present in bad condition, but the Council have sanctioned an outlay for the necessary repairs.

At Seetapore the building of a mud walled and thatched house for the residence of the head master of the school, has been sanctioned by Government. The thatched roof of the school bungalow requires repairs.

Mr. Money's medals.

The gold medal annually presented by Mr. D. Money, of the Civil Service, for the best English Essay, was gained by Chunderseekur Gupto, and the silver medal given by the same gentleman for the best Bengali Essay, was awarded to Kaliprosunno Chatterjee. In consequence of the second English Essay being nearly equal in merit to the first, Mr. Money liberally added an additional silver medal, which fell to the lot of Sat Cowry Roy. The English Essays themselves were not deemed intrinsically deserving of any reward:—the possession of the medals indicates only that they were the two best of the year.

Lord Hardinge's Prize.

The Right Honorable Lord Hardinge's prize of books, to the value of two hundred rupees, has been gained by, and awarded to, Judonath Doss.

THE SPEECH OF THE HON'BLE SIR HERBERT MADDOCK, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Although I could wish that the students of this College had been present in the Town Hall of Calcutta, when the annual prizes were distributed among the successful students of the Hindu and Mahomedan Colleges, and that so a competition might have been raised, and a comparison made, between those institutions on the one hand, and the English and Oriental departments of the College of Mahomed Mohsin on the other; yet it gives me much pleasure to testify the interest I take alike in all, by presiding here on this occasion.

I regret to observe a falling off in the number of students belonging to the English Department, although I believe the circumstance may be accounted for in a manner which does not imply any serious or permanent abatement of the zeal and industry with which the studies in this branch of the College have been usually pursued, and that the deficiency is to a certain extent made up by more regular attendance and greater assiduity on the part of the rest. Last year I congratulated you on the success with which you competed with the students of the Hindu College; and though, owing to circumstances to which I have already alluded, and which are explained in the report, such unfortunately is not the case now, I trust we may entertain well founded hopes that at the succeeding examination your performances will not be inferior to those of the sister Institution. When the Government selected a distinguished scholar and author to fill the office of Principal of the Hooghly College, it was in the confident expectation that by his exertions and example such a stimulus would be given to the prosecution of literary studies, as to lead to distinction in this branch of knowledge, equal to that which you have already attained in Mathematics. And this I have no doubt will be the case, when time has been afforded for the full effect of the Principal's lectures.

It is very pleasing to me to find that the reports of all the subordinate schools are highly satisfactory.

With respect to the Mudrussa or Oriental Department, I have to congratulate the Mouluvees on the success with which the new system of classification has been introduced, and the results with which it has been attended. I feel assured that the advantages of this improved method of instruction will become daily more apparent, and will be fully acknowledged by those who in the first instance may have been averse to the change. I am particularly gratified to find that approved translations of European works on geography and other subjects have been adopted in the Mudrussa, and that the pupils will thereby enjoy an opportunity of acquiring much useful and valuable information, of which they might otherwise have remained ignorant. I am likewise pleased to find that many of the students have turned their attention to English, as well as to the languages of Asia.

The thanks of Government are due to every one of the European and Native Professors and Masters for their exertions during the past year, and more especially to the Mouluvees, who have so cheerfully and successfully co-operated with the late Principal in reforming the plan upon which instruction in the Oriental Department was formerly conducted. I confidently trust that at the next annual distribution of prizes, whether it be held here or in the Town Hall of Calcutta, an uniform and striking improvement will be shewn in every department.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we beg to express a hope, that the foregoing report will meet with the approbation of your Honor in Council.

We have the honor to be,

Hon'ble Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and very humble Servants,

C. H. CAMERON, *President.*
JAS. W. COLVILE.
E. A. SAMUELLS.
J. GRANT.
J. FORSYTH.
RUSSOMOY DUTT.
PROSSUNNOCOMAR TAGORE.
FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Member and Secretary.

Council of Education,
April 30, 1847.

Dacca College.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Local Committee, on the 30th April, 1847.

J. Dunbar, Esq.—*Commissioner.*
H. Swetenham, Esq.—*Civil and Session Judge.*
A. F. Donnelly, Esq.—*Abkarree Commissioner.*
C. Tottenham, Esq—*Officiating Collector.*
Revd. R. H. Shepherd—*Chaplain.*
B. H. Cooper, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
Dr. T. A Wise, M. D.—*Civil Surgeon.*
J. P. Wise, Esq.—*Indigo Planter.*
Syed Abbassally—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. G. Lewis, *Principal and Secretary.*
Mr. W. Sinclair—*Head Master, Senior Department.*
Mr. J. Rees—*Third Master, Ditto.*
Mr. W. J. Gunn—*Fourth Master, Ditto.*
Shama Churn Sirma—*Pundit, Ditto.*
Mr. J. DeSouza—*Head Master, Junior Department.*
Mr. S. Robinson—2*d Ditto, ditto.*
Mr. F. Lefevre—3*d Ditto, ditto.*
Mr. H. S. Richards—4*th Ditto, ditto.*
Abdool Loteef—5*th Ditto, ditto.*
Baboo Ramnarain Seal—6*th Ditto, ditto.*
Baboo Kessub Lall Chund—7*th Ditto, ditto.*
Rammanick Sing—8*th Ditto, ditto.*
Hurro Chunder Sirma—*Pundit, Ditto.*
Bonomally Doss—*Librarian.*
Money Mohun Chund—*Writer.*

In last year's report it was mentioned that the unfavorable nature of some of the remarks of the Inspector on the state of this College had induced the Government to direct the Local Committee, in conjunction with the Inspector, to hold a careful enquiry relative to the abuses and irregularities noticed by Mr. Lodge, and to communicate their opinion as to the measures which should be adopted with a view to placing the Institution upon a more satisfactory footing.

A report was accordingly furnished, dated the 25th May, from which it appeared that the result of their enquiry had been to satisfy the Committee that, with respect to the proficiency of the several classes and the discipline observed in the College, the Inspector was fully borne out in the statements contained in his report of the 17th March last; that his observations on the irregularity of the attendance of the Students were founded on imperfect information, and therefore incorrect; and that, in finding fault with the dress of the Students, Mr. Lodge had been too fastidious.

The Deputy Governor concurred generally in the conclusions at which the Committee had arrived after a very careful and patient enquiry, and regretted that Mr. Lodge should have expressed himself hastily on a subject regarding which it appears that he did not take the means within his reach to obtain correct information; but, in all other respects, he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the Inspector had performed the unpleasant task of bringing abuses and irregularities to light, and with the measures he had taken to correct them.

It has been proved, beyond question, that the attainments of the Students are far below what might have been expected from them under more able teachers and a better system of instruction; and that the discipline enforced in the College has been of the most lax and imperfect kind. These defects are not said to have originated during the incumbency of the late Principal, Dr. Wise: their existence dates from a period long anterior to his appointment, perhaps from the foundation of the College. Nor is it supposed that Dr. Wise did not shew much zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duties. The Deputy Governor, however, could not acquit him of blame either in allowing such irregularities to prevail without bringing them to the notice of the Committee and of Government, or in reporting much more favorably of the progress of the Students than they can be said to have deserved.

About the same time that this general report on the state of the College was under consideration, a reference was made to Government by the Committee on a point on which they differed in opinion from the Inspector. The Committee had recommended that a certain number of free scholars should be admitted on the foundation of the Dacca College, and that, in consequence of the comparative poverty of the inhabitants of that part of the country, the monthly demand for schooling should, for some time at least, be restricted to two Rupees for the Senior and one Rupee for the Junior Department of the

College. This opportunity was taken of explaining to the Committee the views of Government in the following terms:

It would be contrary to the principle on which the Government is endeavouring to improve the intellectual condition of the people of India, to admit free scholars to the public Colleges merely on account of the pecuniary circumstances of their families. The means at the disposal of Government for educational purposes are very limited, and cannot be devoted to eleemosynary objects so long as there is a numerous class willing to assist the efforts of Government by their own contributions, and yet unable of themselves to obtain a liberal education without the support and interference of the State. It is probable that the Committee have mistaken Mr. Lodge in attributing to him the opinion that "Government only desires to have the higher classes of the country educated." The Government is deeply anxious that every inhabitant of this Empire should receive an education suited to his rank and position in life, and is ever ready to support any judicious endeavours tending to this object: but, where millions need instruction and the Government is in a position to afford it only to hundreds, it is obviously proper to begin with those whose circumstances will probably enable them to turn their advantages to the best account, and who are willing in return to provide the Government with the means of extending its operations.

If hereafter, at the Annual Examinations, it should be found that the number of Scholarships available in the College is insufficient to reward all the qualified candidates, the Deputy Governor would not object to entertain a proposal for rewarding the disappointed by a partial or complete remission of their monthly payments, but under no other circumstances could a deviation from the strict letter of the rule be permitted.

From what was brought to notice in the course of the investigation which took place in May, it was not to be expected that the General and Scholarship Examinations in September would pass off with much credit to the students; and such proved to be the case. The result of these examinations was commented upon as follows by the Deputy Governor:

To commence with the Scholarship Examination. Seventeen students, namely, five holders of Senior and Junior Scholarships, were examined in the Senior papers. Of the former not one deserved a sufficient number of marks to entitle him to *obtain* a Senior Scholarship, much less to retain it. Yet Juggobundoo Mookerjea, Reshecas Paul and Kistosunder Ghose, have held Senior Scholarships for three years, and Anund Chunder Doss and Bhugwan Chunder Bhose for one year. The Committee recommend that for certain reasons the three best, viz.

Juggobundoo Mookerjea, Reshecas Paul, Anund Chunder Doss, be permitted to retain their Scholarships for another year; and to this the Deputy Governor has no objection. They also recommend that the other two be allowed to fall back upon Junior Scholarships; and this also His Honor is willing to allow in the case of Bhugwan Chunder Bhose; but Kistosunder Ghose, a man of 27 years of age, who has held a Senior Scholarship for 3 years without any improvement, cannot remain in the College with any benefit to himself or with other than disadvantage to the other students, and His Honor therefore desires that he may be requested to leave the institution.

Of the twelve Junior Scholarship holders who were examined in the Senior papers, Michael DeSouza, although he did not obtain the number of marks requisite to entitle him to a Senior Scholarship, yet did better than three who have been allowed to remain in that grade; and the Committee accordingly recommend that he, as well as Ramshunker Sein, the next in merit, should be promoted. But the Deputy Governor desires me to observe that the reasons which have induced him to allow the Senior Scholars to retain their stipends as an act of favor, are not sufficient to justify the bestowal of a reward upon candidates who have never yet enjoyed it, and who are found on examination not to deserve it.

Although the Junior Scholarship holders have not all succeeded in getting the number of marks necessary (under the rules) to entitle them to retain their Scholarships, yet the Deputy Governor is willing, at the Committee's recommendation, to allow them to do so. In regard to Issenchunder Chuckerbutty, who was detected "in the act of communicating with another student, apparently for the purpose of aiding him," as he was very properly prevented from undergoing any further examination a Scholarship cannot be awarded to him on this occasion; but as there appears to be some doubt as to the extent of his guilt, His Honor is not disposed to subject him to any further penalty. From the 1st October last therefore the Junior Scholars will stand in the following order—Michael DeSouza, Ramshunker Sein, (Comillah,) Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Kishtochunder Dutt, Bhugobutty Churn Gangoly, Muddun Mohun Doss, Bungo Chunder Chuckerbutty, Gobind Chunder Bose, (Comillah,) N. P. Pogose, Dwarkanauth Sein, (Bauleah), Obhoychurn Doss, Kallikishore Chatterjea.

Scholarships cannot be awarded to the new candidates who have failed to reach the required standard.

The Deputy Governor has observed with much satisfaction the care taken by the Principal in examining the classes, and the judicious manner in which the qualifications and progress of the boys have been tested by the proper standard. Mr. Lewis is fully aware of the deficiencies in the education of the several classes, and he has not shrunk from the duty of bringing them to light, and suggesting means for their correction.

* Head Master, ..	.....		200
* 2nd ditto, ...	.....		100
3rd ditto, ...	.....		80
4th ditto, ...	.....		65
5th ditto, ...	.....		50
6th ditto, ...	.....		40
7th ditto, ...	.....		30
* 8th ditto, ...	.....		20

N. B. Those marked* are already drawn in full.

The object of first importance is to secure the services of more efficient Teachers for the Junior Department, and the Principal reports that he is in communication with the Inspector, with a view to effect this. The salaries attached to Masterships in this department have been fixed according to the annexed scale, and will be drawn as soon as properly qualified persons can be found to fill the situations.

The removal from the College of those Students who from age or natural defects of ability are unable any longer to profit by instruction, is a measure absolutely necessary to enable the several Masters to do justice to their classes, and to secure to the younger and more promising boys the full advantage of the means of Education which the College affords. There are considerations however which require that the measure should be carried into effect gradually, and with a due regard to the expecta-

tions which have been raised by the improper admission of these Students in the first instance at too advanced an age. I am desired to repeat the injunction that has so frequently been given, and which the Principal has expressed his full determination to observe, against the future admission of pupils contrary to the strict letter of the rules in this respect; but, under the present circumstances of the College, the Deputy Governor does not wish to insist upon the immediate removal of any pupil merely on account of age, so long as he shews a sincere desire to learn and improve, and conforms obediently to the rules and discipline of the Institution. The Principal, who has the power of removing Students (subject to the control of the Inspector) will, His Honor doubts not, exercise it with firmness and discretion.

The Committee did not feel themselves justified, with reference to the unsatisfactory results of the Annual Examination, to award any of the Government prizes this year, but on the 2d January, the Ramlochun prizes were distributed among the undermentioned students.

Omachurn Banurjea, for progress in his English studies.
W. Horney, for regularity of attendance
Kisto Coomar Sein, for satisfactory progress.
Kurroona Coomar Sein, ditto ditto.
Abdool Hae, for good reading and explanation.

The College was again inspected by Mr. Lodge, in February, and the tenor of his report may be inferred from the remark with which it opens.

"Since my last report on this College, so many changes "have taken place in every department of it, and such an "entire reform has been established, that to me it seems almost "a new institution; and the Government no doubt are pre-"pared to receive a more favorable account than I have "hitherto been able to furnish."

It is not necessary to follow him throughout his detailed remarks on each class. The improvement above adverted to is represented to have been most marked in the Junior Department; and, in the Senior, a change is recommended which has since been carried into effect. The acquirements of Mr. Sinclair, though such as well qualify him for the charge of a Zillah School, are considered below the standard desirable in one occupying his position in the College; and Mr. Lodge suggested an exchange of appointments between him and Mr. Tydd, of the Midnapore School—an arrangement which has recently been adopted.

During the year under report, Mr. G. Lewis was appointed Principal of the College; and, in the Junior Department, Mr. Lefevre was appointed to be the 3d Master, and Mr. H. S. Richards and Abdool Luteef to be respectively the 4th and 5th Masters. A Librarian was also added to the Establishment.

The new College buildings were reported to be complete, and the classes were removed into them on the 25th May 1846. The manner in which this work had been completed by Captain Western, was so strongly animadverted upon by the Superintending Engineer, and his explanation deemed so unsatisfactory by the Military Board, that the Deputy Governor considered it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Supreme Government, who, to mark their sense of his misconduct, directed his removal from a first to a second class charge on lower allowances than his position in the corps would, under other circumstances, have given him a claim to.

Chittagong School.

TENTH YEAR.

Local Committee, on the 30th April, 1847.

H. Ricketts, Esq.—*Commissioner.*
J. B. Ogilvy, Esq.—*Civil and Session Judge.*
A. Sconce, Esq.—*Collector.*
E. H. Lushington, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
C. T. Buckland, Esq.—*Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector and Acting Additional Collector.*
J. R. Bedford, Esq.—*Civil Surgeon.*
Sheik Obedoollah Khan, Bahadoor—*Late Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvie Ashruffallee—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Ram Chunder Roy—*Deputy Collector.*
Prankishen Roy—*Ditto ditto.*
H. Randolph, Esq.—*Merchant.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. H. Rogers—*Head Master.*
Mr. J. F. DeCosta—*2d Ditto.*
Poornoo Chunder—*3d Ditto.*
Pranhury—*4th Ditto.*
Mudun Mohun—*Pundit.*
Moulvie Woozer Ally—*Persian Moonshee.*

Although the number of boys on the register has not much increased, in regularity of attendance there has been a great improvement, and a superior class of Students has recently been admitted. This may be in a great measure attributed to the introduction of the paying system, and is precisely the

result that might to be expected from that system under the following circumstances alluded to by the Local Committee.

There are also three Schools in the Town of Chittagong, of which it is worth while to make mention here. First a Catholic School, a Charitable Institution, at which 60 Roman Catholics, 4 Mussalman and 6 Hindoos receive their education; but this is of the most humble description, for among the number 5 Christian boys compose the first class, and learn or rather try to learn the Histories of Rome and India, Geography, Grammar and Catechism. Second—a small school kept by the Baptist Missionaries. This is also a Charity School, and is attended by about 30 Native Children, who learn just sufficient to enable them to read and write. Third—the Meer Hya Madrissa. This school is supported by an endowment which was released by the Special Commissioner, and a large refund decreed. The original endowment was for a Mosque and College, under the advice and influence of the Commissioner, the endowment for the Mosque was entirely separated from the endowment for the College, and with the College funds this school was established under the management of the Collector and two Native Local Agents. It is now attended by about 120 boys, of whom the majority are Hindoos. A Pundit and a Moulvie with two Assistants instruct the boys; and the institution is certainly most useful; for it affords a good Vernacular education to those who are too poor to attend the Government School, whilst a supply of proper and useful books is secured to it through the medium of the Superintending Officer, who also holds an annual examination.

The performances of the students at the annual and scholarship examinations were generally satisfactory, and no less than four of the candidates were found qualified to hold junior scholarships, which have been awarded to (1) William Cordozo, (2) Kylaschunder, (3) Bhoobun Chunder, and (4) Choitun Churn.

Mr. Lodge visited this school in March, and his report on its progress and condition was upon the whole favourable.

Comillah School.

TENTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

T. Bruce, Esq.—*Civil and Sessions Judge.*
H. C. Metcalfe, Esq.—*Collector.*
H D. H. Fergusson, Esq —*Magistrate.*
W. Pitt, Esq —*Assistant Surgeon.*
R. Watt, Esq.—*Agent to the Rajah of Tipperah*
T. Courjon, Esq.—*Landholder.*
H. Roe, Esq.—*Ditto*
Moulvee Mahomed Ally Khan—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Golaum Ayeah—*Cazee.*
Reazooddeen Ahmud—*Serishtadar Judge's Court.*
Baboo Gourmohun Roy—*Ditto of Collector's Court.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. H. G. Leicester—*Head Master.*
Baboo Calidas Mojoomdar—*2d Ditto*
Baboo Cashichunder Ghuttuck—*3d Ditto.*
Baboo Dwarkanauth Sein—*4th Ditto.*
Nobinchunder Banerjea—*Pundit.*

At the annual examination in September, (1) Omrith Lal Goopt, and (2) Gooroopershad Neugy, two of the six candidates, succeeded in obtaining junior scholarships, tenable at the Dacca College; and the Local Committee expressed themselves satisfied with the progress that had been made by the students, and with the exertions of the Head Master and his assistants.

Mr. Lodge's account, after his inspection in February last, was not so favourable.

The impression which the examination left upon his mind, as regards the attainments of the students and the mode in which they had been instructed, may be gathered from the following recommendations with which he concludes his report upon them.

The state of this School being now so unsatisfactory, the progress so much less than I could have anticipated—for the last year, with the exception of the first class, I think the boys have gone backward—and its future prospects so unpromising, I have thought the following arrangements the best.

To promote four overgrown youths from the second class into the first, and to direct the Head Master to give them together with the nine young men already there a simple education in Reading, Writing and

Arithmetic, to give them some acquaintance with the Elements of Geography, to discontinue or not to commence Euclid, Algebra and a higher course of History, to give up all thoughts of Junior Scholarships, and to dismiss them all at the next annual examination with the qualifications likely to obtain employment as under writers in the different offices: from the natural defects of some, from the ages and time they have all been in the school, it would be useless to attempt giving them a higher course of reading: they are the remnants of those admitted when old, and after they have been removed there will not be much to object to in the ages of the rest.

The second class with the three best boys from the third are to commence all their books again, which will make them correspond with a backward second class of a Junior Department.

The third class, with half a dozen of the most forward boys from the fourth, will commence on the course for the last class but one in any school, and the rest will be in two divisions of beginners.

Sylhet School.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Local Committee, on the 30th April, 1847.

H. Stainforth, Esq.—*Judge.*
A. S. Annand, Esq.—*Acting Collector.*
E. J. C. Richardson, Esq.—*Officiating Magistrate.*
D. O'Callaghan, Esq.—*Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Roy Radha Gobind Shome—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Syud Buckt Mozoomdar—*Zemindar.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. W. Watson—*Head Master.*
Keshub Chunder Ghose—*2d Ditto.*
Gobind Chunder Bose—*3d Ditto.*
Goureeshunker Turkbhoosun—*Pundit.*

The condition in which this school was found by the Inspector, when he examined it in April last, is thus at once described and accounted for by him:

The records shew that this school has been in existence for upwards of six years, but no one judging from the advancement of its Students and its estimation by the native inhabitants would give it credit for being established more than two. Were it to undergo a moderate weeding, it would be left in numbers and progress inferior to either of the newly established Schools at Gya or Mozufferpore; and were it to be subjected to the Hooghly College rules, not a boy would be sitting on

the benches. For this state of things it is indebted to a succession of insufficient masters, of men on the spot who were out of employ, but who had neither a liking for the duties nor an interest in the service: they regarded their appointment as a kind of subsistence allowance until something in their own departments should become vacant, and scarcely professed to be capable of teaching. In such hands the school was not likely to find favour amongst the natives, nor could the students be expected to make a satisfactory progress; and since better men have been sent sufficient time has not elapsed to make any visible improvement. Mr. Hand remained a very few months, and, though he seems to have given much satisfaction to the Local Committee, the little good he did was effaced by closing the school on his departure. Nearly a year ago the present three masters were sent, who to some extent must be held responsible, though it would be unfair to attribute to them all or even a large portion of the existing defects, when they have had to work upon materials their predecessors had spoiled.

On the 1st of May 1846, the school re-opened under Mr. Watson, and for the sake of getting the registers correct former students were readmitted: up to the present time the names of 65 appear on the new rolls, and as far as I can judge, with two exceptions, the ages have been honestly registered. Of these 65 seven have left assigning no reason, eleven have been dismissed for irregularity of attendance, leaving 47 with a daily average of about 37 in the classes. Generally speaking, the attendance is not good, and the head master is unable to improve it: the students do not regard dismission as a punishment they care to avoid, and we cannot inflict it as often as it is deserved for fear of endangering the existence of the school. Sometime ago I endeavoured to [illegible] the schooling fee at 8 annas a month; but the natives objected so strongly that, at the recommendation of the Local Committee, it was lowered to 4 annas: this sum every boy pays, as well as purchasing without hesitation his class books, English and Bengallee. From the appearance of the boys I should say they were nearly all the sons of poor men, and several of them are troubled with complaints arising from bad food and filthy clothes. One boy was so offensive to come near and so loathsome to look upon, that I was obliged to forbid his attending the school till cured: another I thought proper to remove was from the statements of the Masters and Pundits as well as from appearance, an idiot, and had shewn himself incapable of learning, whilst the unhealthy state of others still there would give grounds to the objections a respectable person would have against sending his children.

Though I have little hopes of the first and second classes in this school, and think that to provide for their instruction is labor and money thrown away, yet the school itself is in such a critical position, that to dismiss would terminate its existence. The first question put to me by every one who spoke on the subject was "is it worth while for the Government to continue this school"—every one expected to hear it was to be abolished, and I think would recommend that step. As such a feeling, from which even the masters are not exempt, discourages them, gives the natives no confidence in the school's stability, and will unless dismissed ultimately work out its own end, I think an opinion expressed by the Government tending to give confidence and encouragement would not be thrown away. No student in the first or second classes has much likelihood of ever obtaining a scholarship at the Central College, so the prospect held out by them is too distant to have

any influence on the school: more immediate impulse would be given if a few of them got trifling appointments in the Government offices as English or Bengalee writers, for which they will now be found qualified, but for any thing better they will not be more fitted by remaining longer in the school. At least five years more must elapse before a Master capable of instructing youths to the junior scholarship standard will be actually required at Sylhet; and in case any vacancies should occur it will save expense by sending inferior men, and they will be more likely to succeed than those of superior attainments, who would only get disheartened and dissatisfied with their duties.

Bauleah School.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

T. Taylor, Esq.—*Commissioner.*
G. C. Cheap, Esq.—*Civil and Session Judge.*
A. Forbes, Esq.—*Collector.*
A. A. Swinton, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
T. W. Wilson, Esq.—*Assistant Civil Surgeon.*
J. W. Brown, Esq.—*1st Class Abkarry Superintendent.*
Moulavie Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Baboo Kissory Chand Mitter—*Deputy Magistrate.*
Syed Ibraim Hossein—*Serishtadar of the Criminal Court.*

Establishment.

Mr. C. Ridge—*Head Master.*
Baboo Takurdas Chakerbutty—*2d Ditto.*
" Behary Lall Mojumdar—*3d Ditto*
" Goorooprosad Sing, Offg. *4th Ditto.*
Kylaschunder Bedaneedhe—*Pundit.*

At the annual examination five of the seven candidates were found qualified to hold junior scholarships, but only three were awarded, as the other two students were unwilling to join the Dacca College, in which Institution these scholarships are tenable. The young men who have joined the College as scholars are (1) Kedareswur Rae, (2) Gournarain Rae, and (3) Kalichunder Byah.

The report of the Inspector on the prospects and condition of this school was on the whole satisfactory. He thus describes the progress which has been made by the several classes.

I found only four students composing the old first class, the rest having been distributed as follows :—

Kunja Lall Banurjea—*Moonsiffship.*
Braja Soonder Moitree—*Mohurer Police Department.*
Charles Burrows—*Writer Abkaree Department.*
Bishweshur Acharjee—*Ditto ditto.*
Gooroopersad Sen—*Writer Judge's Office, Dinagepoor.*
Beharee Lall Mojumdar—*3d Master Bauleah School.*
Gooroopersad Sing—*4th ditto.*
Madub Chunder—*Writer Collector's Office.*
Durgadoss Chowdry—*Joined the Hindu College.*
Kedarnauth Banurjea—*Joined the Kishnaghur College.*
Dwarkanauth Sen, Gournarain Roy, Kedareshwur Roy, Kallee Churn Byah, } *Junior Scholars at the Dacca College.*

Of the four remaining two had obtained at the last annual examination a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to junior scholarship at the Dacca College, provided they had been willing to accept them. My examination of them led me to think that in history, translation, acquaintance with English, facility of writing it, the whole four were about the scholarship mark; but of decimals, fractions, Euclid and algebra their acquaintance was very slight and imperfect. They had studied one or two books of Milton, and parts of Addison, Rogers, Grey and Goldsmith's Poetry. They read to me from the Deserted Village very fairly, and with few errors of pronunciation; with the language and with the general spirit and meaning of the Poem they had no difficulty, but did not understand the allusions to English manners and customs. In the play of Cato they were more at home, and more thoroughly entered into it. A written examination in History shewed me that, besides having some knowledge of the subject, they had power of conveying it with facility and correctness in the English language. The pronunciation of the Second Master is not very pure, and consequently the reading, speaking and vivâ voce examination of his class was not very satisfactory. It contained ten boys, none of whom shewed much intelligence, or was able to give a good account of what he had read, and the information they all possessed did not convey the impression of its having been acquired by good teaching and systematic course of study. Their written examination was much superior to what the oral one had led me to expect—the Arithmetic was decidedly good, their translations into English, though they contained mistakes in idiom and grammar were very creditable, and their answers to a few questions in History were correctly and well expressed. On the whole this class is further advanced than the first class in any other School I have visited this tour; and now it is under the Head Master, whose attention has been particularly drawn to the correction of their defects in Reading and in English Literature, it is to be expected they will not fail at the next annual examination.

Between the 2d and 3d classes there is a far greater interval than could reasonably have been expected; in fact the boys in the latter seem to have made no progress whatever during the last year. Their reading and explanation both of prose and poetry was a decided failure, and only five or six passed a tolerable examination in Arithmetic and

Geography. One thing must be noticed; they could all understand a person speaking English, and the few who did answer any questions spoke in that language, which shewed the boys had time, opportunities and inclination to acquire it of themselves, whilst in the class the teacher had never explained to them a lesson. The best of these boys have now to go into the hands of the 2d Master, and to commence under him the books they began with the late 3d Master a year ago. The class at that time was most promising, but the neglect of the present teacher has prevented its progress, and, instead of giving it to the Master above prepared for a higher course of study, has compelled him to come back for a year or two and to lower the standard of his class. In justice to Mr. Ridge, I must remark he objected to the appointment of Beharee Lall Mojumdar to the 3d Mastership, because he was by no means satisfied with his conduct when occupying the situation of fourth; but, unfortunately, his letter on the subject to the Inspector, who was at some distant station, did not arrive till it was too late to prevent the one from the Government making the appointment.

The fourth class divided into three sections, the first containing 20, the second 22, and the third 26 boys, in all 68, has had but one Master to take charge of it, and therefore much progress cannot be expected. The first section read English correctly but not fluently, and down to the last boy the explanations were good; comparing them with the class above their pronunciation is much purer, though they have not so ready a colloquial knowledge of the language.

The boys of the second section have acquired a good pronunciation, but, considering that most of them were admitted into the school before the year 1846, their progress, no doubt from want of teachers, has been trifling. The third section can hardly be said to have a Master; when any of the teachers have been disengaged for ten minutes they have gone and taught a line or two of reading or heard a spelling lesson from any half dozen boys that happen to be at the same place, consequently the children have been much neglected, and were being badly instructed.

The 3d Master, Behary Lal Mojumdar, had altogether failed to give satisfaction, and having moreover acquitted himself very indifferently at the examination of School Masters at Dacca, which he had been directed to attend, he was, at the recommendation of Mr. Lodge, put on a reduced salary, till, by passing a more creditable examination, he should shew himself qualified for the post to which he stood appointed. He has in consequence resigned, and Kistochunder Holdar, a Student from the Hooghly College, selected by Mr. Lodge, has been appointed his successor.

The inadequate accommodation of the present school house is still the subject of complaint, but the Committee have not yet furnished any plan for a new building which, as was mentioned in the last year's report, they had been requested to do.

Midnapore School.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

H. Raikes, Esq.—*Judge.*
J. S. Torrens, Esq.—*Collector.*
O. W. Malet, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
G. Turner, Esq.—*Civil Surgeon.*
Baboo Uditt Pershad Ghose—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. F. Tydd—*Head Master.*
Baboo Baikuntnauth Chatterjee—*2d ditto.*
„ Sittaram Das—*3d ditto.*
Kutter Mohun Jana—*Fourth ditto.*
Kuor Seel—*Fifth ditto and Librarian.*
Gooroodas Vidyalunkar—*Pundit.*
Mohesh Chunder Acharjee—*Sircar.*

The Committee in their Annual Report bear testimony to the continued usefulness and popularity of this School.

From the 1st of January last, the rate of schooling was increased with prospective effect to one rupee per month, and the amount realized for the last nine months has been on an average 66 rupees per month, being nearly twice as much as that collected for the same period during the previous year; and, as the more wealthy and respectable natives are now availing themselves of the advantages which the school offers them, it is not unlikely that the schooling fees will in a short time cover at least half the establishment charges.

The progress made by the students and the manner in which the Masters conducted their duties during the year was satisfactory. Junior scholarships in the Hooghly College were awarded to (1) Beany Madub Dey, and (2) Novokisto Acharjee.

Cuttack School.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

F. Gouldsbury, Esq.—*Commissioner 19th Division.*
E. Deedes, Esq.—*Civil and Session Judge.*
M. S. Gilmore, Esq.—*Magistrate and Collector.*
T. B. Mactier, Esq.—*Acting Joint Magistrate and Deputy ditto.*
T. B. Stevens, Esq.—*Civil Surgeon.*
W. Ainslie, Esq.—*Assistant Magistrate and Collector.*
Tarakant Bideasagur—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Moulavi Mahomed Fazil—*Law Officer.*
Meer Jaffer Ali—*Deputy Collector.*
Kasseenath Roy Chowdry—*Zemindar.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Edward Fell—*Head Master.*
Mr. John D'Souza—*2d ditto.*
Kali Mohun Ghosal—*3d ditto.*
Bissumbher Bidyabosun—*Head Pundit.*
Ragbanund—*2d ditto.*

The result of the annual examination of the students of this school was satisfactory. The actual falling off in consequence of the introduction of the paying system in the numbers nominally belonging to the school is sufficiently compensated by the laudable regularity of attendance on the part of those that remained, and by the rate of progress which the classes generally have made since last year. Junior scholarships tenable at the Hooghly College were awarded to Simon Peter, Saringy and Nilmadhub Roy, and also to Nobin Saringy, who was considered the most advanced boy in the school, but was prevented from competing by a misapprehension of the Local Committee.

The school house was partially destroyed by fire in the early part of the year, and the Executive Engineer was directed to make the necessary repairs.

Mr. Fell who was appointed Head Master on the transfer of Mr. Rogers to the Chittagong School, joined his appointment in November. There have been no other changes among the Masters. A translation of Harle's Arithmetic by the Head Pundit, has been added to the stock of Oriya class books, and 500 copies have been taken for the use of the Government and vernacular schools.

Nizamut College.

FIFTH YEAR.

Henry Torrens, Esq —*Officiating Agent to the Governor General.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. G. Arrow—*Head Master.*
Syad Afzal Ali—*Moulvi.*
Sha Ulfat Hosain—*Atalik.*
Tarini Shankur—*Doctor.*
Jagotchunder Roy—*Writer and Librarian.*

The Nizamut College was visited by the Inspector in January. Its condition and the progress which has been made by the different classes, are described in the following extract from his report:

During the past year one boy has been sent away for improper conduct, and one has been admitted. The ten younger boys are a very nice, intelligent and promising set of youths; they are very neat and clean in their persons and dress, and look cheerful and happy; they have every comfort about them and almost every indulgence they could wish; there is a billiard table, purchased from the funds saved from the 1000 a month allowed, for their amusement; those who have horses ride out in the morning, and the large dome forms a very capital play room. The Head Master assures me no complaints have been made by the parents of any of them regarding the treatment they are receiving, and that little difficulty is now experienced in getting them back to the College after they have been on a visit to their homes. No holidays are now given on Friday mornings, and for the whole of those days they remain within the College precincts. Every second or third week each boy is allowed, for one day only, to visit his family; and with this indulgence both relations and pupils are satisfied.

With the exception of the drainage, to which nothing has been done though it has often been noticed, the buildings are as clean, airy and healthy as could be wished: the masonry however is in many places giving way; slight repairs are now required to the staircases, and it would be well to have the opinion of some Architect or Engineer officer at once upon the stability of the dome and walls adjacent. There are many large cracks going completely through the walls, and the masonry over several doors has a rather critical appearance; the number and lengths of these cracks have much increased since my last visit.

In the first class two boys, (the third Syad Mansur Ali being absent) have finished all but a few pages of the History of Bengal.

Syad Golam Abbas, age 15, reads with a correct pronunciation, but by fits and starts, he drops his voice, and sufficient pains have not been taken

to make him read with ease and proper emphasis; in explanation he gave several correct answers to the meaning of words and to the allusion of sentences, but some of his answers were very poor, and discovered he was too much in the habit of guessing without thinking. Of the history generally he could not tell any thing, but had forgotten all about the persons and circumstances mentioned. The few questions on Geography occurring in the part selected, such as where is Plassy, were answered very badly; he could not point out France on the map of the world, nor trace the Overland route from England to India.

Mirza Mohamed Take, age 15, read better but carelessly, and with the same defects in a slighter degree: in explanation however he was very much inferior, shewed little sense, and depended entirely upon guessing.

They have also gone over 25 pages of Gay's Fables: they read Poetry better than Prose, and are quite equal to this work provided they are made to exercise their minds a little, and have the figurative language well explained; neither could write figures from dictation, and the second boy did not know his multiplication table.

1. A question in long multn. done by S. G. A. neither
2. ,..... division..... .... neither
3. ..... in (addition of Rs. As. Pie.,) neither

For the first time in their lives tried to turn a piece of the Bagobahar into English; there were a few words whose meanings they could not make out, but their attempts were very creditable. Perhaps these youths may remain a year longer, when the first named will be able to leave a tolerable English scholar, so far as the language merely is concerned; the other is very inferior, but still they are the best the College has ever produced.

Second Class.

Present, the whole five. Have read 16 pages of the No. 1 Reader. Mirza Himait Ali, age 9, a particularly promising, quick and good looking boy; he read and explained fairly; he could understand English when spoken to, and could answer a few words in it; he recited many of Gay's Fables and Nursery Rhymes.

Mirza Ali Hosein, age 12, rather overgrown; he neither read nor explained in a manner deserving of notice.

Syad Asghur Ali, age 9, did not read well, but explained fairly.

Syad Ahmud Ali, age 8, read very badly, explained indifferently. These two last are very young, and give signs of turning out well. I was much pleased with their readiness in understanding and answering in English; this last named boy has learnt by heart and repeats very nicely a large quantity of Poetry selected from Gay's Fables and Nursery Rhymes. The one twelve years of age will perhaps never do much, but if nothing chances to remove any of the others from the College, it will be the fault of the Master if they do not obtain a good education; they are so young, happy looking, contented, and sharp.

Third Class.

Present 5, the whole, except the three noticed before as absent.

Syad Mobarack Ali, age 8, is much better than the rest; he can name the days in a week and months in a year, besides reading and explaining forty pages of the English Spelling book.

Syad Jafer Ali, age 12, not so good as the other and much older: for a Sahibzadah very fair.

Syad Amirali, aged 8, (I should say more) something the matter with his pronunciation, rather deficient in mind.

Syad Sadat Ali, age 11, a sharp lad, but has been much absent; he seems rather bold and forward, and may dislike the restraint of the College, but he is a very fine lad, read to 32nd page.

Mir Ali Hosen, age 12, not promising, rather stupid, he could go as far as 20 pages of the book

The only Arithmetic these boys knew was what they could count on their fingers.

Between my two visits the second and third classes have gone over ten pages of the Persian spelling book; trying them at page 11, more than half failed, at another part they were more successful. I see not the least use of their learning Persian unless to satisfy their parents with the name of doing so. The Head Master states that of their own accord not one is willing to read it.

All can write very nicely in the Persian character, and can write in the English, in this respect they are by no means backward; and on the whole, considering they are not subject to the discipline of schools, they are being very well and satisfactorily brought up.

Patna School.

TWELFTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

G. Gough, Esq.—*Session Judge.*
H. S. Oldfield, Esq —*Opium Agent.*
E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq.—*Commissioner.*
T. Sandys, Esq.—*Collector.*
R. H. Russell, Esq.—*Magistrate*
Dr. Irvine—*Civil Surgeon.*
C J. Muller, Esq.—*Deputy Collector.*
E. DaCosta, Esq —*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Roy Koosul Sing.—*Zemindar.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. W. Masters—*Principal.*
„ S. Mackintosh—*Head Master.*
„ L. Mason—*2nd Master.*
Khyroudin Hossen—*Oordoo Teacher.*
Ram Eshur Doobay—*Hindee Teacher.*

When the College closed, after the examination of September 1845, for the Dusserah Vacation, there were about 100 free students on the lists; but when it re-opened in October on the pay system, the number fell to 30. During the remainder of the year it fluctuated between that number and 40. At the examination of 1845, there were 8 candidates for

junior scholarships, of whom four were successful. At the examination last year only two of these, H. A. Kidd and Tribohun Sing, remained in the College, who acquitted themselves sufficiently well to admit of their retaining the scholarships; but none of the other students, of whom four competed, succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to junior scholarships.

Towards the end of 1846, the College was visited by Mr. Lodge, who reported on it as follows:

All I could learn, by enquiries on the spot, and from conversations with every class of individuals, Native as well as European, tended to prove the perfect indifference of the people generally to the very existence of the College. Every one bore witness to the dissatisfied state of the native mind in the district and city, to their disaffection towards the Government, and to their dislike for all Government institutions; yet, though all were unanimous on these points, none agreed as to the cause, nor did I hear a single satisfactory solution of the problem. The simple facts that, when education was offered gratis, only 100 would accept it as a gift, that, since they have been required to pay a rupee a month for it, only 35 of these are willing to do so, and that, after a period of 14 months, during which time this trifling payment has been demanded, there are remaining but 4 new admissions to add to that number, would speak for themselves and shew that, either as a school or as a College, it never had nor has yet created for itself any popularity amongst the natives of Patna; and this is still further shewn when we consider that, formerly, upwards of one half of the students were Christians, Bengalees and inhabitants of other districts, and at present the extract in the margin from the report of the Local Committee tells how few are native residents of the place. At other zillah stations the most intelligent portion of the native community, namely, those employed in the Government offices, who are brought more immediately into contact with Europeans, have overcome their prejudices, and are so sensible of the advantages of an English education that not only do they bring their own children but also those of their relatives for the sole purpose of placing them at the school in the station; but here, on the contrary, even this class of men, residents and Bengalees, imbibe the feelings of the more ignorant, and keep their sons aloof from the College. I am convinced no exertions have been wanting on the part of the Principal either by

At the close of September, there were upon the rolls 9 Christians, 7 Bengalees, 17 Western Hindoos, and 5 Mussulmans, total 38.

The 9 Christians are the sons of subordinate functionaries in Government Offices. Three Natives are the sons of state pensioners of rank.

Four Natives are the sons of zemindars; the income of one is about 1,000 Rs. per month, and of the other three about 100 Rs. each per month.

Two are the sons of Government Native employers receiving about 100 Rs. per month, seven Natives are the sons of Clerks in Offices receiving from 20 to 50 Rs. per month.

Six Natives are the sons of Amlahs attached to Kutcheries, receiving from 6 to 20 Rs. per month.

The remaining 7 are the sons of tradesmen and poor people; among these tradesmen three receive a good income and own villages.

There are 12 Bramins altogether.

writing, conversations, or enquiring to induce the rich and middle classes to look favorably upon his institution; and seldom have exertions been so ill rewarded, for he has not received a shadow of encouragement, nor has he, under existing circumstances. a ray of hope left. A few native gentlemen have occasionally visited him, looked at the classes, and sat in a chair, but that is all—they go away and nothing results; some said if their older children might be admitted they would also send their younger ones, and consequently Mr. Masters allowed four young men to come on trial; but after a few months they were permitted to attend no longer as they did not induce a single pupil. At the time of my annual visit during November, and the early part of December, the College had a particularly desolate and deserted appearance: the building itself was in a dilapidated state, and seemed fast going to ruin; the interior which is capable of containing between two and three hundred students, then held between twenty and thirty; the classes were mere skeletons; the masters looked subdued and in keeping with the air of desolation; and the little still voices of the pupils could scarcely drive silence from the walls.

My examination of the first and second classes would not lead me to report quite so favorably of their attainments as the Local Committee have done; but it must be remembered they speak of the second class containing ten boys, and there were only five present when I was there, which makes some difference. The two boys in the first class are rather below than above the ordinary average of junior scholars in their capabilities of receiving or of retaining a higher course of education. One of them, a Christian youth, solved an easy deduction from Euclid and a question from the early part of Algebra that he had done before; but with other equally easy problems in both subjects he did not succeed: he shewed no turn for Mathematics, but depended upon his memory. The other, a native youth, could do nothing, and I could not avoid remarking to the Principal, who was present, that, considering the instruction he had received, I never examined a worse hand, or met with a native having less taste for science. Two passages from Cowper's Poems, which formed part of the course of reading for the past year, were selected: one of them was on slavery. Beyond their telling me that slaves were found in Africa, they could give me no information as to where slavery still existed, by what nations it was practised, if any had discontinued it, nor did they shew that the history of the slave trade had ever occupied their thoughts. The Christian boy read well, but explained the simple meanings of words and sentences very indifferently: he is deficient in judgment, and his reasoning powers are weak. The native did not read well, and his pronunciation is rather defective: he is exceedingly slow and heavy, but he thinks and he explained much more correctly than the other. I fear however he is too dull ever to make a good scholar. The above remarks will apply to them in other subjects, with this in addition, that as to their attention, industry and general conduct the Principal has not one word to object.

To the oldest and most backward boy out of the five who were present in the second class the favorable parts of the following observations are not applicable, for he was deficient in every subject. In Poetical Reader No. 3, Scott's description of the Battle of Waterloo was too figurative, and Pope's description of Atticus contained too much satire for them to understand in any way, but the easier parts, such as Cowper's Rose, were well read and understood by all, but only well explained by a

Christian boy, the others failing from their imperfect acquaintance with English. They are very slow in Arithmetic, but can work easy sums in fractions and decimals; their master has instructed them according to the rules given in the book, and not by making them understand the principles, so that if they forget the rules they can do nothing. Two had begun Euclid, but nothing more; with the matter of the Brief Survey of History they were well acquainted; their master has instructed them in this subject properly, and questioned them fully after each lesson; but, unfortunately, the backwardness in English of all the Natives renders them scarcely fit for a more difficult work. A Christian youth and one Native boy gave neat and good translations from the Bagobahar, and from the Brief Survey of History in Hindee; the translations of the others were inferior and poor in every respect. On the whole nothing at present can be said for the five boys composing this class, nor are they promising boys. They are now a year or two below the junior scholarship mark; nor are any of the natives, with the exception of Prusunno, likely ever fairly to reach it. The Principal writes that the junior scholarship holder from Bhaugulpore is in attainments on a par with these, but he shews more intelligence and is much more promising than any of them.

Amongst the nine boys in the third class one is older and much inferior to the others, who are young and well advanced for their ages. I quite agree with the remarks of the Committee in their Report that these are the most promising boys in the College; unfortunately for the objects of the institution only four of them are natives, the rest Christians. They read and explain the fourth Prose Reader remarkably well and will in time become good scholars. I had last year to comment rather severely upon the teaching and exertions of Mr. Mason, who has charge of this class, but I am now happy to say he is very much improved; he has been well directed and assisted by the Principal, he has attended to the advice he received; and the result is that he has been most successful in bringing on his class.

The remaining handful of boys are in clusters of threes and fours at various parts of the first Prose Reader and Spelling Book.

I do not consider the attendance of the students throughout the year, as shewn by the annual returns, to be good, but during my visit it was remarkably bad; for the month of November the average daily attendance was only 27, and for December it had only increased to 30: was any severity to be shewn the pupils, I think they would leave the College in a body, and, were the rules observed at other institutions to be put into force here, there would not be allowed more than five and twenty to remain.

I can suggest no alteration in the internal arrangements or workings of the College likely to draw the attention of the Natives or to make our education more palatable to them. I have never heard of any thing to which they object, unless it be the mixture of all classes of persons that are allowed to attend; and I am convinced, if we were to make it as exclusive as the rich could wish, we should but exclude those we have and get fewer or none in their places. The plan of the Principal of dividing the scholarships into numerous small ones and giving them to sharp promising boys selected from the Native schools in the district has, I believe, been submitted to the Government. I do not think the working of such a scheme could be carried on successfully, and, if it could, the results would be a failure; besides it is going a step backwards

in the history of education in this country; similar plans have been tried, and they have not succeeded. Much labor and care has been taken with the second part of the Committee's report on the state of education in the district. I would make here but one remark which in that report seems to have been overlooked. Some time during the last year, Mr. Mackintosh was obliged, for want of funds, to withdraw his patronage from five of the eleven vernacular schools he had in different parts of the city. He used to send his own pundits to teach the boys reading, and paid the masters of them a rupee for every ten boys who would consent to be taught. On enquiry I found that in not one of these five schools had he succeeded, after many years of labor, in creating a desire for reading, and in not one was it continued: the students had diminished in number, because the master would no longer consent to take boys who were unable or unwilling to remunerate him whilst before they were paid for by Mr Mackintosh, and I am convinced all has been money and labor thrown away.

The only thing I can suggest, as likely to draw the attention of the Natives to the College and to increase the numbers, would be a circular from the Government to all the officials in Behar, requiring the strict observance of the order issued some time ago about the employment of educated Natives. If it were customary for the heads of offices, when vacancies take place in their departments, to apply in the first instance to the Principal of the College for educated young men to fill them, it would scarcely fail to bring it into notice, and if it were an understood thing that uneducated Natives would only be employed after search without success had been made for the others they would be more alive to their own interest. At present the Patna College could supply but very few, and it would have the injurious effect of taking them away half educated; but ultimatley, I am inclined to think, it would succeed. Were similar patronage extended to the schools at Gya, Mozufferpore and Bhaugulpore, the progress of education in Behar would be much hastened, and until these institutions have sufficiently advanced to supply the numbers required, they might be procured from the Dacca College, or from the schools at Bauleah where, I am inclined to think, the demand for education is not so great as we imagined before the introduction of the pay system.

The course proposed here as the only one likely to draw the attention of the Natives to the College, was one which could not with propriety be followed; and the Deputy Governor, after a full consideration of the events which have taken place in connexion with the College since its foundation, with much reluctance came to the determination of reducing the establishment to the strength at which it stood previous to the issue of the orders of Government, No. 644, dated the 26th September 1844, and of limiting the course of study to that ordinarily pursued in a zillah school, at all events until the inhabitants of Patna, and the province of Behar, come to appreciate the advantages of a liberal education more highly than they have hitherto appeared to do. There is however reason to believe and regret that, if the Members of the Committee had taken an active interest in the cause of education,

and had exerted themselves to attach the native community to the College and to secure their co-operation and support, the result might have been more favorable, and the Government would not have been obliged to withdraw from within the reach of the people of Behar, the superior means of education which the continued existence of the College, on its former footing, would have afforded.

Bhaugulpore School.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

G. F. Brown, Esq.—*Commissioner of Revenue.*
W. S. Alexander, Esq.—*Session Judge.*
J. G. Campbell, Esq.—*Collector.*
W. H. Brodhurst, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
Major T. E. A. Napleton—*Commandant of the Hill Rangers.*
H. Diaper, Esq.—*Assistant Surgeon of ditto.*
A. Grant, Esq.— *Civil Surgeon.*
Captain W. G. Don—*Adjutant of the Hill Rangers.*
Moulvee Mouzzun Hossen—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Nucoor Chunder Chowdry—*Sudder Ameen.*
Mahomed Huneef—*Moonsiff.*
Shah Anayut Hossain—*Zumindar.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Captain W. G. Don—*Secretary and Superintendent.*
Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter—*Head Master.*
Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee—*2nd ditto.*
Soonder Lall—*3rd ditto.*
Parbutty Churn Mookerjee—*4th ditto.*
Guneshee Lall—*5th ditto.*
Mysah Rae—*Hindu Teacher.*
Hunnooman Dut Patuck—*Pundit.*

At the annual examination three competitors (1) Shama Sunker Biswas, (2) Rajkisto Sircar, and (3) Kony Lall Khetrie, obtained a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to hold junior scholarships, which were made tenable at the Patna College. Kony Lall declined however to proceed to the College; and Rajkisto was subsequently transferred to the Hooghly College at his own request.

The success of these students affords satisfactory evidence of the flourishing state of the school, and the Committee expect that the result of next year's examination will be equally favorable, there being "few pupils now on the rolls who are not really "anxious to obtain a good English and Vernacular education."

The introduction of the paying system and the removal of irregular and nominal students is quite sufficient to account for the falling off in the numbers heretofore borne on the books of the school; and as the attendance has "considerably improved," the apparent diminution cannot fairly be regarded as indicative of any real decline of the character of the school in the estimation of the people, or of any greater indifference on their part to the advantages of education. The parents of those boys who remain on the list practically shew their appreciation of these advantages by paying the monthly schooling charge, and the boys themselves are more attentive to their studies than they have ever been before.

Very gratifying commendation was bestowed by the Committee upon the Head Master Gooroo Churn Mitter. He speaks generally in favorable terms of his subordinates, some of whom however require the aid of his experience and ability to become thoroughly efficient teachers. The Inspector gives an equally favorable account of this school:

Since my last visit very considerable changes have taken place in the masters' mode of instructing and discipline of this institution. Formerly there were three English teachers, two Oordoo Moonshees, two Hindee Masters, and a person who professed to teach the last classes in any of the three languages. This person has now been removed, the resignations of the Oordoo Moonshees have been accepted, and the places of the three have been supplied by two young men from the Agra College, who are really able to instruct their respective classes in every branch required. By this arrangement every class in the school has the undivided attention of one master, assisted for some portion of the day by the Hindee Pundit. The improvement in discipline is obvious at a single glance; instead of the running about and disorder that before prevailed, the students remain in their own classes, each of which has a room to itself, and by examination I am convinced the instruction they are receiving is far superior to what they obtained formerly. The enforcing of schooling fees from all who are now admitted from the plains, and, by way of punishment, dismissing or putting on the pay list those who attended previous to its introduction, have enabled the Head Master, by weeding out the worst, threatening the indifferent, and supplying their places with none but respectable children, to make a very decided improvement in the appearance, order and attendance throughout. During my stay from 108 to 100 were daily present out of 117, and, on looking over the registers, it appears that lately seldom more than 10 or 14 have ever been absent at a time. The irregularity that does exist is chiefly occasioned by the Hill students. Many who are Sepoys are often absent from necessity, and the others from indolence; yet it is a great thing gained to get them to attend at all.

When in the school they have to be treated with considerable indulgence, and it requires the constant attention of the Secretary to prevent their escaping altogether to the hills. Of the Hindus and Mahomedans the majority are undoubtedly in poor circumstances and are not so respectably dressed as could be desired, but in this respect much improvement has been and is still being made. Also the difficulty which has existed in promoting deserving boys who were too poor to meet the increased expense of the books used in the higher classes is gradually diminishing, and few at present are enjoying the privilege of using the worn Government copies of books long ago supplied gratis to the school. The sum realized monthly from the fees is a mere trifle—not more than four rupees—for, as the pay system was made applicable to future admissions only, and was never intended to apply to the Hill students, upwards of fifty, besides these, are still remaining free, probably after the 1st of January, the amount will be raised to 8 or 9 rupees a month.

Mr. Lodge suggested some changes among the Masters of this school, the consideration of which has however been deferred till the return to the school of the Head Master, who has been absent on sick certificate:

I would propose the following—that the 2d Master Greeschunder Chatterjee be removed on his present salary to the Patna College in place of Mr. Mason, who should be sent as Head Master to the Mozufferpore school, on a salary of Rs. 130 a month; Balkishen Mate at Mozufferpore, who is more of an Urdoo and Hindee scholar than of an English one, I would bring down as 2d Master to Bhaugulpore on his present salary; he would then have to instruct the first and second classes in the Vernacular, besides teaching the second class for three hours daily in English; the Masters of the three lower classes are qualified to take charge of them entirely, so every difficulty will be removed at this institution, which is the most important in Behar, without going back to the old Moonshee system. At Mozufferpore however a Moonshee will be required, as Mr Mason, I presume, cannot teach Oordoo, and the present 2d Master there is a Bengalee, and ignorant of the Vernacular of Behar · one I think might be procured for 10 rupees a month capable of teaching any thing the pupils there will require for two or three years to come. This arrangement, which is the best I can think of, will increase the expenditure in the Education Department by 40 rupees, but the benefits resulting to Bhaugulpore and Mozufferpore will be worth more than that and, the increasing schooling fees will contribute towards covering it.

Mozufferpore School.

THIRD YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

J. F Cathcart, Esq.—*Judge.*
C. T. Davidson, Esq.—*Collector.*
T. C. Trotter, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
R. B. Kinsey, Esq.—*Civil Surgeon.*
W. R. Davies, Esq.—*Deputy Collector and Secretary.*
Moharajah Roodur Sing—*Rajah of Durbungah*
Moulvi Neamut Ali—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvi Ashruf Hosein—*Additional ditto.*
Moulvi Mohamed Mohamid—*Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvi Iradut Ali—*Law Officer and Moonsiff.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Balkishen Maite—*Head Master.*
Hurreenarain Chatterjea—*Assistant ditto.*

Of the rupees 15,000 which was expected from the residents of the district in support of this school, about rupees 13,000 have been collected, of which rupees 10,000 have been placed to the credit of the general Education Fund, and rupees 3,000 expended in building a school-house. About 800 rupees of subscriptions still remain to be realized.

The school was visited by Mr. Lodge in December. The majority of the pupils he found to be mere beginners, and of these he observes:

With one and all bad teaching was evident; they were acquiring a most defective pronunciation and a careless negligent habit of slurring over little difficulties; scarcely any classification existed, each boy was reading at his own particular place in the book a page or so before and behind some other boys Throughout the whole school no daily routine of studies seemed to be observed; the one I had furnished previously was thrown on one side and forgotten; the stated and fixed holidays had not been granted; the school records were in an untidy state; and, though the new second Master had joined for many months, his duties had never been determined, one day he was made to teach such a subject to such a class, and the next day he would have a new subject and a new class.

Before reforming the classes and arranging their studies for the following year, I thought it better to dismiss the two boys composing the first class · they could not be placed with any others, but, if they remained, would form a division by themselves · they have not made one month's progress during the last fourteen months, and their attendance has been so bad as to justify their removal on that account alone: after the end of

December therefore they are to discontinue attending the school. The rest of the pupils I was able to form into three divisions. The first, but on account of their ages by no means the most promising, will be able to proceed with the studies of the 3d class of the junior department, according to the revised scheme of studies. The two others will form the fourth class in two divisions. A routine of studies with other instructions and directions for his guidance have again been given to the Head Master, and I trust, by the occasional visits of the Secretary, and by the monthly returns sent to the Inspector, any future irregularities or negligence, should they occur, will be immediately checked

The Head Master was formerly Hindee teacher in the Patna College; he has only a very moderate acquaintance with English; he is decidedly a slow man and does not exhibit much intelligence, yet he bears a fair character, is a good Urdoo and Hindee scholar, and is qualified to teach in any of the languages required, so that, on the whole, it would be difficult to meet with any one having such a variety of acquirements who would accept a situation of 80 rupees a month. I cannot however think he is a proper person to put at the head of a school, and very shortly, if this succeeds, it will be necessary to place some one above him possessing higher English attainments and more judgment.

The second Master, Hurnarain Chatterjee, is a Bengalee and unacquainted with Hindee. Formerly he was in the lower classes at Hooghly, and a few months ago gave up a junior scholarship at the Patna College to accept the appointment he now holds. He ought still to be a pupil himself instead of a teacher, and, unless he improves, he will never be fit for a higher situation or higher duties than he has at present.

The school house, now nearly finished, is a well arranged and commodious building, though I fear from the want of verandahs some of the apartments during the warm weather will be much exposed to the sun, and excessively hot.

The centre and one wing will easily contain 90 or 100 boys, leaving the other wing consisting of two good large rooms, a bathing room and a place for stores, &c., for the Head Master, should he choose to reside there.

It is evident from the above remarks that any great amount of success is scarcely to be expected while the school remains under its present Head Master, and a change in this respect is among the new arrangements adverted to in the report on the Bhaugulpore school as being deferred till the return from leave of absence of the Head Master of that institution.

An allowance of 20 rupees a month from the 1st May last has been assigned to this school for the purchase of books for a Library.

Gya School.

SECOND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

The Hon'ble R. Forbes—*Judge.*
W. St. Quintin, Esq.—*Additional ditto.*
W. Bell, Esq.—*Collector.*
E. F. Lautour, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
J. D. Denham, Esq.—*Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Khaja Hedayet Alee Khan—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Syed Azeemooddeen Hossein—*Deputy Collector, Member and Secy.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Pundit Balmokond—*Head Master.*
Mr. H. C. Mann—*2nd ditto.*
Moulvee Alee Kubeer—*Moulvee.*
Biddya Bhookhun—*Pundit.*
Ramnauth—*Mohurir.*

The Inspector paid his first visit to this school towards the end of 1846, and the following are extracts from his report:

This School was opened on the 18th December 1845 by Mr. Mann, the second Master, when 9 boys entered their names as students; but, on the arrival of the Head Master from Agra, on the 7th February 1846, the number had increased to 25, and immediately afterwards there were as many as 33 on the rolls of the school. This is the most that at any one time have been attending the classes, for, though in all 43 have been admitted during the period of the school's existence, eleven have gone away of their own accord, some from indifference to learning, but most on account of their parents having changed their abodes, whilst one has been sent away by the Secretary for disregarding the rules, and one by the Inspector for continued absence, leaving at present 30 pupils with a daily average attendance of 25½. Of these 30, half are Mahomedans and half Hindoos; all are the sons of persons about the Courts whose homes are elsewhere; so that not one of them is a native of Gyah.

Perhaps this school has had more difficulties to contend against than any other school yet established, for, besides having to overcome the usual ignorance and apathy of the Hindoos, and to fight against the aversion and prejudice of a large body of Mahomedans, it has had to oppose a peculiar and bigotted sect of Brahmins, who, as they boast, to the amount of 1,400 infest this city, and have for many years ruled over the minds of its inhabitants. These men are not only grossly ignorant but they consider it their fate to be so, that they have been condemned by some deity for faults committed by their ancestors to remain in perpetual ignorance, and that it would be useless as well as criminal in them to struggle against this decree. That the school has got on so well is owing to the exertions made by the Secretary and Members of the Local Committee and to the temper and judgment of the Masters; and, provided these two causes continue in operation, it will no doubt prosper

more than it has yet done, and become in time beneficial to the neighbourhood and to Government. When it first opened so many natives visited it that the routine of the classes was entirely prevented, and the whole day spent by the Masters in disputing with them upon the relative merits of the English and Persian languages, which seemed to be the sole object for which they came; but now their visits are seldom, and to some extent it is hoped, their fears or prejudices removed. Some handle was given them by the removal of the Moulvie first appointed for refusing to attend at the proper hours on the grounds of its interfering with his prayers: he in particular did not fail to spread the report of our wishing to undermine their religion, and to illustrate his sayings by his own example, but, after acting the martyr for a short time, he tried hard when too late to be taken back, promising faithfully to observe all instructions.

Kishnaghur College.

SECOND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1847.

J. C. Brown, Esq.—*Civil and Session Judge.*
D. J. Money, Esq —*Collector.*
E. T. Trevor, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
C. Archer, Esq. M. D.—*Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Moharajah Srees Chunder Roy Bahadoor.
Baboo Ramlochun Ghose—*Principal Sudder Ameen*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. M. Rochfort—*Principal and Secretary to the Local Committee.*
——————— *Head Master Senior Department.*
Mr. S. W. Bradbury—*2nd Master S. D.*
Mr. G. Beatson—*3rd ditto.*
Mr. J. G. Beanland—*4th ditto.*
Baboo Ramtonoo Lahoree—*2nd Master J. D.*
" Doyalchand Roy—*3rd ditto.*
" Gooroo Churn Chatterjea—*4th ditto.*
" Banee Madhub Bose—*5th ditto.*
" Gunga Churn Sircar—*6th ditto.*
" Gobind Chunder Kooar—*7th ditto.*
" Gudadhur Chuckerbotee—*8th ditto.*
" Hurronauth Mitter—*9th ditto*
Anund Chunder Sheeromonee—*Head Pundit.*
Nubogopal Turkolankar—*2nd ditto.*
Juggut Chunder Lahoree—*Head Master and Librarian.*

The first general examination of this College was held in September, from the results of which it appeared that the number of pupils belonging to the

Senior Department.

3rd Class, ... 8

Junior Department.

1st Class,	22
2nd Ditto.	
1st Section,	27
2nd Ditto,	40
3rd Class.	
1st Section,	36
2nd Ditto,	33
4th Class.	
1st Section,	32
2nd Ditto,	26
3rd Ditto,	45
Total,	269

College on the 1st of that month was 269, who are classified in the margin. Each boy in the senior department (except scholarship holders) pays 3 rupees a month towards the expense of his education, and each boy in the junior department 2 rupees a month. All the students are required to pay for their class books, and for every day's absence from school, except on account of sickness duly certified, they are fined one anna. The average number of boys present during the month of August was 245, and of boys absent 24, the latter being less than 9 per cent. of the whole number. The College was opened on the 1st January last, and having been in operation only 8 months, this result is regarded as highly satisfactory, and indicative of an eager desire among the inhabitants of Kishnaghur and its vicinity to profit by the means of education afforded them, even at what by many must be felt a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

The third and only class of the senior department consists of eight youths, five of whom are scholarship holders from zillah schools. This class is represented to be the most unpromising in the College, and to have allowed itself to be overtaken by some of the boys in the first class of the junior department, who entered the College eight months ago "in a state of deplorable ignorance," but have since made rapid progress under the able instruction of Mr. Bradbury, the head master of that department. Dr. Mouat, who visited the College in July, in a memorandum of his observations which he drew up, reports of the third class, senior department, as follows:

"The only class in the upper division of the College consists of 8 pupils, (one having been admitted on the day of my visit,) and is taught by Mr. P. Beanland, late of the Hooghly College. The ages of these pupils vary from 16 to 21 years. The routine of studies of the class professed to comprise Shakspeare, the History of England, Mill's History of India, Boutros' Principles of Revenue, Political Economy, Writing, Euclid, Trigonometry, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geography and Bengali.

"They were first directed to read the lesson of the day in literature, which happened to be a passage from Richard II. of no particular difficulty. In this the style of reading and pronunciation was particularly bad, and characterized by the most prominent ordinary defects of all natives educated too late in life. The subject matter was entirely beyond their comprehension, and their master unable to extricate them from the difficulties in which they involved themselves. His mode of questioning was labored, deficient in animation, and unequal to elicit any

knowledge of the grammatical construction or beauties of the passage. He was evidently exceedingly nervous, for there was nothing in the lesson that would or ought to have puzzled the lowest junior scholar of the Hindu College. They were then taken by Captain Richardson through the Ghost Scene of Hamlet, on which he had evidently bestowed great pains to instruct and instil into them a knowledge of the beauties, which none are more capable of doing justice to than himself. In this they also failed.

"Of Mill's History, it was acknowledged that they knew nothing, and in the History of England their information was of the most limited and confused description.

"In Algebra and Geometry they were not advanced to the present junior scholarship standard, and in every respect I consider this one of the worst classes I have ever seen.

"In Mathematics their instruction has evidently been of an inefficient nature, and in all subjects they have been placed much above the standard of their acquirements. How they could ever have succeeded in obtaining junior scholarships I know not, for none of them are at present fit to hold one. I did not however examine the Dacca boy, who must therefore be excepted from this remark.

"I have much reason to fear that Mr. Beanland is in some measure to blame for the deficiencies of his class, and am inclined to recommend that he be placed under the special observation of the Inspector with a view to his being ordered to appear before the Committee of Examiners at the end of six months, should he fail in the meantime to conduct his duties in a more satisfactory manner."

It is very evident, in the case of this class, and especially as regards those in it who are scholarship holders, that the objectionable practice had been followed of forcing on the senior pupils with a view to qualify them, by an unsound and superficial knowledge, to gain marks at the scholarship examination. The impolicy and unfairness of this system was pointed out, and the Principal was requested in future to be careful that no boy was admitted to any class until he had proved himself to be proficient in the studies of the one next below it.

At the recommendation of the Committee a second class in the senior division was authorized to be formed, to consist of the present 3d class, together with the more promising pupils of the 1st class of the junior department. To the charge of this class Mr. Bradbury has been appointed on a salary of rupees 300 a month, and he will at the same time exercise a general control over the whole of the school department. A third class, consisting of another draft from the 1st class of the junior division, has been placed under Mr. Beanland; but the Committee have been desired to intimate to him that the impression produced by his management during the first eight months is unfavorable, and that his future employment will depend upon the state of his class at the next examination. Mr. G. Beatson, formerly Head Master of the Bancoorah

school, was appointed Head Master of the junior division in succession to Mr. Bradbury, and has since been transferred to the senior division, of which he is in charge of the 3d class. A Head Master is not considered necessary for the junior department.

Nothing can be more creditable than the progress made by the several classes of the junior department since the opening of the College, and especially by the first, under the immediate instruction of Mr. Bradbury. The reports of the examiners are borne out by the observations of Dr. Mouat, who expressed himself favorably in regard to all the junior Masters, though some of them appear to be inexperienced, and require the careful attention of the Principal and Head Master to put them in the way of managing and instructing their pupils in a proper manner.

There is reason to believe that the accommodation reserved for the classes in the present building is insufficient even for the present number of pupils, and that no more can be admitted. In one instance at least, two classes are taught in the same room, an objectionable arrangement, on account no less of the noise and confusion that must attend the simultaneous teaching of both, than of the health of the boys who are crowded together in too small a space.

Under these circumstances the Committee were requested to appropriate the rooms now occupied by the Principal, to the general purposes of the College on their being vacated by Captain Richardson, who was about to remove to Hooghly.

The examination for scholarships in this College, which was held shortly after the general examination, terminated as might have been anticipated from the latter.

Five students were examined in the senior scholarship papers, viz. Kisto Chunder Mozoomdar, a junior scholarship holder of 4 years standing, from the Dacca College, (originally from Jessore) and Rasbeharee Bose, Nilmoney Gangoolee, Doorgachurn Holdar and Anund Mohun Dosa, junior scholarship holders of one year's standing, from the Jessore school.

The first mentioned student had held his junior scholarship for four years, the full time during which it is tenable under the rules, and therefore under no circumstances could he be permitted to retain it any longer. And yet, instead of being qualified to obtain a senior scholarship, he had failed to deserve the number of marks requisite to entitle him to remain in the junior grade, even if he had only been of one year's standing. He could not therefore be allowed to remain in the College on

any other footing than that of an ordinary paying student. The other four students, viz., Rasbeharee Bose, Nilmoney Gangolee, Doorgachurn Holdar and Anund Mohun Doss, also fell far short of the standard required of them, and, under a strict construction of the rules, would have forfeited their scholarships; but, on their earnest solicitation, seconded by the Committee, and taking into consideration the unfavourable circumstances under which they had entered the College, and the peculiar position in which they were placed, the Deputy Governor was pleased to permit them to retain their stipends for another year.

Eight students were examined in the junior papers, of whom four, viz., Omeshchunder Dutt, Sreenauth Sein, Ombicachurn Ghose and Bamachurn Choudry obtained the requisite number of marks, and accordingly received junior scholarships tenable in the College, on the usual terms, from the 1st October.

A petition was forwarded by the Local Committee from the Native inhabitants of Santipore, praying that a Branch School, in connection with this College, might be established at that place. They were informed in reply that if the inhabitants would build a substantial house capable of accommodating 150 boys, and if that number of resident boys are found whose parents may be willing to pay 2 Rs. a month each for their schooling, which is the rate charged in the junior department at Kishnaghur, the Deputy Governor would be prepared to sanction the establishment of a school at Santipore. These terms were not accepted, and the project has accordingly fallen to the ground.

An application was made by the Local Committee for a special grant for the purchase of library books. This was declined, as the College is already allowed 100 Rs. a month for that purpose. As it appeared, however, that this sum had been overdrawn and that the College was in debt to the Book Agency, authority was given for the appropriation of only 50 Rs. a month towards the liquidation of this debt, and the disbursement of the remainder in the purchase of new books.

Jessore School.

NINTH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

F. E. Read, Esq.—*Officiating Collector.*
W. Seton Karr, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
C. S. Belli, Esq.—*Assistant Magistrate and Collector.*
W. H. B. Ross, Esq.—*Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Rajah Bardakant Roy.
Lutf Hossain—*1st Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Lokenath Bose—*2nd ditto ditto.*
Sadik Ahmed—*Cazy.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. Smith—*Head Master.*
Baboo Junmajoy Dass—*2nd ditto.*
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banurjea—*3rd ditto.*
Neelmony Nyaratna—*Pundit.*

The full number of scholarships allowed to this school were allotted last year to students who were still attached to the Central College at Kishnaghur when the time for holding the annual examination of 1846-47 came round. There were consequently no vacant junior scholarships for the students to compete for. Notwithstanding this, three of the young men came forward to contend for the honor, and two succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks. These the Committee recommended should be admitted into the College free of charge; but as this is an indulgence which is only granted to holders of Government and endowed scholarships, the suggestion could not be acted upon.

Burdwan School.

SECOND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

A. Smelt, Esq.—*Judge.*
W. Luke, Esq.—*Collector.*
A. Pigou, Esq.—*Officiating Magistrate.*
Lieut. Impey—*Executive Engineer.*
Dr. Macrae—*Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
A. Hammond, Esq.—*Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector.*
Syud Fuzul Robie—*Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Baboo Russickishen Mullick—*Deputy Collector.*
Baboo Ramnarain Sumutdar—*Abkaree Superintendent.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. Ward—*Head Master.*
Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose—*2nd ditto.*
Baboo Ramchunder Dass—*3rd ditto.*

The Committee in their report for this year expressed themselves well satisfied with the progress made by the students in the Government School at Burdwan, and with the attention paid by the masters to their duties. In consequence of the increase in the number of the boys who now attend the school, a third master has been appointed on a salary of 30 rupees a month.

Bancoorah School.

SECOND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

C. Garstin, Esq.—*Judge.*
G. Loch, Esq.—*Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.*
G. N. Cheek, Esq.—*Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Baboo Chunder Seekar Chowdherry—*Principal Sudder Ameen*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. John Walter Spear—*Head Master.*
Connoy Lall Bysack—*2nd ditto.*
Jadubinder Mookerjea—*3rd ditto.*

No report was received, either from the Local Committee or from the Inspector of the progress of this School during the past year.

Connoy Lall Bysack was appointed 2nd master in the room of Nobin Chunder Sircar, transferred to the Barrackpore School.

Baraset School.

SECOND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

C. B. Trevor, Esq.—*Joint Magistrate.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Pearychurn Sircar—*Head Master.*
Juggessur Ghose—*2nd ditto.*
Prosonocoomar Sircar—*3rd ditto.*
Kadarnath Mookerjee—*4th ditto.*

Mr. Trevor, the Joint Magistrate, who takes much interest in this school, and by whom the classes were examined in

September, speaks in high terms of the regularity and attention of the Masters, and reports that the progress which the students have made under them has also been most satisfactory, and such as to give promise of several of them being sufficiently advanced to contend with a fair chance of success for Junior Scholarships next year.

In addition to the former Establishment, Kadarnath Mookerjee has been appointed fourth Master in this School.

Two thousand rupees having been collected by the residents for the erection of a School house, another thousand has been added by Government, and the Joint Magistrate has been requested to submit a plan for a suitable building.

Howrah School.

SECOND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

H. Alexander, Esq.—*Superintendent of Salt Golahs.*
E. Jenkins, Esq.—*Magistrate.*
W. Green, Esq.—*Civil Surgeon.*
E. Roer, Esq.—*Senior Intendant Salt Golahs.*
Baboo Rajcoomar Bannerjee and Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee—*Zemindars.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. F. Delanougerede—*Head Master.*
Baboo Bhogobotychurn Ghose—*2d ditto.*
Baboo Bholanath Ghose—*3d ditto.*
Baboo Sreenauth Dutt—*4th ditto.*

The Committee's report on the annual examination of this School, shews that very satisfactory progress has been made by all the classes.

In May the number of students on the register was two hundred and fifteen and the average attendance one hundred and seventy, and as this is a greater number than three Masters can properly attend to, a fourth and fifth were appointed. The Committee were at the same time requested to limit the admissions to the school to two hundred, that being as many as one Head Master can superintend; from each of these, without exception, a schooling fee of one rupee will in future be demanded.

The Military Board were directed in September to submit a plan and estimate for a school house; but, as they had not done so up to March last, the Committee themselves procured and sent in several from professional builders and others, and from these one by Messrs. Carter and Co. was selected: the cost of the building will be rupees 5,875-10.

Ooterparah School.

FIRST YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1847.

H. Alexander, Esq.—*Superintendent of Salt Golahs.*
E. Jenkins, Esq.—*Magistrate of Howrah.*
W. Green, Esq.—*Civil Surgeon.*
E. Roer, Esq.—*Senior Intendant Salt Golahs.*
Baboo Joykishen Mukerjee—*Zemindar.*
Baboo Rajcoomar Banerjee—*Ditto.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. R. Hand, Junior—*Head Master.*
Mr. C. Grant—*1st Assistant.*
Baboo Nobin Chunder Bose—*2d ditto.*
Baboo Koilas Chunder Mukerjee—*3d ditto.*

Considering that this school had been open only a few months when the general annual examination was held, the progress which the different classes were found to have made was satisfactory, and the system of instruction introduced by the Head Master promises good future success. Two students competed for junior scholarships, and acquitted themselves creditably, though they failed in obtaining the requisite number of marks.

There being no suitable residence for the Head Master any where near the school, an upper-story has been built to the school house for his accommodation, and great advantage is anticipated from the increased personal superintendence, which he will be able to bestow on the school in consequence of this arrangement.

Moulmain Schools.

TWELFTH YEAR.

Under the Superintendence of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces

ESTABLISHMENT ON THE 30TH APRIL 1847.

Mr. G. H. Hough—*Head Master.*
Mr. J. Crawley—*English Assistant.*
Shoay Dong—*Burmese ditto.*
Mr. M. W. Lachapelle—*English Master, Mergui.*

Mr. Hough, the Head Master of the school at Moulmain, was suspended from his situation by Captain Durand, on the 21st July 1846, and not restored to it again till the 3d February last.

The intimation to his Principal Assistant of the re-appointment of Mr. Hough, was accompanied by the following very judicious remarks and directions by the Commissioner, Mr. Colvin, for the management of the school:

"I have the honor to request that you will instruct Mr. Hough to direct his attention chiefly, in the first instance, to the object of ensuring a proper study and understanding by the boys of the two senior classes of the meaning of the passages which they read in English.

The examination of the senior boys, at which you have been present along with me, will have shewn you how deficient they are in this first indispensable preparation for any useful instruction.

It is my wish that Mr. Hough should, for some time, take on himself the whole teaching of the first and second classes, and that he should carefully satisfy himself that each scholar in those classes distinctly understand and can explain the meaning of the books which he reads in class, and that he can translate, with fair correctness and ease, passages of ordinary difficulty, whether from English into Burmese, or from Burmese into English.

I shall be obliged by your personally ascertaining, until further orders, the progress of the scholars in this respect by a monthly examination, the result of which you will have the goodness immediately to report to me.

The second Master, Mr. Crawley, should have placed under him two or three classes, junior to those to be instructed by Mr. Hough, and he should be similarly directed to attend specially to their thorough comprehension and due rendering in Burmese of their English lessons. Mr. Crawley has as yet only a very partial acquaintance with Burmese, but he cannot perform the duties of his situation with any efficiency until he supplies that defect.

You will desire Mr. Hough to give a copy of the preceding paragraph to Mr. Crawley, and you will include the classes to be taught by Mr Crawley, as well as those to be placed under Mr. Hough, in your monthly examination and report to me.

The remaining or youngest classes may probably be sufficiently instructed for the present by the Burmese Teacher, Shway Ling; but I beg a report from you as to his fitness for that duty.

A manifest defect in the present system of the school is, the permission to scholars, to remain in the senior classes for apparently an indefinite period, although they may make no satisfactory progress. I beg you to call on Mr. Hough to state whether any, and what rule, might be properly applied to such scholars, on the principle of Rule 75, of the Regulations printed in 1841, for the Schools and Colleges under the General Committee of Public Instruction.

I forward with this letter copies of letters, dated the 6th and 8th ultimo, addressed to me by Mr. Hough.

On the subject of these letters, I would beg you to state to Mr. Hough that any progress which he can at once make in his enlarged English and Burmese Dictionary, consistently with his first main object of seeing that the senior scholars understand well their ordinary class books, I should consider to be an important aid towards the advancement of education in these Provinces.

In the course of his explanation of their daily readings, Mr. Hough will, I doubt not, be able to communicate to the scholars some general knowledge of the first outlines of Geography, as well as of Chronology and History; but such a treatise on Geography as Mr. Hough describes in paragraph 3 of his letter of the 6th ultimo, is evidently far in advance of the present wants of the school.

Any instruction also, which Mr. Hough may find it in his power immediately to give in practical mensuration and surveying, will be extremely desirable, as directly fitting the scholars for future useful employment.

On this point I beg, in reference to paragraph 4 of Mr. Hough's letter of the 6th ultimo, that you will ascertain and report how the seven scholars, whom Mr. Hough then mentions to have been instructed by himself in practical Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and Surveying, are now gaining their livelihood.

You will have the goodness to say also, whether any of these former pupils of the school, who may not now have other employment, are qualified, under Mr. Hough's superintendence, to prepare translations into Burmese of elementary English school books. The preparation of Vernacular class books will always be extremely tardy unless Native subordinate assistance can, in this manner, be procured.

I have been struck, in examining the Senior classes, with the comparatively small number of boys included in them, who appear to be of unmixed Burmese or Talien descent. A return for the whole school of the class or religious persuasion of the different boys may be interesting and instructive. This return may be accompanied by any necessary remarks explanatory of particular cases in regard to Burmese Christians, or, as it may likewise happen, that boys classed as Burmese are not of unmixed native parentage. My object is to ascertain whether the general Burmese and Talien population send their children in any number to the school; and, if they do not, whether there are any measures which we can properly employ in order to induce them to avail themselves more largely of its advantages. You will have the goodness to cause a

return, such as is above described, to be prepared, and to forward it at your early convenience, with any observations in reference to the purpose for which I have asked for it, which may occur to yourself or to Mr. Hough.

I need scarcely say, in conclusion, that I shall be most happy to receive all further suggestions or remarks which you may wish to offer as likely, in your opinion, to conduce to the improvement of this school, the condition of which is at present so far from satisfactory."

Mr. Hough reported favorably on the Mergui school; but the period to which his report refers, extends only to the 30th June.

The Book Agent was directed to purchase 250 copies of a work on Arithmetic, prepared by the Revd. Mr. Stilson, both in English and Burmese. Captain Durand also advised that the Bible should be introduced into these schools; but, although the objections which exist on the continent of India to giving a religious character to the educational institutions of Government, may not be so strongly felt in respect to the Tenasserim Provinces, still the measure is so directly opposed to the injunctions of the Court of Directors, that the Deputy Governor did not consider that he could, with propriety, give it his sanction.

Arracan Schools.

Under the Superintendence of the Commissioner of Arracan.

RAMREE SCHOOL.—NINTH YEAR.

Establishment on the 30th April 1847.

Mr. R. Fink, (on leave)—*Head Master.*
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dwarkanath Chatterjea—*Officiating ditto.*
Mounglah—*1st Mugh Teacher.*
Thatwang—*2d ditto.*

AKYAB SCHOOL.—SECOND YEAR.

Mr. T. Harris—*Head Master.*
Mr Joseph—*1st Vernacular Teacher.*
Maykhoung—*2d ditto.*

A report on the state of the Schools at Ramree and Akyab has been received from the Commissioner. Of the former he writes—

"It would appear that the number of boys who left the school in the year ending 31st August 1846, was very great indeed, more than half, and is attributable to expulsions, withdrawals, and the closing of the Oordoo Class, which was naturally popular with the Mahomedans, who

are a highly respectable and wealthy portion of the population. The new admissions seem to have been chiefly for the Vernacular Class, which Mr. Fink supposes may have been owing to the proposed introduction of Burmese into the Courts; but he is in error in this, and wholly overlooks the fact, that by far the greatest portion of the business of the Ramree District had always been conducted in Burmese, and that a knowledge of this language and no other, always, except in rare instances, had been essential to the attainment of all the situations most coveted and of the greatest respectability in the Province.

The absence of any entrance fee or charge for books, the imposition of which Mr. Fink, however, in a subsequent letter recommends, may certainly have induced many parents to send their children to school, who would not have done so, had they been subjected to any expense, still the school had, by the 31st December, dwindled down to 67 boys, of whom only two in the English Department are of 1845, and one, W. Savage, son of the Head Clerk at Ramree, of 1841, all the rest have been admitted in 1846. In the Vernacular Department, it does not appear that any of the boys entered prior to 1846, and so long as such frequent mutations take place, it is needless to expect that much progress can be made.

Major Bogle was unable himself to examine this school when last he visited Ramree, and delegated the task to his Assistant Lieut. Hopkinson. This gentleman's report was favorable both as regards the exertions of the Head Master, Mr. Fink, and the progress of the boys generally. He recommended that an Assistant Master should be appointed, that 50 Rupees should be placed at his disposal for the preparation of manuscript copies of the best Burmese works he could procure, and that 200 copies of the works noted in the margin should be sent from Moulmein for the use of the school. All these propositions have been complied with.

Narrative of the Burmese War.
Abbott's Little Philosopher.
The Book of the Soul.
Arithmetical Cards.
Elementary Arithmetic.
Spelling Book.
Catechism of Geography.
Stilson's Arithmetic.
Ditto Land Surveying.

The observations of the Commissioner on the Akyab School are not so satisfactory.

With respect to the school at Akyab, which until very lately was under the entire charge of Captain Phayre, I have but little to say. It was only opened in the month of August last, and for several months appears to have made extremely little progress. The papers already noted supply such information as Mr. Harris has thought it necessary to furnish regarding it. He is dissatisfied with the boys, with the under teachers and with the school house, and I apprehend, with much else besides.

Having been absent from Akyab on circuit from the end of October till the beginning of January, I had not visited this school until the 2nd February, when I postponed my second departure from Akyab for the purpose of examining it, but, on my proceeding to the premises, I found that all the boys were absent, and had been so for several days consequent on the putting up of a roof cloth. On the 2nd instant, having returned from Kyouk Phyoo to Akyab, for the express purpose, I again visited the school, but again found it empty on account of some

unimportant native holiday; but, on the following day, notice having been given, 25 boys were present, and I examined them.

Two of the 1st class, of which 17 boys were present, read and spelled words of four letters, and read sentences of three or four simple words; the rest could only put together a couple of letters or so, and 8 or 10 of the boys knew notation and could work addition of four figures. The 2d Class, of 8 boys, knew little more than the Alphabet. In Burmese all the pupils can read, most of them having previously been instructed in the Monasteries, and altogether I was not dissatisfied with the boys, considering the short time they had been at school; but I have no hesitation in awarding to the under Master all the credit for whatever they know.

Mr. Harris informed me that he did not teach himself, that he merely supervised the others teaching, and, when interrogated by me, he certainly did not know the 1st Class from the 2d, nor the 1st Division of either Class from the 2d Division, and proposed to extricate himself from the dilemma by calling over the names. He was equally unable, without reference to the under Teachers, to state how far any boy had advanced, and seemed to me to have a most vague idea of his duties generally.

In consequence, principally, of this report, it was resolved to dispense with the further services of Mr. Harris, and Mr. A. Savigny has been appointed to succeed him as Head Master of the Akyab School.

Assam Schools.

SECOND YEAR.

Under the Superintendence of the Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. W. Robinson—*Inspector.*

During the year under report six new schools have been established under the sanction of Government, four in the District of Durrung and two in Luckimpore. In the margin is shewn the number of public schools now maintained in the province of Assam.

Zillah Gowalparrah, ...	1 English School,	Supported by private contributions.
	1 Vernacular do.,	
Zillah Kamroop,	1 Anglo Vernacular School.	
" "	24 Vernacular.	
Zillah Durrung,	11 ditto.	
" Nowgong,	11 ditto.	
" Seebsagur,	1 Anglo Vernacular.	
" "	9 Vernacular.	
" Luckimpore	6 ditto.	

In forwarding the Inspector's report on the state of these schools, which was on the whole satisfactory, the Commissioner observed that "the progress and attendance at some of the schools is very good indeed; but they are all liable to great fluctuations, depending a good deal upon the personal

energy and good qualities of the Teachers, and not a little upon the attention paid to them by the local authorities."

Adverting to this remark, which was fully borne out by the general tenor of the report, the Deputy Governor caused the following orders to be conveyed to Major Jenkins—

His Honor has observed with peculiar pleasure the support which has been afforded by the Natives themselves to these institutions. In this is manifested an appreciation of the advantages of education from which there is good ground to augur future success. The countenance and encouragement afforded by some of the Officers of Government may be expected materially to assist in this result, and is looked upon with much approbation by the Deputy Governor. It is to be regretted that a different mode of treatment has contributed to produce, as you have remarked, fluctuations in the progress and attendance of the scholars in some of the schools. His Honor cannot regard it as otherwise than the duty of every Government Officer to aid, as far as may be in his power, in carrying out an object deemed by Government so important as education, and as being therefore incumbent on every functionary to afford cordial personal as well as official support to the schools established in his district. You are requested to impress this on your subordinates, and, in your future remarks on the Inspector's Annual Report, to notice the manner in which this duty has been attended to by each of them.

South-West Frontier Schools.

Under the Superintendence of the Commissioners.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Moheschunder Chatterjee—*Head Master, Chota Nagpore.*
Shekh Keramut Allee—*Assistant English Teacher.*
Kishunchunder— *Ditto ditto.*
Kumul Nuyan—*Assistant Hindu Teacher.*
Brijonauth Ghose—*Head Master, Cheybassa.*
Para Cole—*Assistant Teacher.*

No general report of the progress of the students in either of the schools within this Agency has been received ; but the prospects of success are not as yet very promising—judging from the following remark in a report from the Commissioner dated the 6th June last—" few of the inhabitants of the country can be induced to attend, almost every boy receiving a pice for his attendance, without which there would not be a dozen boys in the school."

A junior scholarship was gained by Keramut Allee, one of the Students of the Chota Nagpore School, but he did not avail himself of its advantages, not choosing to join the College in which it was tenable.

Barrackpore School.

Captain Lang—*Secretary.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Nobinkissen Sircar—*Head Master.* Nundlall Dutt—*2d ditto.*

This school was not visited by Mr. Lodge during the year under report, and no account of its progress has been received.

Vernacular Schools.

FIRST YEAR.

The first annual report of the Vernacular Schools established under the orders of Government, dated the 18th December 1844, has been received from the Sudder Board of Revenue, and is of sufficient interest, as describing the first step which has been taken towards the extension of education into the villages in the interior of districts, to be given here entire.

"The Commissioner states that, out of 19 Vernacular Schools authorized for the different districts of his division, only 12 have yet been opened, and that consequently seven remain to be established in the districts noted on the margin. It appears, however, that at the time Mr. Harvey wrote, the places for the Burdwan and Jessore Schools had been selected, and that school houses were being built, those of Burdwan by the exertions and assistance of the Burdwan Rajah, Baboo Kishen Chunder Roy, and Mr. Owen John Elias; and those of Jessore under the superintendence of three English gentlemen. It is probable that the report for the current year will shew the full number of Schools allowed for the division to be in operation.

JESSORE DIVISION.

	Established.	To be Established.
Burdwan, ...	none	3
Jessore, ...	none	3
Hooghly, ...	2	1
		7

DISTRICTS.	Names of places at which Schools have been established.	Average number of Schools.	When opened.
Nuddea,.....	Sooksaugur,.	40	October 1845.
	Goberdanga,.	80	Ditto.
	Santipore,....	18	Ditto.
Barraset,....	Jagoolee,.....	69	August 1845.
	Taragoonee,.	59	Ditto.
Bancoorah,..	Bishenpore, ..	...	6th April 1846.
	Sonamookey,	...	Ditto.
Hooghly,....	Bainchee, ...	...	4th May 1846.
	Coonnuggur,	...	Ditto.
24-Perghs.,.	Muzilpoor,...	48	1st Nov. 1845.
	Bursah,.....	11	1st Aug. 1845.
	Rajpoor, ...	12	Ditto.

Of these schools already established, the abstract entered on the margin, will afford particulars as to the dates on which they were opened, and the average number of scholars attending those of Nuddea, Baraset, and 24-Pergunnahs. The Bancoorah and Hooghly Schools had been too recently established to enable the Commissioner to judge of the attendance.

The Commissioner states, that to the exertions of Messrs. Money

and Trevor respectively, the opening of the Nuddea and Barraset schools is mainly attributable; and that in Bancoorah the establishment of the school at Sonamookey has principally resulted from the interest and assistance afforded by Mr. Erskine, while the school house at Bishenpore has been built by Baboo Guddadhur Bannerjea, and is to be kept in repair by Dr. Cheek. Of the two Hooghly schools, it is merely stated that they had been opened, and that arrangements were in progress for the establishment of the 3d school allotted to that district. Of the schools opened in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Commissioner remarks that the want of success at those of Burseah and Rajpoor, as evidenced by the small average attendance, is owing to the previous existence there of flourishing Missionary schools. There was evidently an error in the choice of these sites: but no school houses have yet been built, and the Commissioner was in correspondence with the Collector, regarding the selection of other places, where the inhabitants have not already been provided with the means of instruction.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	Names of places selected for the establishment of School.	No. of Pupils.
Sylhet, ...	Jynteah, ... Chattack, ... Nubbeegunge,	None.
Dacca, ...	Lojung, ... Dhumry, ... Narraingunge,	Ditto.
Backergunge, ...	Bandeeparrah,.. . Nulchirrah, ... Backergunge,	65 None.
Mymensing, ...	Bokaeenuggur, ... Sherepore, ... Suntosh,.....	12 8 24
Furreedpore, ...	——— ——— ——— Not selected.	

The abstract on the margin shows the places selected for the establishment of the Government Schools in this division, and the number of pupils under tuition in the schools already opened; the dates on which these schools were opened are not noted in the Commissioner's return.

In Sylhet funds were early collected for building school houses, but as no Masters could be obtained, either from Calcutta or elsewhere, for the salary allotted, the buildings were not immediately commenced upon. It appears however that, at last, three Masters have been procured, who have been passed by the Principal of the Dacca College; and the next annual report will doubtless shew the Sylhet Schools to have been some time in operation.

In the Dacca district it would appear that, at the time of the Commissioner's report, two school houses were already built, and a third in course of erection. Masters had also been appointed to the three stations.

In the Backergunge district, there is a school house at Bandeeparrah, and the attendance is promising; but the Commissioner thinks that it will be advisable to abandon the Nulchirrah and Backergunge stations, and select others in lieu of them, as no funds are forthcoming for the erection of school houses.

The Mymensingh district exhibits better results; at each of the stations selected a Vernacular School has been opened, and suitable buildings have been provided by the principal Zumeendars of the Pergunnahs in which they are stationed, Byrub Chunder Chowdry, Nubookoomar Chowdry and Golucknath Raee.

In Furreedpore, in consequence, as is stated, of the indifference of the people, it has been found impracticable to establish any schools, and the Commissioner, under the discretion vested in him by the orders of Government had determined to apply the funds allowed for Furreedpore to three additional schools in Backergunge, Mymensingh and Sylhet.

Seventeen schools were allotted to this division, and the abstract given in the margin, shews the places selected for their establishment, but, when the Officiating Commissioner wrote, only two had yet been opened, owing (it is said) to the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers and the indifference of the inhabitants.

MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	Places selected for the Establishment of the Schools.	No. of Pupils.	When opened and other remarks.
Beerbhoom,	Sooree, ...	...	Funds subscribed for School House.
	Soopore, ...	...	To be erected by B. C. Chuckerbutty.
	Hatumpore, ...	...	In course of erection.
Bograh,.....	Bograh Sherepore, ...	...	School house ready.
Moorshedabad, ...	Sydabad, ...	16	16th Feby. 1846.
	Jungypore, ...	...	House nearly ready.
	Not selected.		
Rajshahye,	Rampore Bauleah,	...	House & Funds provided.
	Nattore Tahirpore, ...	...	School Houses in state of forwardness.
Rungpore,...	Coondee, ...	43	1st Jany. 1846.
	Bagoorah, ...	...	House ready.
Pubnah,.....	Pooraulbhaug,...	...	House under erection.
	——— ——— ——— None selected.		

The schools already opened, as will be seen from the abstract, are at Sydabad, in Moorshedabad, and Coondee in Rungpore. But the progress made at the other stations is not altogether discouraging; for in the Beerbhoom district, Baboo Bippro Churn Chuckerbutty has undertaken to build school houses at Katumpore and Soopore, and has already partially erected that at Katumpore, while 767 rupees have been subscribed for the erection of a school house at Sooree. In Bograh both the buildings are ready, but the business of the schools has been delayed for want of Masters; this want has since been supplied. In Moorshedabad a second school house is in course of completion, under the superintendence of Mr. Laruleta at Jungypore, and the Collector has applied to the Zumeendars of Kandy to aid in the erection of a third. In the Rajshahye District, a house has been given (near the Sudder Station, by Baboos Tarrachand Ghose and Neelmoney Bysack,) but the Collector

thinks its situation unfitted for a school, and proposes, if possible, to erect another. The school houses at Nattore and Tahirpore are in a forward state for commencing operations. Great difficulty has, it seems, been experienced in meeting with qualified masters, but the Collector has at last engaged the requisite number, and the schools will be shortly opened.

In the Rungpore district a second school house has been completed at Bagoorah, and a third is under erection at Poorah Bhaug at the cost of the Cooch Behar Rajah. In the Pubnah district, the inhabitants it is said have no desire of Vernacular schools, and only rupees 63-4 have yet been subscribed towards the erection of the School houses. No stations have therefore been selected in that district.

But little progress has been made in the establishment of the proposed Government Schools in this Division, five only having been opened at the places noted below, and at one of these (Durbanga) the attendance is very inconsiderable, the number of boys having never apparently exceeded sixteen.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Places selected for the Schools.	No. of Pupils.	When opened.
Tirhoot, ...	Durbanga,	3	In Oct. 1844.
Dinagapore,	Sudder Station, ...	100	In Jan. 1846.
Maldah,.....	Sudder Station, ...	70	19th Do. 1846.
Ditto, ...	Seebgunge, .	10	1st Feb. 1846.
Purneah, ...	Sudder Station, ...	...	14th Apl. 1846.

The number of Schools allotted to this division being 17, there remain 12 yet to be established; and such sites as have been determined upon for them are shewn in the margin. In Tirhoot* and Purneah, funds for the allotted number have been provided, but Masters are wanting, and the inability of the Council of Education to supply them and the great difficulty of finding qualified persons on the spot, together with the general indifference of the people are stated to be the chief reasons why so little has been effected in the division towards

Districts.	Sites selected.	Remarks.
Tirhoot, ...	Lalgunge,.....	Funds subscribed for.
	Dulsing Serai,	School houses.
Monghyr, ..	Sudder Station,	394 Rs. subscribed
	.....	Not selected.
	.....	
Purneah, ...	Kishengunge, Nathpore, ...	Funds for School houses subscribed.
Dinagepore,	.....	Not selected.
	.....	
Bhaugulpore,	Sudder Station,	402 Rs. subscribed
	.....	Not selected.
	.....	

* Lalgunge principally by Sheikh Moolla Buksh. Dulsing Serai by Baboo Ramnarain Singh.

carrying out the benevolent intentions of Government. The Teacher appointed to the single School established in Dinagepore, appears to have been taken by the Collector, not because he was duly qualified, but because no other could be found.

For the other two schools allotted to this district, as also for two in Monghyr and two in Bhaugulpore, no sites have been selected nor funds provided. The Commissioner alludes to a sum of rupees 1840, in deposit in the Collector's Treasury, which he thinks might be made available for the building of school houses, being the proceeds arising from the sale of the old Bhaugulpore School Bungalow, which was built by public subscription.

In Malda, as already shewn, the proposed number of schools has been established; and Pundits have been supplied by the Council of Education. The Commissioner has visited the school at the sudder station, and reports favorably of its prospects.

The Commissioner reports that, after consultation with the several Collectors of his division, he fixed upon the places noted in the margin, for the location of the 14 schools allotted by Government as being those holding out the greatest prospect of success; but the collection of funds for the erection of school rooms was found to be almost impracticable, the Natives of Behar being, it is said, not only insensible to the advantages of education, but also distrusting the motives of Government in offering the boon, some few Natives of rank have, indeed, contributed towards the scheme, not however (as the Commissioner thinks) from any appreciation of the object in view, but merely to gratify the Collector.

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna—Behar.
Hilsa.
Munair.
Behar—Jahana.
Behar.
Daood Nagur.
Shahabad—Arrah.
Buxar.
Sassaram.
Sarun—Chupprah.
Ullygunge.
Deegwara.
Chumparun—Mooteeharry.
Bettiah.

The funds thus collected will, the Commissioner states, be sufficient to build six school houses,* of which four are already completed. Mr. Ravenshaw, in common with the Commissioners of other divisions, complains of the difficulty he finds in obtaining Masters, the Council of Education not being able to supply any, in consequence, it is said, of the small salary attached to the situations. He states, however, that he has obtained a young man from Agra for one of the Behar schools, and that two qualified persons have been recommended by the Head Master of the Patna College for the schools at Arrah and Chuprah.

Behar, ...	Jehana,.....	Finished.
	Behar,.....	Ditto.
	Daood Nagur,	Building finished.
Shahabad,...	Arrah.	
Sarun,.....	Chuprah,.....	Ditto.
Chumparun,	Bettiah,.....	Not yet begun.

It will be observed that, in the Behar district alone, has the full number of schools allotted been provided for Shahabad, Sarun and Chumparun can furnish at present only one school each, and in the Patna district, notwithstanding the exertions of the Commissioner,

Collector, and Baboo Degumber Mitter, an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, to persuade the wealthier inhabitants to come forward, not a single rupee has been subscribed towards the erection of school houses, and the Government scheme is altogether at a stand.

CUTTACK DIVISION.

Districts.	Places selected for the Schools.	No. of pupils.	When opened.
Pooree,.....	Khoordah,.....	20	20th Sept. 1845.
	Pooree,.....	35	Not stated.
Balasore,....	Balasore,.....	22	Oct. 1845.
	Remna, ...	25	Nov. 1845.
	Bhuddruck,....	12	Ditto.
Cuttack,.....	Kindraparah,..	37	24th Oct. 1845.
	Mangha, ...	15	27th ditto "
	Hurrechurpoor,	7	17th Nov. "
Midnapore,..	Pingla, ...	65	29th Aug. "
	Midnapore,.....	46	22d ditto "
	Gugurssur,.....	17	5th Nov. "

To this division 11 schools were allotted, and it is gratifying to find from the Commissioner's report that all have been opened, as will be seen from the abstract on the margin, and that, as far as has yet been ascertained, the pupils are generally making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The schools are stated to be under the superintendence of Local Committees, who take an interest in the success of the institutions, and the Masters seem to be anxious to discharge their duties efficiently.

General Remarks.

From the foregoing detail the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal will observe, that of the 93 schools allotted to the districts under this Board, only 34, with 999 pupils have yet been opened, that 35 are in a state of progression, many indeed only requiring teachers and that no provision has yet been made for the establishment of 24.

Divisions.	No. of schools allotted.	No. of schools opened.	Number of pupils.	Schools built but not opened or for which provision has been made.	Schools for which no provision has been made.
Patna, ...	14	...	...	*6	8
Bhaugulpore, ...	17	5	192	6	6
Moorshedabad,...	17	2	59	11	4
Dacca, ...	15	4	109	6	5
Jessore, ...	19	12*	339	6	1
Cuttack, ...	11	11	300	...	...

* Two of these, viz. in the 24-Pergunnahs, are proposed for removal, as the inhabitants have not built school houses, and do not support the scheme.

The Divisions in which the greatest success has been attained are Cuttack and Jessore.

The returns from which this report has been compiled are now several months old; and at the time they were written, so short a period had elapsed from the publication of the Government scheme, that the

results which they exhibit, afford no just criterion from which to judge of the probability or improbability of its eventual success. All the Commissioners (except Mr. Mills,) complain of having encountered great difficulties in the indifference of the people, and their inability to appreciate the benefits of the proposed measure. In Behar indeed, the motives of Government are said to be not only not appreciated, but mistrusted. In many of the Bengal districts the indifference of the people is attributed to the circumstance of the plan not providing for instruction in English as well as in the Vernacular. Another great hindrance to the early success of the measure has been the difficulty of providing teachers; and an opinion is very generally expressed that the established scale of remuneration is inadequate.

The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore is of opinion that the Government scheme, however well designed with reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, is not adapted to the more backward state of the people of his division, and he urges that greater inducements* should be held out to the people to prevail on them to accept the proffered benefit. The Commissioner of Patna inclines to the same opinion. His report contains a suggestion, which appears worthy of consideration with respect at least to those Districts of Behar in which, owing to the backwardness of the people, the views of Government cannot be carried out. Mr. Ravenshaw proposes that, instead of attempting to establish new schools, the Government teachers should be employed in improving the existent village Patsalahs, on the plan pursued on a small scale, but with much success, by Mr. Mackintosh, the Head Master of the College at Patna.

* Mr. Brown states that the school books supplied by the Council of Education are charged at a higher rate than they can be purchased for elsewhere.

On this report the following orders were passed:

As the information now submitted is brought up only to the close of 1845, and none of the Commissioner's letters is dated later than the 6th May last, the Deputy Governor regrets much that the Board's report should not have been made at an earlier period, and His Honor desires that the report for the year now past, may be prepared and delivered with greater punctuality.

In the *Jessore Division* it appears that 10 Vernacular Schools (exclusive of 2 which had been established at Bursah and Rajpoor in the 24-Pergunnahs and subsequently withdrawn) were in actual operation at the close of 1845, and contained 314 pupils. The Collectors, more especially in Nuddea and Baraset, had received satisfactory support from the residents of their respective districts, and there was a fair prospect that the full number of schools would be opened at no distant period. From a statement furnished by the Civil Auditor of establishments entertained on the 1st ultimo, it would appear that 16 Masters are now employed, and hence it may be inferred that, except in Jessore and Burdwan, the expectations formed by the Commissioner have not been disappointed. There is nothing in the information before the Government to lead the Deputy Governor to suppose that the Vernacular Schools are otherwise than popular in this Division. There are many no doubt who would prefer having their children taught English, if such instruction were to be had on the same terms as in

Jessore, ...	1
Nuddea, ...	3
24-Pergunnahs, ...	3
Hooghly, ...	3
Burdwan, ...	2
Baraset, ...	2
Bancoorah, ...	2
	16

Bengalee; but they shew no aversion to the acquisition, through the medium of their own tongue, of knowledge which is rarely, if at all, to be obtained in their own Village Schools.

In the *Dacca Division* only four schools had been established at the close of 1845, with an attendance of 109 pupils The Civil Auditor's Statement shews the number of Masters employed on the 1st ultimo to have been 13, and this, it is to be presumed, indicates that only 2 less than the number of Schools sanctioned for this Division are now open. No Schools have been established in Furreedpore, and the Commissioner has exercised his discretion in transferring one of the schools allotted to that District to Mymensing. In all the districts, except Furreedpore, the Collectors appear to have been well assisted by the Native residents in their endeavours to build school houses. The Commissioner represents the people of this division to be indifferent on the subject of educating their children. He adds that their only object being to obtain employment under Government to which they think a knowledge of English will assist them, purely Vernacular Schools are very slightly regarded.

Dacca, ...	3
Mymensing, ...	4
Sylhet, ...	3
Backergunge, ...	3
	13

In the *Moorshedabad Division* only two Vernacular Schools were in operation at the close of 1845, with an attendance of 59 pupils. But from the Civil Auditor's Statement it appears that on the 1st ultimo, 10 School Masters were entertained, that no schools have yet been opened in Beerbhoom or Pubna, and that one of the number sanctioned for Moorshedabad still remains to be established. The Deputy Governor observes that in three districts of this division, Beerbhoom, Bograh, and Rajshahye, the Sudder Station has been selected for the location of a Vernacular School. In the case of the two former districts there is no present objection to this arrangement, but at Rampoor Bauleah, where there has long been a Zillah School, to which boys are admitted at their option for instruction in Bengali alone, a separate Vernacular School is comparatively unnecessary, and an early opportunity should be taken of removing the one now established there to some other town in the district where it is more wanted. The Commissioner has omitted to record his opinion of the light in which these schools are generally regarded by the people, but it is to be gathered from his report that, except in Pubna, the Collectors have received as great a degree of support towards establishing the schools as at the commencement of an undertaking of this nature could reasonably have been expected. More uniform energy on the part of the Officers of Government would probably have led to equally successful results in every district.

Moorshedabad, ...	2
Rungpore, ...	3
Rajshahye, ...	3
Bograh, ...	2
	10

In the *Bhaugulpore Division* five schools where in operation at the close of 1845, with an attendance of 192 pupils, and at the end of 1846, the number had increased to nine. In Maldah alone has the full number sanctioned by Government been established. The Commissioner reports that gross ignorance pervades all classes in the Behar portion of his division, that the object of Government in establishing these schools is misunderstood, and that the schools themselves are regarded with dislike, which it will require time and much care

Bhaugulpore, ...	1
Monghyr, ...	1
Purneah, ...	2
Dinagepore, ...	1
Maldah, ...	2
Tirhoot, ...	2
	9

and judicious perseverance to overcome. In Tirhoot the Collector seems to have readily persuaded zemindars to give sites and build houses for schools, and though the attendance of pupils in the first instance at Durbanga was not encouraging, it is to be hoped that, in the absence of any active opposition to the schools on the part of the landed proprietors, their popularity will increase as their usefulness comes to be appreciated. In Monghyr, on the contrary, the zemindars and other influential people of all parts of the district, except Sheikpoora, are said to have declared their readiness to send their children to school and to pay for their tuition, they also agreed to keep the School houses in repair, but they refused to contribute towards the building of them. In Purneah, Dinagepore and Maldah, the efforts of the Collectors to establish schools have, as far as they go, been supported both by subscriptions and by the ready attendance of pupils

In Bhaugulpore the school established at the Sudder Station has been inspected by Mr. Lodge, whose report is enclosed for the Board's information and for communication to the local authorities. The same objection exists to the location of this school as in the case of Rampore Bauleah, and the Deputy Governor desires that it may be removed on the first opportunity to some other populous town or village in the interior of the district. The attention of the Collector should be drawn to the irregularities pointed out by the Inspector, and care should be taken that the registers are correctly kept in Oordoo and not in English, and that the payment of the fixed schooling fee is punctually enforced. No satisfactory explanation is given why steps have not been taken to establish other schools in Bhaugulpore

No schools had been actually opened in the *Patna Division* up to the close of 1845, but progress had been made in building School houses in several places, and in the district of Behar three were completed. From the Civil Auditor's books it is gathered that on the 1st ultimo, five School Masters were entertained in the division but not one either in Patna or Champarun. Except in Behar, (where in consequence of the judicious and active exertions of the Collector and of those associated with him in the Local Committee of Public Instruction, an excellent English school has been established at Gyah, exclusively by private contributions, and the full number of Vernacular Schools opened at other places in the district) the object of Government is said to be mistrusted by the people, and certainly very little progress has been made towards attaining it. There exists, no doubt, as well here as in other divisions a difficulty in finding thoroughly competent persons to take charge of the schools, and this cannot be entirely obviated until arrangements now in progress are completed for organizing a school of Normal instruction in which young men may be trained up for the purpose. But the Deputy Governor does not observe from the correspondence that where a School house has been built, delay in opening the school has in any instance arisen from the want of a Master, and His Honor is of opinion that persons will always be found willing to accept employment of this description, who, though in many respects deficient, have been educated in the Zillah Schools, and are at least better qualified to teach than those upon whom the people in the country are generally dependent for instruction.

Behar, ...	3
Shahabad, ...	1
Sarun,.....	1
	5

The school at Jehanabad has been inspected by Mr. Lodge, and a copy of his report is annexed. The Master does not appear to have

been furnished with proper instructions for his guidance or with a copy of the course of study which was sent to all the Collectors with the Board's Circular, No. 8, dated the 9th April, 1845. The Deputy Governor requests that the Board will desire the Commissioner of Patna to see all the Masters in his division receive the necessary instructions for their guidance in this respect, and that all are positively prohibited from teaching Persian or making use of any other class books than those authorized by Government.

With reference to Mr. Ravenshaw's proposal to employ the Government Teacher in improving the Village Patsallahs on the plan pursued by Mr. Mackintosh at Patna, I am directed to refer the Board to Mr. Lodge's notice of some of these Patsallahs printed at pp. ccxx and ccxxi of the Appendix to the Report on Public Instruction for 1844-45 and to the following extract from a more recent report on the state of education in Patna.

"Some time during the last year Mr. Mackintosh was obliged for "want of funds to withdraw his patronage from 5 of the 11 Vernacular "Schools he had in different parts of the city, he used to send his own "pundits to teach the boys reading, and paid the masters of them a rupee "for every 10 boys who would consent to be taught. On enquiry I "found that in not one of these five schools had he succeeded after many "years of labor in creating a desire for reading, and in not one was it "continued, the students had diminished in number because the masters "would no longer consent to take boys who were unable or unwilling to "remunerate him whilst before they were paid for by Mr. Mackintosh, "and I am convinced all has been money and labor thrown away." At all events the success of Mr. Mackintosh's plan has not been such as to induce the Deputy Governor to give it the preference over that which has been adopted, and in many places with marked success.

In the *Cuttack Division* the full number of eleven schools were open at the close of 1845 with an average attendance of 300 pupils. School houses either had been built or were in course of erection at every place, and the people seemed disposed to send their children for instruction. The school established at Midnapore was visited by the Inspector in January 1846, and an extract of his report is annexed for the Board's information. As at Bhaugulpore and Rampoor Bauleah, it is desirable that this school should be removed to some other place in the district where it is more required than at the Sudder Station. The result in this Division is particularly gratifying.

A separate report has been received from Mr. Ricketts on the schools in the Chittagong Division, six out of the eight sanctioned for the three districts have been opened, but the number of pupils attending them is not mentioned. The Commissioner recommends that the third Chittagong School should be established in Thannah Ramoo, which is entirely the property of Government and is situated at the southern extremity of the district, and the Deputy Governor will, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, sanction the expense necessary for building a School house and keeping it in proper repair. The Commissioner further advises that in Bullooah where his endeavors to establish a second school have been unsuccessful, the salary of the master may be devoted to the support of an English Teacher at the Noakolly School; but this proposal cannot consistently be acceded to.

Districts	*Sites selected.*
Tipperah,...	Burkumpta. Cusba. Thorla.
Chittagong,	Kalleepoor. Puddooa.
Bullooah, ...	Noakolly.

It appears then that, at the close of 1845, 38 Vernacular Schools were actually in operation in the Lower Provinces, with an attendance of more than 1,000 pupils. The number of schools had increased at the end of 1846 to 70, and the number of pupils attending them, though not reported, is probably not less than 2,000. The monthly expense of the establishment entertained on the 1st of January 1847, for giving instruction in these schools was rupees 1,285, or 15,420 a year, but the rate of expense per head for each pupil cannot be known until the Board furnish their annual report for 1846.

14 Masters,	at 25 Rs.		350
19 ditto,	„ 20 „	.	380
37 ditto,	„ 15 „		555
	Total, Rs.		1,285

I am directed to request that information on the following points may always be furnished with the Annual Reports.

(1). The number of pupils borne on the rolls of each school at the commencement of the year, the number of admissions and withdrawals during the year, the number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year and the average daily attendance. This information may be readily abstracted from the registers of daily attendance furnished to the Collectors. (Form A. appended to my letter No. 828, dated the 18th December 1844,) and condensed into a tabular form.

(2). The Schooling fees collected during the year, the balance remaining on this account from former years, and any disbursements made from this fund under the authority of the Board in favor of deserving masters.

(3). The number of books sold in each division, and the amount realized on that account.

(4). The character and qualifications of the masters as gathered from the personal observation of the Commissioners and Collectors at their periodical visits, from the progress, discipline and appearance of the boys, from the manner in which the rules are observed, and from the reputation of the school among the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This information also had better be condensed in a tabular form.

(5). The condition of the School houses.

With reference to the circumstance mentioned by the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, I am directed to state that the Book Agent has been addressed on the subject and that care will be taken to supply books to the boys attending these schools at the cheapest possible price, some of the more expensive books are already sold at much less than their actual value.

THE END.

W. RIDSDALE, MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

APPENDIXES.

Appendix A.

SCHOLARSHIP QUESTIONS.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1846.

Literature.

1. "You speak, Lord Mowbray, now you know not what:
The Earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant gentleman;
Who knows on whom fortune would then have smiled?
But if your father had been victor then
He ne'er had borne it out of Coventry;
For all the country in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; and all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they doated on,
And bless'd, and graced indeed more than the King."

Who was the Earl of Hereford?
Who was "your father"?
Who was the King?
Describe the event to which the passage relates.
What is the meaning of "He ne'er had borne it out of [Coventry"?

Hastings.

2. "Hath the Prince John a full commission,
In very ample virtue of his father,
To hear and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall stand upon?"

Westmoreland.

"That is intended in the general's name.
I muse you make so slight a question."

Give a full explanation of Westmoreland's answer.

3. "She bids you on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you,
And on your eyelids crown the god of sleep,
Charming your blood with pleasing heaviness;

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the difference betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heavenly harness'd team
Begins his golden progress in the East."

Explain fully the last four lines.

4. "And what shall be the day whene'er it lights,
That this same child of honour and renown,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised Knight,
And your unthought of Harry chance to meet:
For every honour sitting on his helm,
Would they were multitudes; and on my head
My shame's redoubled! for the time will come,
That I shall make this northern youth exchange
His glorious deeds for my indignities.
Percy is but my factor, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf;
And I will call him to so strict account,
That he shall render every glory up,
Yea, even the slightest worship of his time,
Or I will tear the reckoning from his heart."

Paraphrase this passage in plain prose.

5. "But perhaps
The way seems difficult and steep to scale
With upright wing against a higher foe.
Let *such* bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat:"

Such as who, or what?

6. "Besides what hope the never-ending flight
Of future days may bring, what chance, what change,
Worth waiting; since our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst;
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

Explain the last line but one.

7. "As when far off at Sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs; they on the trading flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply stemming rightly toward the Pole."

Explain the position of this fleet geographically, and with reference to the direction of the wind.

8. "The other shape
If shape it might be called that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint or limb,
Or substance, might be called that shadow seemed,
For each seemed either!"

In "for each seemed either;" substitute for "each," and "either" the things you suppose to be indicated by those words.

9. When Bacon speaks of the end he had in view in the Novum Organum, he says it may not be amiss to distinguish three kinds and as it were degrees of ambition in mankind, and then shows that the last of the three can only be gratified by the means which his book was written to explain.

Can you state what the three kinds of ambition are?

10. "The raising of notions and axioms by legitimate induction is doubtless the proper remedy for removing and driving out the idols of the mind, yet the indication of idols is a thing of great use; the doctrine of them being to the interpretation of nature, what the doctrine of the confutation of sophisms is to the common logic."

Shew by explanation, or by illustration, or both, that you fully understand how the doctrine of idols bears to the interpretation of nature the same relation as the confutation of sophisms bears to the common logic.

11. "This anticipation has force enough to procure consent; for if all mankind were mad in one and the same manner, they might still agree among themselves."

What inference does Bacon intend to be drawn from the proposition "if all mankind," &c.?

Give the names of the four sorts of idols, and describe and illustrate each as fully as you can.

12. "We may also without much impropriety, divide causes into four sorts; the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, *final*. But the latter or final cause, is so far from being serviceable, that it corrupts the sciences, unless it be restricted to human actions."

What is a final cause?

Give an example of one with reference to human actions.

Give an example of one which has not reference to human actions, and shew how it may corrupt the sciences.

Grecian History. **History.**

1. Give some account of the Persian invasions of Greece, of the battles fought in each, and of the leaders on both sides. What evidence is there of the Ethiopians having been among the troops of the Persians?

2. From what parts of the East are colonies supposed to have migrated into Greece, and under what leaders? Which of their names became denominations of the Greeks generally, or of any portion of Greece?

What is the most important art said to have been introduced by them, and by whom?

3. What were the earliest colonies established by the Greeks, and by what states, and in what countries. What seas were navigated by the colonists, and what change took place in the name of any sea in consequence, and what was the meaning of it. To which of the colonies did the "Lotus Eaters" described by Homer belong, and by what modern name is the produce of that Lotus known?

English History.

4. When and how was the union between England and Scotland effected, and what were the chief conditions; what was the feeling of the Scottish nation on the subject? Have the results of this measure answered the prognostications made of it?

5. Give some account of the several attempts that were made by the house of Stuart to recover the Crown of Great Britain after the death of Queen Anne.

6. State the circumstances which led to the revolt of the British Colonies in North America, and mention the principal events of their contest with the mother country, giving the dates of the Declaration of Independence by the Colonies, and of the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain. Give some account of the chief leader of the Americans, and mention some of the other principal actors in the revolution, noting any thing you know of their subsequent history

7. Give some account of the Coalition Ministry which was formed in 1783, relating briefly the previous history of the principal members, and stating the cause and circumstances of its downfall.

8. Compare the principal heads of Mr. Fox's bill for the Government of British India, with those of Mr. Pitt's bill for the same purpose which became the law.

Indian History.

9. Who was the first Governor General of India under the new Act? describe generally his measures for the settlement of the revenue, and for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, comparing the new arrangements with those that obtained previously.

10. What, according to Mr. Mill, were the consequences of the new system of produce?

11. What were the circumstances that led to the war with Tippoo in 1790? Relate the principal events of it how it was concluded, and what cessions were made by Tippoo.

The same as to the origin, conduct, and issue of the last war with Tippoo

State the arrangements for the disposal of the country of Mysore, and the other countries under the dominion of Tippoo. Give the character of Tippoo.

12. What were the principal advantages which the Marquis Wellesley conceived to have resulted "from the success of the war with the Mahratta Chiefs in 1803, and from the combined arrangements of the pacifications, including the treaties of peace, of partition, and of defensive alliance and subsidy," and under what two heads does Mr. Mill sum them up? Explain the nature of the subsidiary alliances with the Native States.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

1. A person bought 125·125 yards of cloth at the rate of 7 yards for a gold mohur; and afterwards sold 92 05 yards at the rate of 5 yards for a gold mohur, and the remainder at the rate of 9 yards for a gold mohur. Did he gain or lose? and how much? 12

2 What is the present value of Co 's Rs. 1155-12 due 3 years hence, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and at what rate will the same sum amount to Co.'s Rs. 1926-4, at compound interest in 4 years,... 18

3. Exhibit the square root of 29 in the form of a continued fraction :—and show that

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{8 + 3\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{7}}} = \sqrt[4]{2}$$ 20

4. Find the number of combinations of n things taken 3 and 3 together (without reference to the general formula).

A B and C are all p years of age; and it appears that out of m persons of that age n of them arrive at the age of $p + 3$; what is the probability that 2 of them at least will be alive at the end of 3 years. 25

5. Investigate the relation between the co-efficients and the roots of the general equation.

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + p_n = 0$$

and in the quadratic equation

$$x^2 - p x + q = 0$$

show that $\frac{29}{p}$ is an harmonic mean between the two roots..... 30

Geometry, (Euclid.)

6. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. 15

7. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle, but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle..... 20

8. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio which the circumferences on which they stand have to one another: so also have the sectors.

Of what use is this proposition in showing that the fraction $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}}$ is the measure of the angle subtended by the arc at the centre..... 25

9. The side of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle, is equal to the radius. Show also from having an inscribed regular polygon given, how to inscribe another in a circle, having double the number of sides. 25

10. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point above it, ... 20

Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

11. Prove the following:

$$\text{Sin } \alpha = \text{Cos}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\text{Cos } \alpha = -\text{Sin}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

and show (not by substitution in any other formula, but independently) that

Cos (A — B) = Cos A Cos B + Sin A. Sin B.,..... 25

12. When two sides of a triangle, and the included angle are given, find the remaining side, and adapt the result to logarithmic computation.

Explain the use of a subsidiary angle, and what method should be used in determining the above side, when the included angle is very small, and one of the sides nearly equal to the other. 35

13. In a right angled plane triangle, whose base is equal to b, altitude equal to a, and the angle opposite a equal to α determine the small error ($= \delta\ \alpha$) committed in calculating a by means of the formula $a = b \operatorname{Tan} \alpha$.

From the result, show that the height of a tower may be most accurately determined when the observation of its angular altitude is taken at a distance from its base, as nearly as possible equal to its height. 30

14. Prove the formula of Demoivre

$$(\operatorname{Cos}\theta \pm \sqrt{-1}\ \operatorname{Sin}\theta)^{\frac{m}{n}} = \operatorname{Cos}\frac{m}{n}\theta \pm \sqrt{-1}\ \operatorname{Sin}\frac{m}{n}\theta$$

and show that the second member of this equation contains n values, as well as the first..... 35

15. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the angles—and if E be the spherical excess and

$\tan\theta = \sqrt{\dfrac{\cot\frac{a}{2}\cot\frac{b}{2}}{\cos\ C}}$ prove that $\operatorname{Cot}\frac{E}{2} = (\operatorname{Sec}\theta)^2 \operatorname{Cot} C$..... 40

Conic Sections.

16. In the Parabola, if QV be parallel to the tangent at P and PV parallel to the axis, $QV^2 = 4\ SP.\ PV.$, ... 25

17. Draw a tangent to the ellipse at any point; and show that the focus of the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent, is the circumscribing circle..... 35

18. If $y^2 + (1-e^2)\ x^2 - .\ m\ x^2\ (1+e) = o$ be the general equation to all the conic sections, the curve will be an ellipse, an hyperbola, or a parabola, according as e is less than, greater than, or equal to unity. Determine also in each case the magnitude of the axes or parameter..... 25

19. Find the polar equation to the ellipse when the focus S is the pole: and by means of it show that if PS be produced through S to another point P' in the curve, the rectangle $SP\ SP' = \frac{1}{4}$ of the rectangle contained by the latus rectum and PP',..... 40

Total Value,..... 500

Natural Philosophy.

STATICS.

1. What is meant by a *line* representing a *force?* Also, by the resultant of forces: and what is the condition that any number of forces acting upon a particle in the same straight line must satisfy, in order that they may be in equilibrium..... 15

2. If any number of forces whose directions lie in one plane act upon a point, the sum of their moments about any point in the plane, is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point..... 20

3. Find how the requisites of a good balance may be satisfied; and shew how to graduate the common steel-yard..... 35

4. Distinguish between stable and unstable equilibrium, and investigate the conditions of stable equilibrium in the case of a paraboloid resting upon a sphere..... 30

DYNAMICS.

5. Explain what is meant by *accelerating force*, *momentum*, and *moment of inertia*, and distinguish between the statical and dynamical measure of force. By what arguments and experiments does it appear that gravity near the earth's surface is an uniform force, and the same in all bodies, whatever be their material or magnitude..... 30

6. Find the number of seconds gained or lost in a day by a second's pendulum when the force of gravity is slightly altered. Apply this to find the height of a mountain, by observing the loss in the number of oscillations of a second's pendulum at the top of the mountain..... 40

7. Determine the equation to the path of a projectile (in vacuo) and state distinctly at what points of the investigation, the first and second laws of motion are applied 35

HYDROSTATICS

8. Find the resultant of the pressure of a fluid on the surface of a solid immersed in it: and when a solid floats in a fluid, state the necessary conditions to be fulfilled. 25

9. Explain how the pressure of the atmosphere may be measured:—

If specific gravity of Mercury = 13·6, and specific gravity of Sulphuric Acid = 1·84, and the mean height of the Mercury Barometer is 30 inches: find the mean height of an Acid Barometer 30

10. Describe the syphon and explain its action. 20

OPTICS.

11. When a pencil of rays is reflected successively by two plane mirrors, show that it is made to deviate from its original direction, by an angle double of that at which the mirrors are inclined to each other, and explain how this property is made use of in Hadley's sextant..... 25

12. Determine the modification which a pencil of rays will undergo in passing through a triangular prism, and the relation between the angle of the prism, and the deviation, when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. Explain also the following terms which apply to the passage of light through a prism. *Secondary spectrum—Dispersive power—Irrationality*—and state how total reflexion may take place at the second surface..... 40

13. Describe the Gregorian reflecting Telescope, and find its magnifying power. 30

ASTRONOMY.

14. Give the general reasons for supposing that:

(1.) The earth moves round its own axis

(2.) The earth moves in an elliptical orbit round the sun.

Also explain in a general manner the change of seasons throughout the year, and the way in which the sun's position may effect the climate of different places..... 30

15. Explain what is meant by the equation of time, and show that it vanishes four times in the year..... 45

16. Show how to find the longitude of a place by the observed distance of the moon from the sun, (introducing the corrections for parallax and refraction) the necessary observations being taken by three persons at the same moment.

Why is this method of so much service at sea?..... 50

Total Value,..... 500

English Essay.

"The duties of man as a subject of the state and as a member of society, with illustrations from History."

Bengalee Essay.

পূর্ব্বতন গ্রীক ও হিন্দুজাতিদের মধ্যে কোন্ জাতি সাহিত্য পদার্থ ও দর্শনবিদ্যার চালনাতে অধিক কৃতকার্য্য হইয়াছিল।

Which of the two great nations of antiquity, the Greeks and the Hindus, cultivated Literature, Science and Philosophy with the greatest success?

Latin Essay.

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento
Hæ tibi erunt artis, pacisque imponere morem
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Grammar.

1. Correct the mis-spelling of the following words —expence, judgment, exhorbitant, seperate, beleive, attornies, agreeable, harass, priviledge, farther, dipthong, supersession, independant 3

2. Write down the possessive case of the personal pronouns of every person, number, and gender. When a pronoun has more than one form of possessive case, explain the circumstances under which each is used..... 8

3. What is the effect of adding the termination *ish* to adjectives, and the terminations *ful*, *less* and *ing* to nouns. 5

4. Write down the past tense and passive participle of the following verbs:—be, bear, beat, beget, begin, bid, bite, choose, cleave, do, drink, drive, sing, work 8

5. Parse the following sentences:—'That man is not the one 'that was so ill that he could not hardly walk.' 'He was called John.' 4

6. Point out the inaccuracies in the constructions of the following sentences:—'When we survey nature, either in her animal, 'vegetable or mineral kingdom, we find her abounding in produc-'tions of every variety.'

'There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion.'..... 6

7. What are the different sounds of the vowel *a*—write down words in which, severally, they occur..... 6

8. Write down any instances you may recollect of nouns which have no singular number, and of nouns which have no plural number. 5

9. Scan and accentuate the following verses:

"Edward, lo! to sudden fate
(Weave we the woof. The thread is spun.)
Half of thy heart we consecrate.
(The web is wove. The work is done.)

Stay, oh stay! nor thus forlorn
Leave me unbless'd, unpitied, here to mourn:
In yon bright track, that fires the western skies,
They melt, they vanish from my eyes." 5

History.

INDIA.

1. What languages were spoken in India before the introduction of Sanscrit? To what purpose was that language chiefly applied, and why?

2. Who established the Grecian Bactrian dynasty, and how long did it endure? What part of India did the kings of that dynasty govern, and who was the greatest amongst them? Are any traces found of them in the present day?

3. Who were the Muguda kings? What was the name of the capital of their dominions, and what cities now dispute the honor of having been it?

4. During whose reign did the Portuguese arrive in India? Give a short sketch of their history in connexion with India, till the consolidation of their power by Albuquerque.

GREECE.

5. What was the date of the first Persian invasion; by whom was it undertaken; at whose instigation; what were the circumstances attending it; and what was its result?

6. Mention the principal philosophers of Greece, and some of their peculiar schools, and the doctrines taught in them. What conclusions may be drawn from the fallacies which existed in the tenets of the wisest of the ancient sages?

7. Which of the Greek states most vigorously resisted the Roman power, and which first fell beneath it? At what period was the subjugation of all Greece effected? What did it become? Who incited the Grecians again to revolt? What was the character and ultimate fate of Mithridates?

8. With what intentiou did Alexander the Great found the greater part of the towns built by him? and in which two great cities were his designs best carried out?

ROME.

9. Give an outline of the sedition of the Gracchi, and mention the conclusions you arrive at from reading the circumstances of their lives and conduct.

10. Under what emperor was the Roman empire divided, and the imperial seat transferred? Was this change desirable or not? What were the consequences, and under what emperor was the empire reunited?

11. Give an account of the contest between Marius and Sylla.

12 What led Syria to become tributary to Rome?

Geography.

1. Give a rough sketch of the continent of New Holland, with the adjacent islands of Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and New Guinea, noting the situation of the principal towns and the latitudes. Describe concisely the general features of these countries, their extent, their climate and productions, and the different races by which they are inhabited..... 6

2. State the boundaries of Malaya, and mention the names of the English settlements on its coasts..... 3

3. Which is the longest river and which the highest mountain in the world? Give the length of the former and the height of the latter, mentioning in what countries and what latitudes they are respectively situated..... 3

4. State how many degrees of longitude are equal in calculation to one hour of time. Give the difference in time between Calcutta and London..... 4

5. At what periods of the year have we the highest and at what the least spring tides? When do neap tides occur? Describe the causes of spring tides and neap tides, and state in what latitudes the rise of tide is *least* considerable..... 4

6. Name the principal volcanoes in the world, with the countries in which they are situated, and enumerate the substances which volcanoes usually eject..... 4

7. Explain the cause of the phenomenon called the *bore*, and state in what rivers it is most common..... 4

8. Give the boundaries of the territory of Oregon, and state any facts connected with its political history of which you may be aware..... 4

9. Describe the situation of Khiva, state what seas lie in its vicinity and by what race it is inhabited, with their religion and form of Government. Mention what you know of any late missions to that country, and any attempts at invasion by a foreign power.... 4

10. State the boundaries of Mexico, the nature of its Government, the religion of its inhabitants, and the nation from whence they spring, mentioning shortly the present political state of the country..... 4

11. State the countries in the world which are most famous for the production of the following ores and precious stones: gold, silver, copper, diamonds, turquoise and pearls..... 4

12. Mention the locations of the Jains, Jauts, Nairs, Polygars, Lepchas, Khonds and Bheels..... 3

13. Where are Calicut, Ferghana, Ellora, Paniput, Arrarat, Potosi, Idria, Upsal, Saragossa, and Waterloo? State concisely for what each of these places is celebrated..... 3

14. Where are the Gulf of Bothnia, the Levant, the Gulf of Benin, the Gulf of Tonquin, Bass's Straits, Hudson's Bay, and the Carribean Sea?..... 4

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

1. Add together ·3, 1·305, ·592, ·08, and ·9304. also $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$.
2. Extract the square root of 10, 3041 and the cube root of 157464.
3. What is the discount upon Co.'s Rs. 1305-12-6 due 15 months hence, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum simple interest.

4. What fraction of a gold mohur is $\frac{4}{7}$ of a rupee?

Algebra.

5. Divide $x^{\frac{3}{4}} - 7$ by $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 7^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

6. Find the greatest common measure of

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - 5, \text{ and } x^3 - 2x + 2.$$

7. Solve the following equations:

$$\frac{4x}{x+3} - \frac{x-3}{2x+5} = 2$$

$$x^2 - 9 + 20 = 0$$

$$5x - 3\frac{x-1}{x-3} = \frac{7x-6}{2}$$

$$\frac{x+9}{4} - \frac{3x-6}{5} = 3 - \frac{2x}{7}$$

Geometry.

8. If two triangles have the sides about equal angles reciprocally proportional, they are equal.

9. Give the area of a triangle, one of its angles, and the ratio of the containing sides, to construct the triangle.

10. State the foundations of Geometry, and recapitulate all the postulates required in the first two books.

11. Describe a rectangle equal to a given triangle upon a given straight line.

12. Show all the process for describing a square equal to an equilateral triangle.

Translations.

To be translated into the Vernacular.

The natives of Cashmere are a stout, well-formed people. They are naturally gay and lively, and eager in the pursuit of wealth. They are accounted much more acute and intriguing than the natives of Hindoostan generally. They are also much addicted to the cultivation of literature and poetry. They have not the slightest resemblance to their Tartarian neighbours, who are an ugly race of people; on the contrary, the Cashmerian females have been celebrated for their beauty and complexion, and on that account much sought after for wives by the Mogul nobility of Delhi. Although fertile, the country is not thickly populated on account of the miserable governments to which it has so long been subjected. The whole number of inhabitants is probably much under half a million, a great proportion of whom are Hindoos. All Cashmere is reckoned holy land by the Hindoos, and abounds with miraculous fountains. The language of Cashmere springs from a Sanskrit stock, and resembles that of the Mahrattas; their songs are composed in the Persic, which they consider less harsh.

To be translated into English.

সৌরাষ্ট্র দেশেতে এক ব্রাহ্মণবালক পাঠশালাহইতে গৃহে আসিতেছে এ কালে এক চোর তাহাকে পথিমধ্যে প্রাপ্ত হইয়া তাহার শরীরের তাবৎ অলঙ্কারাদি লইলেক কিন্তু ব্রাহ্মণবালক জানিয়া বধ না করিয়া ব্রাহ্মণের বাটীর নিকটে বালককে রাখিয়া প্রস্থান করত গ্রাম রক্ষককর্তৃক গৃহীত হইয়া অলঙ্কারাদি সহিত রাজার নিকটে আনীত হইলে পর রাজা ঐ বালকের পিতাকে দূত দ্বারা আনাইয়া তাবৎ বৃত্তান্ত জ্ঞাত হইয়া চোরের যথোচিত দণ্ড করণে উদ্যত হইলেন। ব্রাহ্মণ ঐ রাজাকে নানা প্রকার স্তবদ্বারা সম্মত করিয়া ঐ চোরকে দণ্ডহইতে রক্ষা করিয়া কিঞ্চিৎ পুরস্কার করিয়া বিদায় করিলেন। ইহার কারণ এই যে ঐ বালকের প্রাণ নষ্ট না করিয়া বাটীর নিকটে ত্যাগ করিয়া গিয়াছিল।

অতএব সাধু লোকেরা অপর ব্যক্তির দোষ সমূহ ত্যাগ করিয়াও গুণমাত্র গ্রহণ করে এবং দুষ্ট ব্যক্তি নানা গুণ ত্যাগ করিয়া দোষই গ্রহণ করে। ইহার দৃষ্টান্ত যেমন স্তনেতে দুগ্ধ ও রক্ত উভয় থাকাতে বালক রক্ত ত্যাগ করিয়া দুগ্ধই পান করে কিন্তু জলৌকা ঐ স্তন প্রাপ্ত হইলে দুগ্ধ ত্যাগ করিয়া রক্ত পান করে ইতি।

Library Medal Examination.

POTTER'S ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES AND EURIPIDES.

1. What is the chief business of the chorus in the Greek plays? Give examples.

2. Name the principal plays of Æschylus. Which of these plays may be considered a continuation of one another?

Are any of the plays of Sophocles and Euripides connected in the same manner?

3. Give an analysis of the Agamemnon of Æschylus.
On what event does the interest of the play chiefly depend?

4 Name the principal plays of Sophocles.
Which of them do you admire most?

5 Give an analysis of the Edipus Tyrannus.

Is there anything mysterious in the fate of Œdipus?
Give examples of the same kind of mystery in other Greek tragedies.

6. What are the principal plays of Euripides?

7. In what respects does the narrative of the Electra of Euripides differ from that of the Electra of Sophocles and the Cæphoræ (Electra) of Æschylus?

8. Are you able, from your perusal of the Greek tragedies, to draw any general conclusions as to the manner in which each author treats his subject?

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POEMS.

1. Name Scott's poetical works in the order in which they were written

2. In which of the four larger poems is the narrative most interesting?

3. What parts of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" are peculiarly beautiful?

Does the beauty consist chiefly in the narrative, the sentiment, or the language?

4. Trace Marmion's journey to Scotland and back again to England.

Give an outline of Scott's spirited description of the battle of Flodden Field.

5. Who is the "Lady of the Lake," and when is she first introduced to the reader?

Who is Roderick Dhu? Who is James Fitz James?

6. In which of Scott's poems do the following lines appear?

> "O woman, in our hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
> And variable as the shade
> By the light quivering Aspen made,
> When pain and anguish wring the brow
> A ministering angel thou"!

7. Repeat the subject or fable of
   (1) The "Lady of the Lake."
   (2) "Marmion."

8. Repeat some of the fine lyrical passages in any of Scott's poems.

TRAGEDY OF DOUGLAS.

1. What is the subject of this tragedy?

2. Name the Dramatis Personæ in the order of their importance as Dramatis Personæ.

3. Describe the character of Norval and Glenalvon respectively.

4. Trace the progress of the plot as it is developed step by step in the play.

Is the development of the plot unusually rapid or the reverse?

5. Point out, and repeat if you can, some of the passages in the play most remarkable for pathos.

6. Do you consider the language of the play good; better, for example, than that of Addison's Cato?

TYTLER'S GENERAL HISTORY.

1. What plan or method does Tytler follow in his Lectures on History?

Does his work consist of a dry detail of facts?

Does it exhibit events in a strictly chronological order?

2. Whose system of Chronology is followed throughout the work?

3. Is there any special notice of Geography in the work?

Do you mean to say that Geography is only incidentally alluded to as in most other historical works?

4. What are those nations at the history of which Tytler glances before entering upon that of the Greeks?

5. Give an abstract of the section which treats of—

(1.) The Greek Poets.

(2.) The Greek Historians.

6. What do you remember of the historian's views in the chapter headed "Political Reflections arising from the History of the States of Greece?"

7. What observations does the historian make on "The genius and national character of the Romans?"

8. What original sources of information does Tytler recommend to the student of Ancient History?

9. From what era does Tytler date the commencement of Modern History?

At what point does he take up the History of Britain?

10. Give an abstract of the section, headed "View of the progress of Literature and Science from the revival of Letters down to the end of the 15th Century."

11. What observations does the historian make on—

(1.) The British Constitution?

(2.) The Public Revenue of Great Britain?

12. To what period does Tytler bring down the History of—

(1.) England?

(2.) France?

Do you know whether any continuation of this work has been attempted; bringing down the History of the World to very near our own times?

MOHSUNNEE MADRUSSA,

OF HOOGHLY.

Arabic Scholarships.

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

سوالات مدرسه محسنيه

ترجم هذه العبارة من تاريخ تيمور في لسان اهل الهند

فاما ابن عثمان فانه خاف منه الهجوم على بلاد الروم لان الزروع كانت قد استحصدت و صدور الفواكه والثمار قد استنهدت و خضراوات الارض قد اسودت و الرعايا في ظل الامن والرفاهية قد امتدت فخشى ابن عثمان ان يصيب العباد منه ضرر او يتطاير الى قبائل بلاده من لهيب ناره شرر فبادر الى ملاقاته و ساقته سوائق المنون الى شرب كاسها في مساقاته واراد ان يكون مصطدم الناس خارج بلاده على ضواحي سيواس فاجرى من عساكره السيول الها مره واخذ بهم على قفار غامره حذرا على رعاياه من مواطئ مطاياه فلما بلغ تيمور ان ابن عثمان اخذ على الطريق الغامره نبذه نبذ اليهود كتاب الله وراء ظهورهم واخذ على الجادة العامرة فدخل هو و عسكر على ظلال وعيون و فواكه مما يشتهون

ترجم هذه العبارة و اشرحها

الموات مالا ينتفع به من الاراضى لانقطاع الماء عنه او بغلبة الماء عليه وما اشبه ذلك مما يمنع الزراعة فما كان منها

عاديا لامالك له او كان مملوكا فى الا سلام لا يعرف له مالك بعينه و هو بعيد من القرية بحيث اذا وقف انسان من اقصى العامر فصاح لا يسمع الصوت فيه فهو موات و يملكه الذمى بالاحياء كما يملكه المسلم و من حجر ارضا ولم يعمرها ثلث سنين اخذ ها الامام ودفعها الى غيره ولا يجوز احياءما قرب من العامر ويترك مرعى لاهل القرية و مطرحا لحصا يدهم و من حفر بيرا في برية فله حريمها فان كانت للعطن فحريمها اربعون ذراعا

ترجم هذه العبارة في لسان اهل الهند و اشرح الالفاظ اللتي عليها خط و اعرب من الالفاظ ما عليه خطان

كتبت الزبا الى جذيمة الذي قد قتل اباها تقول له قد رغبت في صلة بلد ها ببلده و انها في ضعف في سلطانها و قلة ضبط لمملكتها و انها لم تجد لها كفيا غيره و تسئله اقباله اليها وجمعه ملكه الى ملكها فلما وصل ذلك استخفه و طمعه فيه فشاور اصحابه فكل صوب رايه في قصدها و اجابتها الا قصيربن سعد فقال هذا راي فائل و غدر حاضر فان كانت صادقة فلتقبل اليك و الا لا تمكنها من نفسك فتقع في حبالها فقد وترتها في ابيها فلم يوافق جذيمه ما قال له و قال له انت امرؤ رايك في كن لا فى الضح و رحل و قال له قصير في طريقه انصرف و دمك في وجهك فقال جذيمة ببقة تقضي الامر فارسلها مثلا و مضى اذا شارف مدينتها قال لقصير ما

الراى قال ببقة تركت الراى قال فما ظنك بالزباء. قال القول رداف والحزم عراف فاستقبلته رسلها بالهدايا و الالطاف وقال يا قصير كيف ترى قال خطر يسير في خطب كبير *

ترجم هذه الابيات و اشرح الالفاظ التى عليها خط واعرب

ما عليه خطان

احببت برك اذاردت رحيلا * فوجدت اكثرما وجدت قليلا
وعلمت انك في المكارم راغب * صب اليها بكرة و اصيلا
فجعلت ما تهدى الى هدية * مني اليك و ظرفها التا ميلا
برتحف على يديك قبوله * و يكون محمله علي ثقيلا
اهلا بدار سباك اغيد ها * ا بعد ما بان عنك خردها
ظلت بها تنطوي على كبد * نضيجة فو ق خلبها يدها
يا حاديي عيسها و ا حسبني * ا وجد ميتا قبيل افقد ها
قفا قليلا بها علي فلا * اقل من نظرة ا زود ها
ففى فؤاد المحب نا رهوى * ا حر نا ر الجحيم ا برد ها

—o—

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Sharh Wikayah.

ترجم هذه العبارات في لسان اهل الهند و اشرحها

فى النكاح لا عدة على الذمية طلقها ذمي ولاحربية خرجت الينا مسلمة وتحد معتدة البائن والموت كبيرة مسلمة حرة ولابترك الزينة ولبس المز عفر و المعصفر و الحناء و الطيب

والدهن والكحل الا بعذر لامعتدة العتق و نكاح فاسد ولا تخطب معتدة الا تعريضا و لا تخرج معتدة الرجعي و البائن من بيتها اصلاو تخرج معتدة الموت في الملوين و تبيت في منزلها و تعتد في منزلها وقت الفرقة و الموت والطلاق الا ان تخرج او خافت تلف مالها او الا نهدام او لم تجد كراء البيت ولا بد من ستر بينهما في البائن و ان ضاق المنزل عليهما فالاولى خروجه

سوال فى الصرف من مراح الا رواح

لا يقال للمهموز صحيح لصيرورة همزته حرف علة فى التلميين و حكم الهمزة حكم الحرف الصحيح الا انها تخفف بالقلب وجعلها بين بين اى بين مخرجها و بين مخرج الحرف التي منه حركتها و الحذف الاول يكون اذا كانت ساكنة و متحركا مّا قبلها تقلب بشيُ يوافق ما قبلها للين عريكة الساكنة و استدعاء ما قبلها و الثاني يكون اذا كانت متحركة و متحركا ما قبلها

ما الحال و ما شرطه

جواز الا لغا كيا هى اؤر التعلبق كيا هى اؤ كس عامل سى عمل كيا جاتا هى

ترجم هذه العبارة و اعربها

لما جلس الرشيد علي سرير المملكة استو زر يحيى بن خالد بن برمك و كان كاتبه و نائبه ووزيره قبل الخلافة فنهض يحيى بن خالد باعباء الدولة وسد الثغور و تدارك الخلل وجبى

الاموال و عمر الاطراف و اظهر رونق الخلافة و كان كاتبا بليغا لبيبا اديبا شديدا صائب الآراء حسن التدبير ضابطا لما تحت يده قويا على الامور

—o—

Naft al yemen.

ترجم هذه الابيات في لسان اهل الهند و اشرح غرائبها

مالي سوى روحي و باذل نفسه * في حب من يهواه ليس بمسرف
فلئن رضيت بها لقد اسعفتني * يا خيبة المسعى اذا لم تسعف
يا اهل ودي انتم املي و من * نادا كم يا اهل ودي قد كفي
عود وا لما كنتم عليه من الوفا * كرما فاني ذلك النحل الوفي
و حيوتكم و حيوتكم قسما و في * عمرى بغير حيوتكمْ لم احلف

CALCUTTA MADRUSSA.

Arabic Scholarships.

FOR JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Grammar and Syntax.

سوالات

مسئلهٔ صرف صفحهٔ شافیه ۲۷۰

ان فقد الاشتقاق فی الکلام فباي وجه یعرف الزوائد عند الصرفیین

مسئلهٔ دوم صرف صفحهٔ شافیه ۴۵۷

اقسام حروف الذلاقة کم عند الصرفیین

مسئلهٔ اول نحو صفحهٔ مغنی اللبیب ۲۲۲

ما حکم عطف الاسمیة علی الفعلیة و بالعکس و فیه کم اقوال عندالنحاة

مسئلهٔ دوم نحو صفحهٔ مغنی اللبیب ۲۳۰

المواضع التي یعود الضمیرٌ فیها علی ماتاخر لفظاً و رتبةً و فیها کم اقسام عند النحاة

مسئلهٔ اول فقه صفحهٔ عالمگیري ۵۹۱

رجل قال لامرأة اذا حضت فانت طالق فقالت حضت ثم ولدت ما حکم هذه المسئلة

—o—

Principles of Law.

مسئلهٔ دوم فقه صفحهٔ عالمگيري ۴۳۵

رجل تزوج امرأة على الفين الف لها و الف لابيها او قالت المرأة زوجت نفسي منك على الفين الف لي و الف لابي فما حكم هذه المسئلة

—o—

Algebra.

مسئلهٔ اول حساب صفحهٔ الجبرة ۱۵۴

عددان مبلغ مربعيهما ۲۶۱ و مسطحهما ۹۰ فما ذاهما

مسئلهٔ دوم حساب ايضاً

عددان مبلغهما ۹ و مبلغ مكعبيهما ۳۵۱ فما هما

—o—

To be translated into pure Persian without admixture of Arabic, and the vowel points to be carefully given according to the proper reading, and Syntax.

اشعار نفحة الميمن

صفحه ۲۵۱

في ازدياد العلم ارغام العدى و جمال العلم اصلاح ا لعمل
جمل ا لمنطق با لنحو فمن يحرم الاعراب فى النطق اخبتل
انظم الشعر و لازم مذهبي فاطراح الرفد فى الدنيا اقل

ا نا لا ا ختار تقبيل يد قطعها اجمل من تلك القبل
فاقطع الدنيا فمن عا د ا تها تخفض العالي و تعلي من سفل
كم جهول و هو مثر مكثر و عليم ما ت منها بعلل
فاترك الحيلة فيها وا تئد انما الحيلة فى ترك الحيل
ايّ كف لم تفد مما تفد فر ما ها ا لله منه با لشلل
لا تقل اصلي و فصلي ابدا انما اصل الفتي ماقد حصل
قذيسود ا لمرؤ من غيراب و بحسن السبك قدينفى الزغل
و كذاالورد من الشوك فما يطلع النرجس الا من بصل

—o—

Law to be translated into Oordoo.

عبارت شرح وقايه
صفحه ۲۴۱

يقطع يمن السارق من زنده و يحسم ثم رجله اليسرى ان عاد فان عاد ثالثالا و يسجن حتى يتوب فان كان يده اليسرى او ابها مها او اصبعا ها او رجله اليمنى مقطوعة او شلاء او رده الى مالكه قبل الخصومة او ملكه بهبة اوبيع اونقصت قيمته من النصاب قبل القطع اوسرق فادعى ملكه اواحد السارقين و ان لم يبرهن او لم يطالب مالكها و ان اقر هو لها فلا قطع و يبعج برمح حتى يموت

—o—

Oordoo to be translated into Arabic.

نقل هندي صفحه ۳۴۸

ایک شہزادي نے اپني خواص سے کہا کہ یہہ توپي جواهر نگار کسي خوبصورت لڑکے کو پہناکر میري سامنے لے آ وہ گئي اور بعد دو چہار گھڑي کے اپنےهي لڑکو کہ وہ کانا اور نہایت بد شکل تھا پہناکر لے آئي شہزادي نے پوچھا کہ یہي لڑکا حسین اور مہ جبین هی اُسنے عرض کي جناب مخدومہ نے یہہ مثل نہین سني کاني کو کانا پیارا اور راني کو رانا

بیت

نہوگي کبھي کوئي مجھسے وہ بات جوکوئي کہیگایہہ کي اُسنے گھات
کرونگا دل و جان اُسپر فدا رہے یاد تم کو یہہ میرا کہا

—o—

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Logic.

سوالات منطق

مسئلہ اولے صفحہ حمدالله ۳۱

ماالفرق بین کون الخارج ظرفا لنفس الاتصاف وکون الخارج ظرفا لوجود الاتصاف عند المنطقیین

مسئلهٔ ثانیه صفحهٔ حمد الله ۱۲

ماالفرق بین موضوع الطبیعیة و موضوع المهملة القد مائیة عند المنطقیین

—o—

Mathematics—Euclid.

سوالات هندسه

مسئلهٔ اولے تحریر صفحهٔ ۱۰۰

نریدان نعمل علی خط محدود قطعة دائرة تساوي زاویة فیها زاویة مفروضة مستقیمة الخطین

مسئلهٔ ثانیه تحریر صفحهٔ ۱۴۹

السطوح المتوازیة الاضلاع و المثلثات اذا کانت متساویة الارتفاعات فنسبة البعض الی البعض نسبة القواعد

—o—

Principles of Law.

سوالات فقه

مسئلهٔ اولے صفحهٔ عالمگیري ۶۳۱

اذا اشترے ثمرة فی النخل ثم استاجر النخل مدة لیبقها فیها فما حکم هذه المسئلة وما الدلیل

مسئلهٔ ثانیه صفحهٔ عالمگیري ۴۰۰

رجل استاجر ارضا بیضاء علی ان یغرس فیها شجرا او ارطابا فقال ذلک من المضاربة فما حکم هذه المسئلة و ما الدلیل

To be pointed with the correct vowel points, and translated into Persian.

سوال ديوان متنبي صفحه ١٦٢

اركائب الاحباب ان الادمعا تطس الخدود كما تطس البرمعا
فاعرفن من حملت عليكن النوى و امشين هونافي الازمة خضعا
قد كان يمنعني الحياء من البكا فاليوم يمنعه البكا ان يمنعا
حتى كان لكل عظم رنة في جلده و لكل عرق مدمعا
وكفى بمن فضح الجداية ناصحا لمحبه و بمصرعي ذا مصرعا
سفرت و برقعها الحياء بصفرة سترت محاسنها ولم تك برقعا
فكانها و الدمع يقطر فوقها ذهب بسمطي لؤلؤ قد رصعا
كشفت ثلاث ذوائب من شعرها في ليلة فارت ليالي اربعا
ردى الوصال سقي طلولك عارض لو كان وصلك مثله ما اقشعا

—o—

To be pointed with the correct vowel points, and translated into Oordoo.

سوال تاريخ تيموري صفحه ٢٠٥

فاول ما اضمروا لهم في ذلك الزحف قطف الرأس و خبل العقل و قطع الكف فصلموا بالرمح الطويل عقلهم و ثلموا بالرشق المديد شكلهم و بتروا بالعضب البسيط وا فرهم و شتروا بالسهم السريع كاملهم فحذوهم و قصموهم و خزموهم وشعلوهم و ثرموهم و بتموهم و وقصوهم و عصبوهم و عقصوهم

وخزلوهم و نقصوهم فردوا صدورهم على الاعجاز و سدوا على حقيقة الخلاص منهم المجاز فانكشفوا عنهم و هم مابين مشطور و مقطوع و محذوف و مجزو و منهوك و موقوف

—o—

To be correctly pointed and put into pure Persian.

سوال مقامات حريري صفحه جلد دوم ۳۷

فلما أنس حسن انصاتهم و رزانة حصاتهم قال يا اولي لابصار الرامقه والبصائر الرائقه اما يغني عن الخبر العيان و ينبئ عن النار الدخان شيب لائح و ضعف بائح و وهن فادح وداء واضح والباطن فاضح ولقد كنت والله ممن ملك ومال وولي وآل ورفد ونال و وصل وصال فلم تزل الجوائح تسحت و النوائب تنحت حتى الوكر قفر و الكف صفر والشعارض و العيش مر والصبية يتضاعون من الطوى و يتمنون مصاصة النوى و لم اقم هذا المقام الشائن و اكشف لكم الد فائن الا بعد ماشقيت و لقيت و شبت ممالقيت فليتني لم اكن بقيت ثم تاوه تاوه الاسيف و انشد بصوت ضعيف

—o—

To be translated into Persian.

عبارت هدايه صفحه ۱۳۸۸

و اذا غصب العبد المحجور عليه عبدا محجورا عليه فمات في يده فهو ضامن لان المحجور عليه مواخذ بافعاله و من غصب مدبرا فجنى عنده جناية ثم رده على المولى فجنى عنده جناية

اخرى فعلى المولى قيمته بينهما نقصان ويرجع المولى بنصف قيمته على الغاصب ويدفعه الى ولي الجناية الاولى ثم يرجع بذلك على الغاصب و هذا عند ابيحنيفة و ابي يوسف رح و قال محمد رح يرجع بنصف قيمته فيسلمله فقط

—o—

Oordoo to be translated into Arabic.

نقل هفدي صفحه ۳۵۲

سناهي كه شيخ چلّي كي مانے تهوڑے سے پيسے اوڑ ايک بادية اُنكو ديكر كها كه بيٹا تم بازار سے سيربهر كڑوا تيل اچها نسوت لے اووے گئے اوڑ ايک تيلي سے تيل ليكر روكن مانگنے لگے اُسنے كها كه ميان باسن بهر چكا هي روكن كاهے مين لوگے اُنهوں نے بادية الٹ كر كها كه اسكے پيندے مين دے اُسنے تهوڑا تيل ڈال كر اُسكو بهر ديا وے اُسكو لئے هوئے گهر آئے اوڑ اپني ما سے كهنے لگے كه اما جان ديكهو تو كيسا اچها تيل لاياهوں اُسنے پيندے مين دو چار بونديں ديكهكر كها كه جاني سير بهر تيل اتنا هي هوتا هي وے كهنے لگے كه نهيں اماجان يهه كهلوا هي تيل تو اِدهر هي يهه كهكر بادية سيدها كيا اوڑ كهلوا وهان گرا ديا وه هنسكر چپكي هو رهي

SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Science.

LOGIC

१। यद्द्रव्यं यद्द्रव्यध्वंसजन्यं तत्तदुपानोपादेयमितिव्याप्तेरिति-मुक्तावली अत्र प्रथमं द्वितीयञ्च द्रव्यपदं किमर्थं किञ्चद्रव्यद्द्रव्यं यद्द्रव्याभावजन्यमित्युक्तौ कश्चिद्दोषोभवेन्नवेति।

२। अपाकजोऽनुष्णाशीतः स्पर्शस्तु पवने मत इत्यनेनापाकजानुष्णाशीतस्पर्शवत्त्वं वायोर्लक्षणं सूचितं तत्र पृथिव्यामतिव्याप्तिवारणायापाकजेत्युक्तं अथ यत्र घटे पाकात् स्पर्शपरावृत्तिर्न जाता तत्र कथमतिव्याप्तिर्वार्य्यत इति।

३। आकाशशरीरिणामव्यप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इष्यत इत्यस्य मुक्तावलीसम्मता व्याख्या लिख्यतामिति।

४। अभावप्रत्यक्षं प्रति प्रतियोगिनो योग्यतायाः कारणत्वमुक्तं तत्र स्थाणुः पिशाचोनेत्यन्योन्याभावस्य कथं प्रत्यक्षत्वं प्रतियोगिनः पिशाचस्य योग्यताया अभावात्। किञ्च पृथक्त्वं कथं गुणान्तरं सम्भवति अयमस्मात् पृथगित्यादावन्योन्याभावावभासादिति।

५। इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षात्पन्नं ज्ञानमव्यपदेश्यमव्यभिचारि व्यवसायात्मकं प्रत्यक्षमिति सूत्रेण प्रत्यक्षलक्षणमभिहितं तत्र प्रत्यक्षरूपतया श्रुतिस्मृतिसिद्धाया ईश्वरबुद्धेः सन्निकर्षाजन्यतया तत्राव्याप्तिरतिव्याप्तिश्चात्ममनःसंयोगजन्यासु सर्वासु परोक्षप्रमितिषु ते कथं वारणीये इति।

६ । सवा एष पुरुषोऽन्नरसमय इत्यादिश्रुतेः स्थूलोऽहं कृशोऽहमित्यादिप्रतीतेश्च शरीरमात्मेति चार्वाकाः शरीरदाहे पातकाभावादित्यादिसूत्रेण शरीरनाशे पातकादेरभावप्रसङ्गादित्यथकेन न्यायाचार्यैस्तन्मतमपाकृतमथ कथं तत् सङ्गच्छते भूतचैतन्यवादिभिश्चार्वाकैः पातकानङ्गीकारादिति ।

७ । जवादिसन्निधाने रक्तं स्फटिकान्तरमेव जायते पुर्वावयवी च विनश्यति स्फटिकस्य भावत्वेन क्षणिकत्वादित्युक्तवति सौगते अवयवापचयोपचयरूपोत्पत्तिविनाशकारणानुपलब्ध्या प्रागुक्तावुत्पादविनाशौ न सम्भवत इति नैयायिकैः प्रत्युक्ते स पुनरेवं प्रत्यवतिष्ठते यथा कारणानुपलब्धावपि क्षीरविनाशदध्युत्पादो भवतस्तथा पुर्वस्फटिकनाशः स्फटिकान्तरोत्पत्तिश्च भवतीति अथ कथं नैयायिकैरयं पक्षः प्रतिक्षेप्य इति ।

८ । नैयायिकैः परमाणुनां निरवयवत्वं द्व्यणुकादिकार्य्यद्रव्यारम्भकत्वं नित्यत्वञ्चाङ्गीक्रियते तत्रेयं पृच्छा परमाणूनां निरवयवत्वं तावत् न सम्भवति आकाशव्यतिभेदानुपपत्तेः आकाशव्यतिभेदश्च बहिरन्तराकाशसमावेशः नहि निरवयवत्व वस्तुनो बहिरन्तर्वा सम्भवति आकाशव्यतिभेदानभ्युपगमे च आकाशस्य सर्वगतत्वं व्याहन्येत अत्र का समाधेति ।

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Literature.

अभितापसम्पदमथोष्णरुचिर्निजतेजसामसहमानइव ।
पयसि प्रपित्सुरपराम्बुनिधेरधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् ॥
अपराह्णशीतलतरेण शनैरनिलेन लोलितलताङ्गलये ।
निलयाय शाखिन इवाङ्कयते ददुराकुलाः खगकुलानि गिरः ॥
उपसन्ध्यमास्त तनु सानुमतः शिखरेषु तत् क्षणमशीतरुचः ।
करजालमस्तसमयेऽपि सतामुचितं खलूच्चतरमेव पदम् ॥
प्रतिकूलतामुपगतेहि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता ।
अवलम्बनाय दिनभर्त्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि ॥
अविभाव्यतारकमदृष्टहिमद्युतिबिम्बमस्तमितलानु नुभः ।
विरतोष्णतापमतमिस्रमभादपदोषतैव विगुणस्य गुणः ॥
रुचिधाम्नि भर्त्तरि भृशं विमलाः परलोकमभ्युपगते विविशुः ।
ज्वलनं त्विषः कथमिवेतरथा सुलभोऽन्यजन्मनि सएव पतिः ॥
निलयः श्रियः सततमेतदिति प्रथितं यदेव जलजन्म तया ।
दिवसात्ययेतदपि मुक्तमहो चपलाजनं प्रति न चोद्यमदः ॥
दिवसोऽनुमित्यमगमद्विलयं किमिहास्मते वत मयावलया ।
रुचिभर्त्तुरस्य विरहाधिगमादिति सन्ध्ययापि सपदि ध्यगमि ॥
पतिते पतङ्गमृगराजि निजप्रतिबिम्बरोषित इवाम्बुनिधौ ।
अथ नागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तरिरे ॥

सोपपत्तिकसलक्षणालङ्कारोद्भावनच्छन्दोलक्षणसहितमेतेषां व्याख्या लिख्यताम् ।

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Translations.

अथापरः शिष्यस्तस्यैवायोदधौम्यस्य वेदोनाम तमुपाध्यायः समादिदेश वत्स वेद इहास्यतां तावत् मम गृहे कञ्चित्कालं शुश्रूषुणाच भवितव्यं श्रेयस्ते भविष्यतीति। स तथेत्युक्त्वा गुरुकुले दीर्घकालं गुरुशुश्रूषणपरोऽभवत्। तस्य महता कालेन गुरुः परितोषं जगाम। तत्परितोषाच्च श्रेयः सर्वज्ञताञ्चावाप। ततः स उपाध्यायेनानुज्ञातः समावृत्तस्तस्मात् गुरुकुलवासाद्गृहाश्रमं प्रत्यपद्यत। तस्यापि स्वगृहे वसतस्त्रयः शिष्यावधूवुः। स शिष्यन्नकिञ्चिदुवाच कर्म्म वा क्रियतां गुरुशुश्रूषावेति। दुःखाभिज्ञोहि गुरुकुलवासस्य शिष्यान् परिक्लेशेन योजयितुं नेयेष। स कदाचिद्याज्यकार्य्येणाभिप्रस्थित उतङ्कनामानं शिष्यं नियोजयामास भो यत्किञ्चिदस्मद्गृहे परिक्षीयते तदिच्छाम्यहमपरिक्षीयमाणं भवता क्रियमाणमिति। स एवम्प्रतिसन्दिश्योतङ्कं वेदः प्रवासं जगाम। अथोतङ्कः शुश्रूषुर्गुरुनियोगमनुतिष्ठमानो गुरुकुल वसतिस्म। स तत्र वसमान उपाध्यायस्त्रीभिः सहिताभिराहूयोक्तः उपाध्यायानी ते ऋतुमती उपाध्यायश्च प्रोषितः अस्यायथायमृतूर्वन्ध्यो न भवति तथा क्रियतामेषा विषीदतीति। एवमुक्तास्ताः स्त्रियः प्रत्युवाच न मया स्त्रीणां वचनादिदमकार्य्यं करणीयं नह्यहमुपाध्यायेन सन्दिष्टोऽकार्य्यमपि त्वया कार्य्यमिति। तस्य पुनरुपाध्यायः कालान्तरेण गृहमाजगाम तस्मात् प्रवासात् स तु तद्वृत्तं तस्याशेषमुपलभ्य प्रीतिमानभूत्। उवाच चैनं वत्सोतङ्क किन्ते प्रियङ्करवाणि धर्म्मतोहि शुश्रूषितोऽस्मि भवता। तदनुजाने भवन्तं सर्वानेव कामानपाप्स्यसि गम्यतामिति

स्वभाषयानुवाद्यताम्

এক রাজাকে দেবতারা বর দিয়াছিলেন যে তুমি সকল জীবের কথা বুঝিতে পারিবা কিন্তু এই কথা প্রকাশ করিলে তোমার মৃত্যু হইবে। এক দিন রাজা ভোজন করিতেছেন রাজ্ঞী সেই স্থানে দাঁড়াইয়া আছেন এমন সময়ে এক পিপীলিকা এক অন্ন লইয়া যাইতেছে আর এক পিপীলিকা আসিয়া সেই অন্ন ধরিল তাহাতে পূর্ব্বপিপীলিকা কহিল আমার স্ত্রী গর্ব্ববতি আছে তাহাকে এই অন্ন দিব রাজা শুনিয়া হাস্য করিলেন রাণী রাজাকে অকাস্মৎ হাস্যমুখ দেখীয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন তুমি কি জন্যে হাসিলা রাজা কহিলেন আমি যে জন্যে হাসিলাম তাহা কহিলে আমার মৃত্যু হইবে রাণি কহিলেন অবশ্যই কহিতে হইবেক রাজা নিতান্ত স্ত্রীবশতাপ্রযুক্ত রানির কথা উল্লঙ্ঘন করিতে না পারিয়া কহিলেন চল পুত্রকে রাজ্যের ভার দিয়া কহিব ইহা কহিয়া রাজা গমন করিতেছেন এই অবসরে পথের পার্শ্বে এক ছাগি গর্ত্তে পড়িয়া ছাগকে ডাকিতেছে হে স্বামিন্ আমাকে গর্ত্ত হইতে উঠাও ছাগ কহিল শুন যেমন এই মূর্খ রাজা স্ত্রীর কথাতে মরিতে যাইতেছে তেমনি আমিও কি তোর কথাতে গর্ত্তে পড়িয়া প্রাণ হারাইব রাজা শুনিয়া অতিশয় লজ্জিত হইয়া ফিরিয়া গেলেন।

संस्कृतेनानुवाद्यताम्।

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Science.

LAW.

१। कस्मिन्न्यायेन कस्यचित् क्षेत्रं गृहीत्वा सम्वत्सरं यावदुपभुज्य स्वर्गतस्ततस्तत्पुत्रपौत्रावपि वर्षमेकमुपभुज्य लोकान्तरमगमतां अथ तृतीये वर्षे तत्प्रपौत्रे भोक्तुमुपक्रममाणे क्षेत्रस्वामी मदीयमिदं क्षेत्रमनागममनेनोपभुज्यतइत्युक्त्वा राज्ञे

विज्ञापयामास प्रत्यर्थीतु नाहमागमं जानामि चिपुरुषाः-
गतमिदम्मयोपभुज्यतइत्युत्तरयतिस्म अत्र कीदृशोव्यवहारः
प्रवर्त्तनीयो नृपेणेति ।

२ । शुल्कस्थानाधिकृतेन प्रनष्टं हिरण्यमधिगम्य नरपतये
निवेदितं ततोऽतीते सम्वत्सरे मदीयमिदं द्रव्यमित्यभिद-
धानोधनलुब्धः कश्चित् राजसमीपे विनिवेद्य रूपसंख्यादिभि
र्भावयित् नाशकत् ततोव्यतीतेऽपि वक्तितिथे काले कोऽपि न
स्वामी प्रत्यदृश्यत अत्र पृच्छा धनलुब्धोऽसौ राज्ञा दण्डनीयो
नवा प्रनष्टाधिगतञ्च तत् कथं विनियोक्तव्यमिति ।

३ । कश्चिद्ब्राह्मणो ब्राह्मणादुत्तमर्णात् किञ्चिदृणं कृतवान्
अथासौ कालान्तरे निर्द्धनतया ऋणं विगणयितुमनीशोवभूव
ततः स्वधनं प्रत्याहर्त्तुकामोधनि राज्ञे विज्ञापयामास अथासौ
कथा रीत्या राज्ञा दापनीय इति ।

४ । कश्चिद्रङ्गमूल्यमलङ्कारमेकं भोग्याधीकृत्य किञ्चिदृणं कृत-
वान् उत्तमर्णस्तु निरन्तरोपभोगेन तमतितरां व्यवहारा-
क्षमतां निनाय अथाधमर्णोधनिकेन स्वधनमभ्यर्थितः स्वमल-
ङ्कारं तथाविधमवलोक्य नाहं धनं दास्यामीति प्रत्यवदत् अत्र
विज्ञापितेन राज्ञा कथा रीत्याधमर्णोदाप्य इति ।

५ । यदि कश्चिद्दैवोपप्लवपरतन्त्रतया स्वेच्छया वा साक्ष्यं न ददाति
जानन्नपिवा दुर्वृत्ततया साक्षित्वमेव नाङ्गीकरोति असौ
दण्डनीयोनवा अथ दण्ड्यः कथा रीत्येति ।

६ । कस्याञ्चित् स्त्रिया यौतुकं पितृदत्तं भर्त्तृदत्तञ्च धनं विद्यते
ततः कन्यावीरादुहितृदौहित्रसपत्नीपुत्रान् रक्षित्वोपरतायां
तस्यां प्रथमं कन्याया अधिकारोजातस्ततस्तस्यामप्यपुत्रायां-
मुपरतायां तद्धने किं तद्भर्त्तुरधिकारित्वमुत तदवीराभगिन्या-
दीनामिति ।

७। कस्यचिद्धनिनस्तिस्रः कन्या आसन् तासां मध्यमा पतिता प्रायश्चित्तपराङ्मुखो च कालवशेन लोकान्तरंगतवति धनिनि ज्यष्ठा कनिष्ठा च मध्यमायै भागमदत्त्वा सर्व्वं धनं विभज्य जगृहतुः ततः कियत्कालानन्तरं मध्यमा यथाशास्त्रं प्रायश्चित्तं कृत्वा भागग्रहणार्थं गृहीतसर्वधनाभ्यां भगिनीभ्यां विवदते अत्र पृच्छा अधुना मध्यमया भगिन्योः सकाशाद्भागो ग्रहीतुं शक्योनवेति।

८। कश्चिद्वेतनविशेषनिर्द्धारण पुर्वकं किञ्चित् कर्म्म कर्त्तुमुपक्रमतेस्म अथाल्पावशिष्ट एव कर्म्मणि व्याध्यभिभूतोवभूव ततः कियता कालेनापगतव्याधिरप्यसौ न तत् कर्म्म परिसमापयति वेतनार्थञ्च नियतमभ्यर्थयति अत्र का व्यवस्थेति।

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Essay.

कथारीत्या राज्य परिपालयन्नवनिपतिः प्रजानां हितं सुखञ्च वर्द्धयितुं प्रभवदिति।

संस्कृतेन गद्येन लिख्यताम्।

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Grammar.

१। अदःशब्दस्य स्त्रीपुंलिङ्गयोरूपं लिख्यताम्।

२। ऋदन्तशब्दात् परतः स्त्रियामीप्प्रत्ययस्य विहितत्वात् कर्त्री भोक्त्री गत्वीत्यादीनि पदानि सिध्यन्ति अथ समानन्यायेन मातृशब्दादीप्प्रत्ययः किमिति न विधीयते।

३। अभिपरिप्रत्यनूपानामुपसर्गाणां योगे केन सूत्रेण केषु २ चार्थेषु द्वितीया विधीयत इति।

४। रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये इति कालिदासः रघूणां रघुवंशीयानामित्यर्थः तत्र रघुशब्दात् कस्मिन्नर्थे विहितेन केन प्रत्ययेनैवंविधार्थसिद्धिः सम्पद्यते प्रत्ययश्चासौ किमिति नोपलभ्यत इति।

५। इन् विन् मतु वतवः प्रत्ययाः केन २ नियमेन सूत्रेण च विधीयन्त इति।

६। एधि धत्ते भ्राम्यति अदास्त कुर्य्यात् गृहाण अपीप्यत् तपस्यति अनूचानः भङ्गुरः लिप्सुः। सूत्रनिर्द्देशपूर्व्वकमेतानि पदानि साध्यन्तामिती।

७। आकर्णयित्वा तद्वाक्यं सर्व्वे ते विस्मयं गताः।

८। पिता भवति सर्व्वेषां प्रजाणां पालनान्नृपः।

९। स सर्व्वं ददृशे रम्यं रथेन पथि सञ्चरन्।

१०। अचिरेण प्रणष्टोऽसौ यो न संशृणुते हितम्।

११। स इदानीं गुरुकुले वेदानध्येति यत्नतः।

१२। सुधीनां पुरुषाणां हि कापि नापत् प्रजायते।

१३। तस्याहं परिषोढाहे नापराधं दुरात्मनः।

१४। विजिगाय स्ववीर्य्येण कार्त्तवीर्य्यो दशाननम्।

अम्बुद्विप्रदर्शनपूर्व्वकमेताः षड्क्रियो विशोध्य लिख्यन्ताम्।

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Translations.

विद्वानेवोपदेष्टव्यो नाविद्वांस्तु कदाचन।
वानरानुपदिश्यात्मान् स्थानभ्रंशं ययुः खगाः॥

अस्ति नर्म्मदातीरे विशालः शाल्मलीतरुः तत्र निजचञ्चुनिर्म्मितनीड़क्रोड़े पक्षिणो वर्षास्वपि सुखं निवसन्ति अथ जलदपटलैरावृते नभस्तले धारासारै र्मुहुर्वृष्टिर्बभूव तत्र तरुतले वानरांस्तिम्यतः शीतार्त्तान् कम्पमानकलेवरानवलोक्य कृपया वृक्षवासिभिः पक्षिभिरभिहितम् भोवानराः श्रूयन्ताम्।

अस्माभिर्निर्म्मिता नीड़ाश्चञ्चुमात्राहृतैस्तृणैः।
हस्तपादादिसंयुक्ता यूयं किमिति सीदथ॥

तच्छ्रुत्वा जातामर्षैर्वानरैरालोचितं निर्वातनीड़गर्भावस्थानसुखिनः पक्षिणोऽस्मान्निन्दन्ति तद्भवतु वृष्टेरुपशमः समूलघातमताम्निहनिष्यामः अनन्तरं शान्ते पानीयवर्षे तैर्वानरैर्वृक्षमारुह्य सर्व्वे नीड़ा भग्नास्तेषामण्डानि चाधः पातितानि।

देशीयभाषयानुवाद्यताम्।

এক ব্রাহ্মন কোন ব্যাধের নিকট গিয়া কহিলেন ওহে ব্যাধ তোমার নিকট ভল্লুকের চর্ম্ম আছে কি না যদি থাকে তবে এই চারিটী টাকা লইয়া আমাকে একখণ্ড চর্ম্ম দেও ব্যাধ কহিল আমার ঘরে চর্ম্ম নাই আমার সঙ্গে বনে চল আমি ভল্লূক মারিয়া চর্ম্ম দিব। পরে উভয়ে একত্র হইয়া বনে প্রবেশ করিল ব্রাহ্মণ বৃক্ষের উপরে থাকিলেন ব্যাধ ধনুর্ব্বান লইয়া নীচে রহিল এবং কিয়ৎক্ষণ পরে এক ভালুক দেখিয়া বানক্ষেপ করিল বান দৈবযোগে ভালুকের গাত্রে লাগিল না। এইবার ভালুক আসিয়া আমার প্রাণ বধ করিবে ইহা বুঝিয়া ব্যাধ নিশ্বাস রোধ করিয়া মৃতবৎ হইয়া ভূতলে পড়িয়া রহিল ভালুক ক্রোধভরে

ব্যাধের নিকটে উপস্থিত হইল এবং কর্ণ ও মুখ আঘ্রাণ করিয়া তাহাকে মৃত বোধ করিয়া তৎক্ষণাৎ চলিয়া গেল। পরে ব্রাহ্মণ বৃক্ষ হইতে নামিয়া ব্যাধকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন ওহে ব্যাধ ভালুক তোমার কর্ণে কি কহিয়া গেল ব্যাধ কহিল ভালুক বলিল শুন ব্যাধ তোমার চর্ম্মের সঙ্গতি নাই তুমি কেন টাকা লইয়াছ এমন কর্ম্ম আর কখনও করিও না।

সংস্কৃতেনানুবাদ্যতাম্

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Poetry.

अथायमहिषी राज्ञः प्रसूतिसमये सती ।
पुत्रं तमोपहं लेभे नक्तं ज्योतिरिवौषधिः ॥
राम इत्यभिरामेण वपुषा तस्य चोदितः ।
नामधेयं गुरुश्चक्रे जगत्प्रथममङ्गलम् ॥
रघुवंशप्रदीपेन तेनाप्रतिमतेजसा ।
रक्षागृहतादीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् ॥
कैकेय्यास्तनयो जज्ञे भरतो नाम शीलवान् ।
जनयित्रीमलञ्चक्रे यः प्रश्रय इव श्रियम् ॥
सुतौ लक्ष्मणशत्रुघ्नौ सुमित्रा सुषुवे यमौ ।
सम्यगाराधिता विद्या प्रबोधविनयाविव ॥
निर्दोषमभवत् सर्वमाविष्कृतगुणं जगत् ।
अन्वगादिव हि स्वर्गो गाङ्गतं पुरुषोत्तमम् ॥
कुमाराः कृतसंस्कारास्ते धात्रीस्तन्यपायिनः ।
आनन्देनायजेनेव समं वव्रृधिरे पितुः ॥
स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्म्मणा ।
समूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजाम् ॥

परस्पराविरुद्धास्ते तद्रघोरनघं कुलम्
अलमुद्योतयामासुर्द्वैवारण्यमिवर्त्तवः ॥

संस्कृतेन व्याख्या लिख्यताम् ।

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1847.

Arithmetic.

१ । ८७९३४ अनेन राशिना ५६७८६४ राशेरस्य गुणः क्रियताम् ।

२ । ४७२ अनेन राशिना ३१८३६७२ राशिरयं विभज्यतान् ।

३ । यदि ७५ मनुष्याः ७२ दिनैं गृहनेकं निर्म्मान्ति तदा ४५ मनुष्याः कतिभिरहोभिर्निर्म्मातुं शक्नुवन्ति ।

४ । यदि २५ पुरुषाः १२ अहोभिः ६०० सेरपरिमितं भुञ्जते तदा २२ पुरुषाः १५ अहोभिः कियद्भोक्ष्यन्ते ।

५ । मासत्रये ३ प्रतिशत १०० द्वादशमुद्रात्मिका १२ वृद्धिरिति नियमेन धन गृहीत्वा सप्तसु ७ मासेष्वतीतेषु ११९ मुद्रा वृद्धिरूपेण दत्तवाम् अत्र पृच्छा कियतोमूलस्ययं वृद्धि ।

६ । ययो राश्योर्वर्गान्तरं ६३ राश्यन्तरञ्च ३ तौ राशी कौ ।

७ । मासि मासि प्रतिशतं १०० मुद्राचयात्मिकां ३ वृद्धिं दास्यामीति नियमेन धनं गृहीत्वा द्वादशसु १२ मासेष्वतीतेषु ८५० मुद्रा ददौ अत्र कियन्मूलं कियती वा वृद्धिरिति निर्णीयताम् ।

८ । आद्ये दिने ४ मुद्रा दत्त्वा यथोत्तरं २ मुद्राद्वयवृद्ध्या दाने १६ अहोभिः कियद्भविष्यति ।

Appendix. B.

REPLIES

BY THE

MOST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

OF THE

HINDU AND HOOGHLY COLLEGES.

Literature.

1 The Earl of Hereford was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the third son of King Edward III. He afterwards deposed the King his cousin, and assumed the sovereignty under the title of Henry IV.

The father of Lord Mowbray, was Mowbray the Duke of Norfolk, who was banished for life in the reign of King Richard II.

The King was Richard II., son of the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.

The events to which the passage relates are these:—Hereford accused the Duke of Norfolk of high treason before the King; Norfolk returned the charge; and both resolved to fight a duel in spite of the solicitations of Gaunt on the one hand and Richard on the other. The lists were prepared at Coventry; every thing was ready; the King was present; when after a short consultation, Richard threw down his warder just as the combatants were rushing to the charge; and banished them out of the country, Hereford for six years and Norfolk for life. Lord Westmoreland says that Hereford was reputed the most valiant in the kingdom, and it is doubtful on whom fortune would have smiled; and he adds, "but though if your father had been successful, he would not have been suffered to carry out his victory out of Coventry, for the people loved Hereford, and cried hate upon Norfolk. They would perhaps have attacked and murdered him."

2. Hastings asks whether Prince John has full power absolutely to determine and decide upon the conditions which they will propose. Westmoreland answers that he wonders Hastings asks such a question: such a full power of negotiation is intended, absolutely implied in the very name of General; that as Prince John is the general he has *undoubtedly* such a power.

3. Glendower says to Mortimer that his daughter bids him to lay his head upon her lap, and she will sing the song that pleaseth him the most, and crown the god of sleep upon his eyelids: but though she will charm him to sleep, she will make such a difference between the sleeping and waking state as exists between day and night when the sun begins his

career in the east Or in other words by her song, she will charm his blood with such heaviness, with such a relaxation of the active powers, as would make him *almost asleep* yet at the same time so much *awake*, as to enjoy the pleasure she will afford, such a "difference" she will make, similar to the difference between day and night at "the spring of day," when the calmness and stillness of *night* remains, undisturbed by the noise and bustle of day; while at the same time the cheerfulness and pleasure diffused by the light of the sun during the *day* is not absent. The powers of nature remain relaxed and still, while at the same time the cheerfulness of the dawn is diffused. And so she will lull him to sleep; sleep that will soothe and ease him, yet at the same time keep him so much awake as to be sensible of pleasure.

4. And what shall be the result of that day, whenever it happens to come, when this gallant Hotspur, this inheritor of universal honour and renown respected and rendered famous through all the land, when this knight praised by all, and your Harry who is never thought of, chance to meet in arms. As for *every* honour that distinguishes him I would wish that they were whole *multitudes*, and the vices that make me infamous, redoubled; for the time will come when I shall, by vanquishing him, force him to crown *me* with all *his* glorious deeds in exchange for the vices and indignities with which I am now loaded. He is nothing but as my *agent* who acts not for *himself* but for *me*, who treasures up glorious deeds for *my* use and advantage. And on the day of battle, I will put him to so severe a proof of his prowess that by being conquered he will, as my factor, give up every thing which he holds for me, every glory he stands possessed of, even the *slightest* worship paid to him by the people. But if he retain any honour though the least I will dispossess him of it by slaying him.

5 *Such* as those who might perhaps say that "the way seems difficult and steep to scale with upright wing against a higher foe." Let such remember "that in our *proper* motion we *ascend*."

6 Our present lot appears for some degree of happiness; though there be ill, i. e. though our condition appears for ill, yet it has some degree of happiness Our condition appears for *ill* indeed, but not for *worst*, i. e. though it be ill, it is not *worst*, the worst evil that may befall us; if we do not, by our own fault procure more owe*.

7. The fleet sails from Bengal, or from the Spice Islands, Ternate and Tidora; and passing the Straits ranges the Indian Ocean; and then through the Mozambique proceeds to the south or towards the Southern Pole. The equinoctial winds blow upon the fleet, which "plies stemming" as it proceeds to the south, for the wind blowing towards the *east*, does not very much assist the motion of the fleet whose direction to the Pole is *oblique* to that of the winds.

8. "Each seemed either." "Shape" and "substance" are the words to be substituted for "each;" and "no shape distinguishable in member, &c.," and "shadow" for "either." For he says "if I can call it a shape which had no shape distinguishable in member, joint or limb," or "can it be called a substance which seemed a shadow." He doubts whether he can call it a shape which had no shape, or can call it a substance which appeared to be a shadow. He therefore adds for "the shape *seemed* to be no shape," and "the shadow *seemed* a substance."

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* Sic in original.

10. He says "the indication of idols is of great use;" for though it be of no direct use to know what *the* idols are, which possess the human mind, yet a knowledge of them, greatly *assists* the interpretation of nature. For when a man knows what are the idols of the human mind, what are the errors which he is liable to fall into; he is more cautious in his interpretation of nature; he sees whether in *arriving* at his conclusions he has been influenced by those idols; and when he is going on with the interpretation, keeps an eye on those idols, and tries to have his investigation and conclusion free from their influence. And these are of the same use to the *interpretation*, as the doctrine of the confutation of sophisms is to the common logic; for when one knows what is the nature of the arguments involved in a sophism, when he knows in what point the confutation of it lies, he has an idea of the process; and thus, in his own logical deductions, he sees whether he has fallen into like errors, and tries all in his power to avoid being influenced by the same in his progress. Thus we find that in "interpretations of nature," and in the "common logic," the "indication of idols," and "the theory of the confutations of sophisms" are of the same use respectively. They both serve to point out what are the errors into which men generally fall in those investigations, and to set enquirers on guard to *avoid* them in their enquiries. To illustrate by example. Men generally fall in an error to take *words* in their vulgar acceptation; this Bacon terms an idol of the *market*. Now in his investigations, a man should endeavour to avoid as much as possible being influenced by such an error, he should try to *define* the words he uses, &c. Again when a man sees that the confutation of such a sophism as this, "Food is necessary to life; corn is food; therefore corn is necessary to life," lies in the point that the major premises is not generalized; that it says "*some* food is necessary to life," not that "*all* food is necessary;" where a man thus sees in what point the falsity lies he will try in his deductions to avoid the like errors, to avoid coming at hasty conclusions. And thus in his deductions, he will be on his guard on a knowledge of the confutations of sophisms; as an "interpreter" of nature will be on a knowledge of what idols are.

11. This anticipation has force enough to procure consent, for all men are influenced in one and the same manner in their views; if all were mad exactly in the same manner, though their views are substantially wrong, they might still *agree among themselves*. The inference he seems to draw from this proposition is that the *consent* or agreement of all, in one process, is no *confirmation* of that process; for all madmen may agree in one view, though that view be not the true one. If all mankind were *thus* to agree it is no confirmation of their view; and therefore though "anticipation" forces consent, it might not be the true way of discovering the sciences.

12. There are four sorts of idols; idols of the tribe, idols of the den, idols of the market, and idols of the theatre. (1) Idols of the tribe are those which take their origin from the very nature of humanity; they pervade the species, they are such as arise from the very constitution of the human mind (2) Idols of the den are those which take their rise from the peculiar and individual constitutions of men. They are such as grow out of education, peculiar habits of mind, trains of thought, &c. Thus, he says, Gilbert was induced to believe that every thing was ruled by magnetic attraction to which he arrived by a peculiar habit of his own mind, education, or method of reasoning. (3) Idols of the market are those which arise from the mutual intercourse of society. Thus a *word* is used in the vulgar sense; and

by *intercourse*, one is so taken with that signification that in his thoughts he can hardly give it any other. (4) Idols of the theatre are those which arise from the influence of those philosophies of ancient times, which were, as he says, but so many stage plays, having no foundation in the true investigation of nature, in facts gathered and arranged by observation; but built upon fiction and imagination. Of these *ancient* philosophies he particularly speaks; but the idols of the theatre take their rise generally from the influence which system of philosophies have on men. The veneration and respect with which the philosophy of Aristotle was looked upon for so many centuries is an instance of this idol.

Of the first sort of idols he says that the mind is so constituted that it cannot receive true knowledge, but that "it is as an *unequal* mirror to the rays of knowledge, and mixing its nature with the nature of things distorts and perverts them."

13. Final causes of things are the *ends* of things; the *objects* which they serve. They are distinguished from other causes as the material, the efficient, the formal, in this respect; that the latter enter into the first formation or production of a thing, whereas the former includes only the ends, the objects, which those things serve, when produced.

An instance of this final cause, in reference to human actions is the fact of a mother's suckling her child. The final cause in this case is the nourishment and growth of the child.

An example of one which has no reference to human actions is the heavenly bodies. The final cause of this is the end for which they have been created. An investigation of such a cause here tends to corrupt the sciences; for that which can here be useful to human knowledge and human power over nature, is at the least an enquiry into the nature of these bodies, whereas the ends for which they have been can be of no advantage to either.

ISSER CHUNDER MITTER, *Hindu College.*

Literature.

1. "You speak of Lord Mowbray," &c. &c.

Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, accused each other of high treason before Richard II. He, according to the custom of the times, permitted them to decide who, if any at all, among them was guilty of treason, by single combat.

Such combats to decide judicial cases were not uncommon in those days; the combatant who fell by the hands of his adversary was declared to be the criminal, he having, as was supposed, met a punishment from the hands of God for his crime.

On the present occasion there appeared an uncommon degree of splendour and chivalry among those who came to witness this combat between two of the most valiant and chivalrous noblemen of the land. The king himself was present to decide the cause. We may form some conception of the splendour of the scene at Coventry, where Bolingbroke and Mowbray were to decide their cause, if we call to mind Shakspeare's lively and pictureske description of this combat and Gray's lines in the Bard, describing the splendour of the Court of Richard during the first few years of his reign.

At the very moment that Bolingbroke and Mowbray were about to engage in a bloody combat; Richard who was remarkably fickle, threw

down his staff, which was the signal for them to desist. The Duke of Norfolk he banished for life and the Duke of Hereford for ten years. The former died in Italy: the latter returned, and by the aid of the gentry deposed Richard and took possession of his throne.

There is an allusion to the event above described in the passage, "you speak Lord Mowbray," &c.

The "Earl of Hereford," therefore is Bolingbroke, "your father," is Thomas Mowbray, and the "King" is Richard II.

"He ne'er had borne it out of Coventry."

That is, if your father had been successful, he could not "have borne his victory out of Coventry," the people would have risen against him and possibly taken away his life. "For all the country in a general voice, cried hate upon him, &c"

5. Let such, *who* think the way is difficult and steep to scale with upright wing against a higher foe, let such as these continue to think in this manner, as for ourselves, if the sleepy drench of that forgetful lake here seen to be not still, we in our proper motion ascend up to our native seat, descent and fall to us is adverse.

——— "Since our present lot appears
For happy though but ill, for ill not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

That is, since there is a possibility that in time our lot may become better and happier, though it is at present ill, while there is little chance of its becoming worst, unless we by our own wicked conduct, provoke our enemy to devolve upon us a more terrible punishment, and thus become the authors of our own misery.

8. "If shape it might be called," &c,

The words that appear to stand for "each seemed either" in the passage, are shape, substance and shadow.

"If *shape* it might be called," says the poet, "that shape had nothing distinguishable in member, joint or limb; or it might be called *substance* though it seemed a *shadow*. There was no distinct feature which the object presented. For "each seemed either."

9. The three kinds of ambition to which Bacon alludes are, —1. The desire inherent in every man, in a greater or less degree, to raise himself in power and glory above his fellow-creatures. 2. The desire to raise his own tribe or nation to the same high station. 3. The desire to extend the empire of *man*, to raise him to that high station above the other creatures to which the Great Author of Nature appears to have destined him, in short, to make him the lord of the creation. The last is no doubt the noblest object of human ambition, and this Lord Bacon had in view in composing his invaluable work the Novum Organum. And this no doubt that little work has in some measure effected, and will continue to effect to the end of time. For it may be justly said to be the father of all *real* knowledge, and consequently of the power and glory of man.

10. The confutation of sophisms teaches us to distinguish sound or logical reasoning from an illogical or unsound one. To distinguish real reasoning from its counterfeit. The same purpose is answered by the doctrine of idols. It teaches us likewise to distinguish the *interpretation* of nature from its *anticipation*, to distinguish real knowledge from its counterfeit, to distinguish *truth* from *falsehood*.

11. "If all mankind, &c."

The inference which Bacon intends to be drawn from this proposition is the following:

The consent of mankind in the "anticipations of nature" is no argument, he says, to suppose them to be "interpretations of nature," or real knowledge, for mankind are, to quote his own expressive words "mad after the same manner." They apply the same mistaken method of discovering truth, namely, the *anticipation* of nature, and judge in the same manner. No wonder therefore that they acquiesce in error.

12. Lord Bacon, in a truly philosophical spirit, a spirit which had even, it may be said, a religiously scrupulous regard for truth, and with an understanding which in the words of Mr. Hazlitt "worked in him like *instinct*" has analyzed and explained with copious illustrations the sources of error, (arising either from its original constitution, or from the circumstances in which human nature is inevitably placed,) to which the human mind may become subject in its investigation for the discovery of truth of every kind, whether moral, intellectual or physical.

These various *idols*, or sources of error, he reduces into four great classes, and designates them in his expressive though quaint manner, 1. Idols of the tribe. 2. Idols of the den. 3. Idols of the market. 4. Idols of the theatre.

1. The first idols originate from the very constitution of human nature, not that the human mind is incapable of arriving at truth, but, those very principles whose exercise lead to truth have in them, when not kept within due bounds in their exercise, an origin of error. Lord Bacon himself tells us to guard against supposing him to declare that the mind is incapable of discovering truth. "Our method," he says, "though agreeing in the beginning with that of the sceptics, is in the end wide apart. They say nothing is discoverable, we only say nothing can be discovered in the *common way*."

These idols then originating from the very constitution of human nature cannot but be common to the whole *tribe* or race of man, and likewise it is impossible to irradicate them entirely. A few of the most important of the idols included by Lord Bacon within this class are here subjoined: The errors arising from.—1. *Curiosity*. 2. The desire of the mind to observe in nature more resemblances and congruities those are really to be found. 3. The desire to reduce the phœnomena of nature into a few principles. 4. The will and the affections. 5. The narrowness of the human mind. 6. Its desire in the investigation of causes to arrive at some cause which is still anterior, and in consequence, its "falling back upon the *final* cause which is *barren*." 7. Its being more affected by *affirmatives* than *negatives*. 8. The pain and impatience felt to pursue the investigations necessary for the discovery of truth, &c. &c.

It is impossible within the compass of this brief reply to illustrate and explain each and all of these idols. Even the explanation and illustration of one may fill a volume. There can be room only for one or two of the most important. As an example we may take the third, as it has given rise to many though not entirely, yet partially, no doubt, false views of the nature of virtue. Adam Smith, in his invaluable work, the theory of Moral Sentiments, has reduced all the systems of morality formed till his time into three divisions.

The systems of—1. Those who affirm that virtue consists in propriety alone, under this head come Plato, Aristotle and Zeno.

2. Those who affirm that virtue consists in benevolence alone, this class includes Hutcheson, Cudworth, &c.

3. Those who affirm that virtue consists in prudence alone, such as Epicurus, David Hume, &c.

These views though no doubt partially true, are each in itself, narrow and contracted; and have arisen from the desire of their founders to reduce moral phœnomena into a few principles. There can be little doubt that propriety, prudence, and benevolence all constitute virtue. As another example one may take the seventh: all kinds of superstitious belief, such as the existence of ghosts, the fulfilment of prophecies, dreams, omens, &c. &c., are to be traced to the fact, that affirmative instances are more generally taken into account than the negative ones.

The second class of idols, include those which arise either from the accidental circumstance of an individual mind having originally, or what more commonly occurs, from the circumstances and situation in which the individual happens to have been placed, acquired a peculiar turn of thought and affections.

These idols are therefore the prejudices and errors of an individual or of a particular class. Lord Bacon includes within this class:

Idols arising.—1. From "too much of composition or division," or from some persons possessing in a greater degree the power of finding analogies in nature than dissimilarities, or the reverse. 2. From the peculiar studies, or pursuits and occupations. 3. From a prejudiced love of antiquity and a proportional hatred of modern times, &c. &c.

13. The *final cause*, is the cause for which, or the object with which, any action is executed. The mother, for example, gives milk to her children and thereby preserves their life. The final cause, here, is the object which the mother has in view in administering her milk to her children, namely, their *preservation*.

What is the final cause of this beautiful creation which God has called to existence? The answer is, the happiness of his creatures. This is an example which has no reference to human actions. We may expatiate upon this topic, but unless we know the means which has put into play to effect that object, all our discourse, eloquent and beautiful as it may be, will not procure us happiness.

GOPAL LAL ROY, *Hindu College*, *1st Class.*

History.

(1.) Darius being incensed against the Athenians and Eretrians on account of the assistance they afforded to Aristagoras in invading the Persian dominions sent an armament under Mardonius to revenge the insult. But his ships being shattered by a tempest when doubling the promontory of Mount Athos, the expedition failed, and he was obliged to return. Another armament was sent under Dates and Artaphernes, who directly crossing the Ægean Sea, landed first in Eubea to attack the Eretrians. They next directed their course to Athens, accompanied by Hippias. The Athenians assembled on this occasion an army amounting only to ten thousand men. They encamped on a rising ground artificially and naturally well defended on the plains of Marathon.

Miltiades, who commanded the Athenians, charged the Persians with great bravery and defeated them This took place in 490 B. C

Xerxes to retrieve the honor of the Persian arms assembled an army amounting to two millions of infantry, eighty thousand horse, and prepared a vast armament of twelve hundred triremes and several transport vessels, in all amounting to the incredible number of five millions of

men, including the camp followers. Leonidas disputed the passage of the Persians into the heart of Greece in the Pass of Thermopylæ with a handful of men.

The army of Xerxes having overpowered the Greeks under that brave commander directed their course to Athens. The memorable sea-fight off Salamis was fought on this occasion, in which the Greeks under Themistocles totally defeated the Persians on this occasion. The Queen of Hallicarnassus on the Persian side fought bravely. Xerxes receiving this severe check fled into Persia, leaving still an army of three hundred thousand men under Mardonius.

The Greeks to drive Mardonius assembled an army of less than one hundred thousand men, defeated him on the memorable plains of Plateæ. The Spartans were commanded by their King Pausanius and the Athenians by Aristides.

The remnant of the Persian gallies under Tigranes were wholly destroyed by the Greek armament under Xantippus and Leshchides on the promontory of Mycale.

(2) Colonists are supposed to have migrated into Greece from Egypt, Phœnicia, Phrygia and several other maritime countries of the East. Cecrops, the founder of Athens, is said to have come from Egypt. Danaus, who is said by some to have founded the city of Argos, also came. From him a portion of the Greeks were named Danaii.

Pelops migrated into Poloponnesus from Phrygia, and from him the inhabitants of that Peninsula were at one time denominated the Pelopidæ.

Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, came from the maritime country of Phœnicia. He introduced the art of writing into Greece.

Hellenes at a very remote period are thought to have migrated into Greece from the East. Even before the appearance of this race, the Pelasgians who peopled Greece at the time of their invasion, were looked upon as the same race who overspread the Asiatic coast in the earliest ages.

(3) The three great migrations that took place in the earliest times of Greece, were the Eolian, the Ionian and the Dorian Some of the Bœotians on account of party opposition being joined by the people of the several neighbouring states, migrated into that part of the maritime country of Asia, which they gave the name of Æolia, extending from the foot of Mount Ida to the River Hermes.

The Ionian migration took place under the conduct of two of the younger sons of Codrus.

Some of the Athenians being joined by a portion of the Chaldeans, passed over into that part of the Asiatic coast, South of Æolia, to which they gave the name of Ionia. The Dorians being driven from Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ migrated into Asia and occupied its South Eastern coast, including Coria and the city of Halicarnassus. The Ægean Sea was consequently navigated by the colonists. The Corinthians at a later period founded Syracuse in the island of Sicily. The gulf on the western coast of Greece from the Ionian migration into Italy, received the name of the Ionian Sea.

(4.) The union between England and Scotland was effected in the year 1707. The people of both countries desired their Queen to choose commissioners for the settling of that important object.

She took care to appoint such as favoured the union. These having met in Whitehall, agreed upon a number of articles which they submitted to the consideration of both parliaments.

It was settled that the Protestant and the Hanoverian line should alone succeed to the throne of Britain, that there should be only one and the same parliament: that the people of Scotland should be allowed to enjoy the privileges, and retain the customs as then prevailed in that country: that they should be allowed to trade to the West Indies, and that the Courts of Judicature then established in that country should not be abolished: that the Scots should be represented in the parliament of Great Britain by 26 Peers and 45 Commoners: that these should occupy a seat next to those of the English Peers then existing, but that they would sit above those who will be created hereafter.

These Scotch Peers, however, will have no liberty to sit in Parliament and to vote in cases of treason.

The Scottish people were generally averse to such an union, especially the nobility. They murmured for the loss of their legislative independence. The merchants regarded the duties which were imposed on their trade as grievous, and considered the privilege of trading to the West Indies as uncertain gain.

The results of such an important measure have fully verified the anticipations of advantage that were formed of it. The countries now by concord are enabled to hold a permanent place among the nations of Europe.

(5.) In the reign of George I., the Earl of Mar in Scotland rose in defence of the rights of the old Pretender, and engaged with the Duke of Argyle in battle. The Pretender soon after the defeat of Mar came into Scotland with only 6 gentlemen in his train. Having issued proclamations and gratified his vanity by undergoing the ceremony of coronation, he departed for France excusing himself of his incapacity of supporting the war on account of the insufficiency of his means.

In the reign of George II., the young Pretender exhibited some vigor of mind in carrying on the war in the cause of his family. He, having landed in Scotland, and being joined by some of the Scotch nobility marched directly into England, and threw the whole country into consternation. He, however, was obliged to return on account of the unwillingness of the Scotch to march any farther from home. The memorable battle which totally crushed the hopes of the Pretender, was fought on the plains of Culloden, when the Duke of Cumberland defeated. He having fled from the field of battle, roamed about in the forests of Scotland, and escaping detection and being reduced to extreme misery arrived in a small vessel in France.

(6.) In 1764, the Grenville administration proposed to lay taxes on the colonies, in order to meet the charges which England sustained in their defence. This gave rise to a commotion in America: that which gave the colonists the greatest offence was the Stamp Act. Several petitions were forwarded, and the proposal was for the present dropt. Lord North modified the bill and passed it as a law by the consent of the army. Franklin, as the representative of the Americans, humbly petitioned his Majesty for the repeal of the external taxes The petition was, however, unfortunately neglected.

The Americans refused on this account to make use of any of the articles manufactured in England, and went so far as to throw overboard large quantities of tea that were imported there

The Americans, the redress of their grievances being refused, declared themselves an independent nation in the year 1775, and began to assemble armies for the defence of their liberties

The first battle fought between the English and the Americans was Bunker's Hill Howe, after a severe loss on his own side and after a

brave resistance on the other, took that commanding position. In the North, the English army under Burgoyne were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war at Saratoga to the American General Gates.

This event roused the Americans to a vigorous prosecution of the war. A celebrated battle was fought near Philadelphia between Howe and Washington, which ended in the defeat of the Americans.

Lord Cornwallis, who with a handful of men held for a long time under his subjection the state of South Carolina, was at length by the manœuvre of Washington obliged to surrender himself and his army to him.

It was this misfortune which induced the English to acknowledge the independence of America in the year 1782.

Washington learned the military art under English commanders. In those wars that were waged between the English and the French in America, he made a conspicuous figure, but being mortified on account of receiving no encouragement from the English, he left the military service. Franklin, one of the principal leaders of the Americans, was a philosopher as well as a politician. He made the grand discovery in electricity. Cornwallis, who displayed so much valour in the cause of England, became afterwards the Governor General of India.

(7) Lord North and Mr. Fox formed what is called the coalition ministry: Lord North was of the Tory faction, while Fox was a Whig. During the long administration of the former, Fox was a vehement and strenuous opposer of all his measures. Solely to gratify his ambition and being alone unable to form a Ministry, he joined himself with North, who differed from him in all the principles of government. The principal cause of the downfall of this Ministry was its unpopularity. The people of all England were wholly dissatisfied with such a coalition.

(8) Fox produced a bill for the government of India, which had for its object the annihilation of the power of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, and the vesting of all authority in the hands of seven commissioners to be appointed by the Crown.

In his bill, he stated that also a limited number of persons should be appointed subordinate to these for the discharge of minor affairs The inferior articles in this bill were all framed for the prevention of the occurrence of those evils that so much disturbed the administration of Hastings.

The bill of Mr. Fox being rejected, he resigned, and Mr. Pitt who succeeded, produced a bill which tended to produce the same result that Mr. Fox had in view in his bill. The principal article was the erection of the Board of Control for the discharge of the functions of the government of India; it consisted of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Treasurer, and two or three other members of Privy Council. These persons who held important stations in England were to serve without fee. Another article was that all the servants of the Company should be obliged to give a reckoning in England of the amount of money which they will bring. Another article provided for the communication of all orders to the Ministry, previous to their being sent to India. One other article extended the power of the Governor General of India.

This bill was in effect the same with that of Mr. Fox. It placed all authority in the Board of Control who were dependent on the Ministry. After the lapse of some years the evil was apparent and could no longer be concealed. The power of the Court of Directors and Proprietors was reduced to nothing.

(9.) Lord Cornwallis was the Governor General of India under the new Act. He was a warm advocate for the permanent settlement. The Court of Directors wished him to make enquiries on the advantage of

the plan, and in the mean time ordered to let all the lands to a settlement for 10 years.

All the information on the subject was derived from Sir John Shore, who was a man of experience in this business: the Governor being extremely impatient, wrote to the Court of Directors to wait no longer for the benefit to be derived from the perpetual settlement.

He instituted the Provincial Courts for the administration of civil justice, and appointed judges of circuit for the administration of civil justice. Besides these Courts there were the Principal Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawluts in Calcutta, the grand civil and criminal courts for the decision of all appeals from those inferior ones. This arrangement was certainly more productive of revenue, and consequently more beneficial to the Company. The landholders being now sure of reaping and enjoying the fruits of their labor, they set themselves about for improving the productive powers of the land.

(10.) According to Mr. Mill there were few or no advantages to be derived from this system, for it was not based on experience. Lands ought to have been rated after a full investigation of their capability for production. The zemindars were in a state of extreme misery as before, and the ryots were held in oppression by them, yet however the results which he gives of the revenue and charges of this administration, is a convincing proof that the system produced great advantages. The revenue at the end of Cornwallis's administration amounted to eight millions while the charges amounted to six millions, and the enormous debt contracted during the administration of Hastings was reduced to fourteen millions both in England and India.

(11.) Tippoo after the treaty of 1784 attacked the dominious of the Raja of Travancore, who was in alliance with the English. His plea was that a part of his dominions were occupied by that Raja.

This brought on a war with Tippoo. Cornwallis headed the army that invaded his dominions. He reduced the fortress of Bangalore and made it as his depot. Cornwallis directed his course to Seringapatam.

But he was so distressed for want of provisions, and was consequently obliged to make a retreat and quarter at Bangalore, until the arrival of sufficient provisions and a number of bullocks for the carrying of siege train to Seringapatam. He, in his retreat, met with his allies the Mahrattas. The arrival of the Brinjarries with them removed all his difficulties, and he marched directly to Seringapatam. When the fortress was on the point of being taken, Tippoo agreed to a treaty, the articles of which were framed by Cornwallis. Two of his sons were given as hostages to the Governor for the fulfilment of the treaty, and large amounts of money were paid by him for the indemnification of the expenses of the war. He ceded to the Mahrattas all the fortresses that bordered on the Mahratta Kingdom, and to the Nizam those that were on the frontiers of his dominions. He took several fortresses both on the eastern and western coasts of the Peninsula. The last war with Tippoo originated from his harbouring French soldiers within his dominions.

Repaud, master of a French vessel, deluded him into a war with the English by telling him that he might expect great assistance from the French. General Harris conducted the war against Tippoo and besieged Seringapatam. Tippoo was obliged to agree to a treaty which deprived him almost of all his dominions. As far as Soomboodra was ceded to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam as far as Pennar. The English took the whole coast of Malabar into their possession. All the southern provinces which preserved the communication between their eastern and

western possessions of the English and the city of Seringapatam itself, were taken. The ancient line of the Mysore Rajas was restored to the remaining parts of Tippoo's dominion.

Tippoo was violent, superstitious, and wavering in his character.

(12.) The chief advantage he expected from the success of the Mahratta war was the predominating influence of the English power. He hoped that by the alliance with Bajee Roy, Scindia and Holkar will be obliged to make similar subsidiary alliances with him.

The nature of the subsidiary alliance is this. The English stationed certain regiments of their force within the dominions of Native States, in order to assist them in all their enterprises. The Native States were obliged to assign large tracts of land, or annually to give certain amounts of money for the support of this force. It was by subsidiary alliances alone that the English obtained such a pre-eminence in India.

BONOMALEE MITTER, *Hindu College.*

English Essay.

"*The duties of man, as a subject of the state, and as a member of society; with illustrations from History.*"

It is the will of the beneficent Author of all, that man should be happy. All nature speaks in support of this assertion. The Great First Cause has ordered every thing for our comfort and felicity. The vicissitudes of day and night and the rotation of the seasons; the alternate succession of the solar heat and the stellar balm, of parching drought and drenching rain, tend in no scant measure to the fecundity of nature. Even the raging tempests, the roaring thunders and the flashing lightnings, that strike terror into the heart, and even cause some havoc and destruction, are destined for our good. These are absolutely necessary for the fertility of nature and the purification of air, and ultimately for the support of life and the preservation of good health Infinite wisdom and benevolence has also created many things for the gratification of our senses. The blue vault of heaven, adorned with the infinite host of stars, and the green earth covered with a variety of trees; the ventilation of soft zephyrs and the smell of fragrant flowers; the rustling of trees, the purling of streams, and the music of the sylvan warblers afford no scant measure of delight. What does all this show but that the benevolent Author of being has in view the happiness of his creatures. Since then it is the will of God, that man should be happy, we should exert our heart and soul to promote the happiness of our fellow men. This must be the chief end of all our actions—this is the basis upon which our duties rest.

Those actions then are our duties, both as subjects of the state and as members of society, which can answer this end—the end of promoting the general happiness of man. We proceed now to mention some of these duties.

As subjects of the state, we should be loyal ourselves to a good king and good government, and encourage loyalty in others; for from a good kind and good government, a great deal of good results to the people. The laws and institutions which prevail under the auspices of such a king and government cannot but be such as are calculated to advance the welfare of the subjects.

We should omit nothing in our power to support a well-organised government, and to baffle all the attempts to subvert it. We should love our King, as we love ourselves—we should cleave to him to the last, and uphold him in the hour of danger. Such was the renowned Bishop of Carlisle—renowned not for martial achievements, but for loyalty and moral courage. When the English deserted, almost to a man, the unfortunate Richard, Carlisle alone remained firm in allegiance. He even ventured to speak in defence of King Richard, and to utter indignant sentiments on the unjust conduct of Bolingbroke, and that in the presence too of the proud usurper.

We should love our native country. Codrus and Leonidas voluntarily sacrificed their lives to the good of their country. When Themistocles was persecuted by his ungrateful countrymen, he fled to Persia and found refuge with the king. But when the Persian monarch desired him to lead the Persian army to Greece, that Patriot rather than carry arms against the land of his nativity, put an end to his existence by drinking poison. Hannibal in the same manner, though persecuted by his unthankful countrymen, yet took a deep interest in the welfare of Carthage. When he left Carthage he turned himself up to the heavens and exclaimed in the true spirit of patriotism, "Gods, may Carthage never feel my loss."

But though we should be loyal to good kings, we are by no means bound to pay allegiance to a tyrant. On the contrary it is our duty, I am persuaded, to rid the world of tyrannical monarchs and to subvert despotic governments. Clisthenè who overthrew the tyranny of the Peisistratidæ in Athens, and Junius Brutus, who effected the abolition of regal sway in Rome, did indeed great services to their countries—services which entitled them to the warmest gratitude of their countrymen, and which have embalmed their memories to posterity.

We have hitherto confined ourselves to the duties of man as a subject of the state. We now proceed to his duties as a member of society.

Our duties as members of society consist also in doing good to mankind. Countless benefits have accrued to man from the acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge has given him dominion over "the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field." It has enabled him to control the elements even; the raging tempest hears his call; the boisterous ocean obeys his mandate. In short, all the machines and engines, which contribute immensely to our happiness are the fruits of knowledge. Thus knowledge is one of the most efficient means of human happiness. It is therefore our duty to contribute to the diffusion of knowledge. The English who are so zealously disseminating this blessing far and near, deserve the warmest thanks of mankind.

We should cultivate the sciences. On them, in a great degree depends the happiness of man. By them, we discover causes, and applying these causes, produce effects. Hence the origin of all the works of art—hence the steam-engine, the miner's safety-lamp, and the seaman's diving-bell. If the discovering of causes is of so much use to the happiness of mankind, the right method of doing so, is no less. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, therefore, who has taught mankind the genuine and infallible method of investigating physical truths—the method of *induction*,—has done great service to mankind. He merits our warmest gratitude.

SHAMA CHURN DUTT, *Hindu College, 2nd Class.*

Questions on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.

1st. State as fully as you can, the illustration Smith makes use of to shew that magnanimous resignation to the will of the Great Director of the Universe, does not seem in any respect beyond the reach of human nature. If you cannot remember Smith's illustration, give one of your own.

2nd. Which passions are those in which the point of propriety stands high, and which those in which it stands low? Explain what is meant by the point of propriety standing high or low.

3rd. What are the two questions which Smith says are to be considered in treating the principles of morals?

4th. Besides these three, says Smith, it is scarce possible to imagine that any other account can be given of the nature of virtue. What are the three accounts?

5th. Smith says, "None of those systems either give or pretend to give any precise or distinct measure, by which this fitness or propriety of affection can be ascertained or judged of. That precise and distinct measure can be found no where, but in the sympathetic feelings of the impartial and well informed spectator."

But will exactly the same measure be found in the feelings of every impartial and well informed spectator? If not, then either there is no precise and distinct measure to be found any where, or we must seek somewhere else for the precise and distinct measure with which the various feelings of each impartial and well informed spectator must be compared, and by which their perfection, excess, or defect must be judged of. What is your opinion upon this?

Answers.

I. Smith, I think, makes use of the following illustration, to show that a magnanimous resignation to the will of the Great Director of the Universe, does not seem in any respect beyond the reach of human nature. Good and brave soldiers are known to march with confidence, alacrity, and resignation, under the direction of their General, to situations of difficulty, danger and death. But, Smith justly observes, no director of an army deserves so much confidence and resignation as the Great Director of the Universe. He is a being of infinite perfection. His power is unmeasurable, his wisdom is unfathomable, and his goodness is unbounded. We may make our language as perfect as we can, yet it does not even remotely express our sense of his attributes. This is no hyperbole. If we examine, even but the minutest, and of the least importance, object in the creation, we are immediately convinced of its truth.

If, then, the confidence and resignation of man under the guidance of an earthly director is so great, how much ought it to be greater under the guidance of the Great God of the Universe. We can resign to Him with confidence and alacrity every hour of our mortal career. The General, from his confined and imperfect knowledge, can know but very imperfectly of consequences that are still in the womb of futurity. But to the Director of the Universe, the *past*, the *present* and the *future* are the same. We can have therefore no reason whatever to fear of any unforeseen consequences under the eye of the Governor of the Universe. If any afflictions befall us, in spite of all our precautions, we can with perfect equanimity, look upon them as the *visitation of God*, meant for our correction and improvement.

This perfect resignation to the will of the Great Director of the Universe is not unattainable by man, as it would at the first sight appear.

The Stoics, in ancient times, inculcated this sublime doctrine, with all the force which eloquence is capable of affording to morality, with considerable success. "Oh Earth," says Marcus Antoninus, "whatever is acceptable to thee is acceptable to me. All are fruits to me, that thy seasons bring forth." He even observes a propriety and grace in old age, and considers death to be as natural and proper a termination of it as manhood is of youth, or youth is of childhood. With what magnanimous resignation did Job exclaim, when reduced from a state of prosperity to one of unparalleled adversity, "Naked came I from my mother's womb, and naked shall I return. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

A Job-like resignation to the will of the Great Director of the Universe, appears to me to be quite attainable by man.

II. In those passions, whose exercise is *agreeable*, the point of propriety stands high; in those whose exercise is disagreeable, it stands low. The former passions are not only agreeable to the person principally concerned, but likewise to the spectator. For our sympathetic passions must correspond, in some measure, with the original passions of the person principally concerned. The latter, for the same reasons, are disagreeable both to the person principally concerned and to the spectator.

The passions of love, friendship, generosity, &c. are of the former kind; those of anger, hatred, envy, revenge, &c. belong to the second class.

In all these passions there is a precise degree of each, which is approved by the spectator. In this precise degree consists the propriety of the passion. If it exceeds or falls short of this precise degree, it is disapproved by the spectator. But in the former passions the point of propriety stands high, in the latter it stands low. For even the excess of love, friendship, generosity, &c. are agreeable; whereas if anger, hatred, envy, revenge, &c. exceed though in a small degree the precise point of propriety, they became not only disagreeable but disgusting. The cause is this. With regard to the former passions, our concern for another individual exactly coincides with our concern for the person principally concerned. There is here a *double* sympathy. We can therefore excuse even the excess of these passions. The person is rather the object of our pity than our contempt. The case is precisely the reverse with the latter. There exists in them a *divided* sympathy. We therefore approve even of a defect in the degree in which these passions ought to be exercised. In the former, therefore, the point of propriety may be said to stand high, in the latter low.

III. In treating of the principles of morals, there are two important questions to be considered. I. What is virtue? or in other words what is the common quality or qualities by which every virtuous action is recognised? II. By what power or faculty of the mind is it that this virtuous action is recognised?

These two questions seem to exhaust the whole theory of morals. The first question appears to have engaged the attention of the earliest writers on morality. It was the subject which was chiefly discussed in the ancient schools.

The second question engaged the attention of mankind at a much later period.

The writings of Hobbes, who lived towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, which appeared to upset the immutable nature of morality, first led philosophers to attempt to discover any original principle of our nature, which had a right, from the Author of our nature,

to pass moral decisions. It was justly thought that, by so doing, morality will be placed upon a solid and immutable basis.

Those ancient writers on morality, who have discussed the first question, and whose writings have come down to us, may be reduced to two different classes. I. The sects which consider *virtue* to consist in *propriety;* namely, those of Plato, Aristotle and Zeno. II. The sect founded by Epicurus, which considers it to consist in *prudence.*

Plato considered the soul as a little state or republic. Reason, was according to him its governing principle. It should be remarked, however, that in *Reason* he comprehended those two parts of our nature, which modern moralists express by the terms Reason and Sentiment. He divided our moral nature into two parts: The first consisting of the *irascible* passions, and the second of the *concupiscible.* The first it is difficult to restrain at the moment of their operation; the second can be checked and even restrained for a short period of time, but operate slowly and in time lead us to vice. The first were given us to defend ourselves from injuries, the second to promote the preservation and happiness of our lives. The first are those passions which are founded upon pride and resentment; the second those which are founded upon the love of ease and pleasure. Virtue, according to Plato, consisted in the perfect *harmony* of the soul. When reason commanded and passions obeyed; when every part of our nature did its proper duties, cheerfully and vigorously; this healthy, harmonious and beautiful state of the soul, was, according to Plato, perfect virtue.

No man, he likewise thought, who understood and perceived this harmony, this beauty, this virtue of the soul, could follow a vicious course of life.

Aristotle thought, that virtue consisted "in a *habit* of mediocrity, according to *right reason.*" Every virtue, according to him, lies between the two extreme vices of excess and of defect. The virtue of courage, for instance, lies between the two extreme vices of *pusillanimity* and *rashness.* The virtue of *frugality* lies between the two extreme vices of *parsimony* and *extravagance.*

He not only thought that virtue consists in this *mediocrity*, but likewise that it consists in the *habit* of this mediocrity. It may be considered as the character of an action or of an individual. When it is considered as the character of an action it consists in this mediocrity alone. For a generous action must invariably be such, whatever might be the general character of the individual from whom it proceeds. But one single act of generosity can never stamp upon the individual who performs it, the character of a generous man.

It was the habit of performing virtuous acts, which Aristotle justly considered as constituting the virtuous character. In this he appears to have had in view to oppose the doctrine of Plato, that a correct idea of virtue invariably leads to the practice of virtue.

According to Zeno virtue consists in the propriety of choosing and of rejecting objects according to that value, which the Author of Nature appears to have bestowed upon them.

Self-love leads every individual, said the Stoics, to desire the preservation and happiness of his body and of his mind, and to avoid the contrary. Those objects, therefore, that promote the one are desirable, and those that promote the other are, as far as lies in our power, to be avoided. Thus health, power, riches, fame, &c., are desirable, for they promote the one; and sickness, poverty, contempt, &c., to be avoided, for they promote the other.

But in thus choosing and rejecting objects according to the value which naturally belongs to them, the Stoics thought we ought likewise to enter into the principles by which the Deity conducts the government of the Universe. What we consider the evils of human life, they thought, cannot but be necessary to the preservation and well being of the Universe; else the powerful, the wise, and the good, God would not have allowed them to occur. We ought therefore to look upon them, they thought, in the same light as they appear to the Great Director of the Universe, as necessary parts of the great system of the Universe. "All partial evils," according to the Stoics, "were universal good." They said, "Whatever is, is right." Hence arose their contempt of life and death, and resignation to the will of the Deity; two of the grandest features in the Stoical philosophy.

They considered even life as a matter of choice or of rejection. When there were more circumstances in it of choice than of rejection, the whole was a matter of choice; otherwise, of rejection. Suicide was therefore by them, under certain circumstances, approved as a virtue. The Stoical Philosophy chiefly inculcated the awful and the respectable virtues—the virtues of fortitude and of self-command. It gave little exercise to the gentler virtues of our nature.

According to Epicurus, virtue consists in *prudence*. Bodily pleasure and pain, he thought, are the sole ultimate objects of our desires and aversions. All other pleasure and pain, according to him, are ultimately derivable from the former; even those purely intellectual, not excepted.

The pleasures and pains of the mind, though derived from those of the body, are vastly superior. The body can only feel the sensation of the present instant, the mind both of the past and of the future; the one by recollection, and the other by anticipation. Epicurus thought also that the mind could derive pleasure from contemplating a positive bodily pain. The mind therefore can both enjoy and feel greater pleasure and pain.

In the perfect ease of body and tranquillity of mind, consisted the happiest state. It was the natural object of our earnest desires. All objects, therefore, that promote this state we must naturally approve; and those that disturb it we must naturally too disapprove.

If we examine properly, we shall find that the practice of temperance, justice, fortitude, beneficence, is the best and the surest means of obtaining this object of our earnest desires.

We therefore approve justice, temperance, fortitude, &c., and denominate them *virtues*. Prudence was, therefore, according to Epicurus, the same as virtue.

According to Dr. Hutcheson, pure and disinterested benevolence alone constituted virtue. Prudence in *no* respect and in no direction, he thought, can be denominated virtue. Man, he thought, the more he approached to the character of the Deity, the greater was his virtue. We cannot think of a more rational motive that led the Deity to call into existence this universe, than benevolence. Benevolence alone therefore, he thought, ought to be regarded as a virtue.

According to Hume, the *utility* of an action, constitutes its virtue.

The primary objects of our desires, he thought, are our own pleasures or those of others. Whenever, therefore, an action is observed to promote our own pleasures or those of others, we naturally approve it, and express our approbation by denominating it a virtue.

Virtue, according to Paley, consists in acting in accordance with the command of the Deity, from the sense of eternal reward and punishment in the life to come.

According to Dr. Clarke, virtue consists in acting up to the fitness of things.

According to Dr. Adam Smith, the man who acts on all occasions, with "perfect prudence, strict justice, and proper benevolence," is the most perfect and the most virtuous character.

He likewise states, that virtue is *excellence*, something above *mediocrity*. He states two kinds of virtues; one which derives its chief morality from *propriety*, and the other from *propriety and merit*.

The second question, it has already been remarked, first attracted attention towards the end of the sixteenth century. Cudworth proved that there exists an idea of right and wrong, prior to the establishment of Law and Government, and not as Hobbes attempted to prove, that it originated with them. (See Leviathan, Chap. XIII. Part. I.)

Reason, the same faculty which recognises the difference between truth and falsehood, Cudworth thought, likewise recognised that between virtue and vice: the peculiar duties of each of our faculties were not then distinctly known: and Cudworth thought that by so doing he rendered morality immutable. The Philosophers who followed Cudworth, till the time of Butler, adhered to this error. Clarke likewise believed that the faculty which ultimately recognised virtue was Reason.

Butler was one of the earliest writers who showed that *Sentiment* and not *Reason* is the faculty in question.

Moral philosophers may now be divided into two different classes; namely, Rationalists and Sentimentalists. Among the Philosophers of the latter class there is a great variety of opinions. Some believe that there is a distinct faculty of the mind, whose business it is to pass moral decisions. Dr. Hutcheson first brought this faculty into notice and called it a moral sense, thinking it to be somewhat analogous to the external senses in its operation.

Dugald Stuart, Sir James Mackintosh and Thomas Brown, are three of the greatest Philosophers of modern times, who believe in the existence of a distinct moral sense; though it must be remarked that their views do not exactly coincide with that of Dr. Hutcheson.

The theory of Dr. Adam Smith, is different from that of these Philosophers with regard to the second question. He thinks that *sympathy*, a known principle, is the ultimate source of all our moral decisions. Hume thinks that we have a sentiment which loves our own happiness as well as that of other people.

There is another class of Philosophers who deny the existence of disinterested principles, and believe that *self-love* ultimately recognises virtue. Hobbes, Dr. Mandeville, and Puffendorf, belong to this class.

IV. The following are the three different accounts of virtue that have been given by moralists:

(1.) Virtue consists in Propriety.
(2.) Virtue consists in Prudence.
(3.) Virtue consists in Benevolence.

All our affections may be divided into two classes, namely, (1) those which seek our own interests and happiness, and (2) those which have a regard to the interests and happiness of others. The first constitute prudence, the second benevolence. Our actions therefore must tend to promote our own interests and happiness, or those of others, or both of ourselves and of others; therefore there can be but the above *three* accounts of virtue.

V. Every man, the more he mixes in society, and the greater experience he acquires in passing moral decisions both upon himself and upon

others, the more correct and comprehensive is the idea of virtue and vice he acquires; just as a critic, the more he studies the Authors of different ages and nations, and the more he observes of human nature, the more delicate, and comprehensive and precise is the idea he acquires of *excellence* in matters of taste.

In the same manner a poet or a painter acquires an idea of perfection in his own art, which exists no where else but in his mind. This ideal perfection he constantly aims to produce in his own works, but never completely succeeds.

In the same manner from our intercourse with the world, from our constantly passing moral decisions both upon ourselves and upon others, we come to acquire a pretty accurate and comprehensive idea of virtue and vice. This is the impartial spectator, whose decisions we ought to regard with reverence.

"But," it may be asked, "will exactly the same measure be found in the feelings of every impartial and well informed spectator?" The answer is, No.

But though *exactly* the same measure may not be found in every impartial and well informed spectator, yet these measures will not differ widely from one another. And where the degree of information is the same, the *measure* will likewise be very much the same.

Moreover, we can in this manner, by comparing the moral decisions of different ages and of different nations, we can obtain an accurate, comprehensive, and almost perfect idea of moral excellence, which may be reckoned in every case as the standard of our moral decisions. This is what is meant by the term "impartial spectator," I think, as employed by Dr. Smith, and, on this condition, the feelings of the "impartial and well informed spectator," may be reckoned as a precise measure or *standard*.

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ANSWERS, No. 2.

1. A magnanimous resignation to the will of God seems in every respect proper and necessary for man. But this resignation should not therefore make him indifferent to every event in human life. In the little department allotted to him, he should endeavour to do his duty well; he should suit every action to the motive which excites it; he should try on every occasion to do the greatest good to his fellow brethren; he should try to preserve his dignity and rank, reputation and honour, by every endeavour in his power, not prejudicial to the interests of others; and when, after all proper exertions on his part, he is nevertheless unsuccessful, he should resign himself to the will of providence. This resignation, therefore, must not make him indifferent and careless, by making this impression on his mind, that when every thing is *wisely* ordered by the Supreme Creator, he himself has nothing to do: but that this resignation ought rather to be the source of consolations to him when he meets with misfortunes or disappointments, after every thing which had been within the limits of his exertions, had been performed.

2. The passions, in which the point of propriety stand high, are generally those, which are more or less agreeable to the person principally concerned; and those in which the point of propriety stand low, are more or less disagreeable to the person who feels them. The passions which are agreeable to the person who feels them, are more readily sympathized with by the impartial spectator; whereas those which are disagreeable to him are very little, or not at all, sympathized with.

Thus the indulgence of the former set of passions is more allowed and approved of; and that of the latter disapproved of. Wherefore the point of propriety in the former stands high, and in the latter it stands low. By saying that the point of propriety stands high, we mean that the excess of those passions is more indulged than the defect; that is those passions, in which it is said the point of propriety stands high, are more allowed to run into excesses than to be defective; and as therefore an indulgence of those passions, in more than a tolerable and middle degree is allowed, than the defect, the point of propriety is said to stand high, so in those passions where the defect is more approved of than the excess, where the indulgence of them below the tolerable or middle degree is more allowed than the excess, the point of propriety is said to stand low.

The affection towards a son is agreeable to the person from whom this feeling emanates. The excess of this feeling is more approved than the defect. The most indulgent parent is never despised and contemned. His parental affection is approved of; and for his excessive indulgence in it, he is rather pitied than censured. The hard-hearted parent, on the other hand, devoid of the slightest tinge of parental affection, is the object of the universal censure and disapprobation of mankind. The man who confers a great boon on a miserable poor old man, feels the greatest inward satisfaction; and his conduct, though running into excess, is never highly disapproved of; whereas the person who denies this beggar a single pice is the universal object of detestation. Again, we observe that when a man is influenced by anger or resentment, the sensation which these excite in his own mind is disagreeable. And as the impartial spectator does not enter into his particular motives, he disapproves of the excess into which he runs; and would have sympathized with him if he had expressed no anger and resentment, or expressed them in a very moderate manner. Thus we see that in those passions which are agreeable to the person who feels them, the excess is more approved of than the defect; and that consequently the point of propriety stands high; and that in those passions, which are disagreeable to the person who feels them, the defect is more approved of than the excess, and that consequently the point of propriety stands low.

3. In treating of the principles of morals there are two questions to be considered, viz.

First. Wherein consists virtue; or what is the tone or tenour of conduct, which constitutes the praiseworthy character? and

Second. By what power and faculty of the mind is it, that we denominate one tenour of conduct right, virtuous and praiseworthy, and another wrong, vicious and blameable? The first question is intended to determine that tenour of conduct which can be denominated virtuous, or what is virtue; whether it consists in propriety in those actions, where the end proposed is made suitable to the emotion which excites it, or does it consist in prudence, or in benevolence. Plato, Aristotle and Zeno, and some modern philosophers, say that virtue consists in propriety; or in the suitableness of the action to the motive which excites it. Epicurus and others say that it consists in prudence; or that the man who acts from motives of prudence is virtuous. And Hutcheson and others maintain that it consists in benevolence; or that those actions which proceed from a regard to the interests and happiness of mankind in general, without any reference to those of our own, are virtuous and praiseworthy.

The second question is intended to determine the faculty of the mind by which we discern virtue,—whatever that virtue may consist in,—by

which we decide one tenour of conduct to be right and virtuous, and another tenour of conduct wrong and vicious. In this investigation, not the slightest consideration shall be made of what virtue is. It may consist in propriety, in prudence, in benevolence. Here it is to be determined how is it that we discover virtue; by what faculty do we denominate one tenour of conduct virtuous and another vicious. Suppose, for instance, we take virtue to consist in benevolence; and we observe that an action proceeds from some regard to self-interest; we determine that this action is vicious. Now the question to be determined is how is it that we find it to be so, by what faculty do we come to this conclusion Hobbes, Puffendorf and others have thought that it is by self-love that we determine virtue and vice. Whatever touches our interests, though in a very remote degree, we immediately determine to be virtuous and proper. Cudworth, and many clergy of his times, say that reason, the same faculty by which we determine truth and falsehood, determines whether an action is virtuous and vicious. Smith observes on this point that though indeed it is true, that by reason we determine the general rules of morality, and thence judge of many actions, yet the original perception of the agreeableness or disagreeableness of individual actions, upon the observation of which those general rules have been formed, is not determined by reason, but by immediate sentiment and feeling. Others have mentioned that it is by sentiment that we discern virtue and vice. One class of these philosophers, among whom Hutcheson is one, say that it is one particular sentiment or sense which has for its office, as it were, to discern virtue, and this sentiment they call a moral sense. The other class maintain that there is no need of a distinct feeling or emotion; but that one or other of our emotions, instantaneously as it were, determines what is virtuous and what is vicious. Smith is a Philosopher of this class; for the faculty we speak of, he denominates sympathy.

4. The three different accounts of the nature of virtue I have spoken of in the foregoing paragraph; viz. those which make virtue consist in propriety, in prudence and benevolence.

I. Plato says there are three distinct faculties in the mind. Reason which distinguishes between things, which points at the proper end to be pursued, and the means which are fit to be pursued to bring on the end; the irascible part of the soul wherein consisted ambition, resentment, anger and others, which roused the mind; and the concupiscible part, wherein were comprised the weaker passions, the love of ease, enjoyment and pleasure, &c. Whenever each of those three faculties performed its distinct functions, when none encroached upon the others, when reason commanded, and the passions obeyed, the conduct was proper and virtuous.

Virtue, according to Aristotle, consisted in mediocrity according to right reason. Thus he said that the virtue of temperance was a mean between extravagant dissipation and abstinence; the virtue of magnanimity between ostentation on the one hand and mean spiritedness on the other. And he placed virtue in the *habit* of this mediocrity. A man who is generous for once in his life is not to be accounted generous; but the virtue of generosity consists in the *habit* of performing generous actions. Zeno said that the objects which claimed our attention were the body and its members; the mind and its different faculties, and whatever tended to their preservation when the objects of choice, and whatever tended to their destruction the objects of rejection. And that in our actions we must chuse the best, the most proper to be chosen,

when all are not to be had, and reject the most painful or disagreeable, when every thing was not to be rejected. The Stoics placed great confidence on the belief that the Supreme Being ordered every action, and that consequently he always conferred the greatest degree of happiness on the world. When, therefore, the Stoic said, he was in sickness, it contributes in a degree to the greatest degree of aggregate happiness; and as therefore the greater number of benefits were to be the object of choice, he made no complaint for his sickness, as he thought that thereby he acquiesced in the greater number of benefits. Suicide was thus not censured by them. Whenever, the Stoic said, there were more circumstances in his life which were the objects of rejection than of choice, life can be parted with; for the greater number of circumstances were the objects of rejection, and there could be no harm when, by parting with life, he rejects those circumstances.

II. Epicurus lays it as a fundamental rule, that the ease of the body was always to be aimed at; and that when we subject ourselves to some pain, it is not on account of that pain, but that a greater pain may be avoided; and when we restrain from pleasure, we do it that we may relish a greater pleasure. But this ease of body was in a greater manner dependent upon the pleasure of the mind; as the pleasure and pain we feel is increased or lessened by remembrance of the past and anticipation of the future. Ease of body, therefore, and tranquillity of mind were the things to be aimed at; and as virtuous actions contributed to bring them on, in the surest manner, they were to be pursued. Thus the virtue of temperance, though indeed by it we are restrained to participate the pleasures of the moment, prevents our being subjected to many evils, the pursuit of good actions tends to secure our tranquillity.

III. Hutcheson thought that as benevolence was the attribute of the Supreme Creator, the actions of man can alone be virtuous when they participate of His nature. And to prove this he said, that whenever an action, thought to proceed from benevolence, is found to be influenced, though but in the slightest degree, by self-love, we immediately denominate the action to be base and unworthy. Whereas, on the contrary, if an action, which we had thought proceeded from a regard to one's own interests, is found to have been performed, purely from a motive of doing good to others; we highly praise the actor, and approve of his action as proper and virtuous. These are the three accounts which have been given of the nature of virtue.

5th. The same precise or distinct measure, which Smith speaks of, will be found in the feelings of every impartial and well informed spectator. First, the feelings of every one of them will be the same; for the sense in which Smith uses the word impartial spectator, is a spectator of a conduct, devoid of all prejudices, and not influenced by those other affections by which the person principally concerned may be influenced in his action. From this sense of the word impartial spectator, we see that the notions of every one of such spectators will be the same; and for the same reason also his notions or feeling will be precise and distinct. For his notions are not those of a casual observer, that they can be influenced by the time, the place, or the relations in which the agent, or the person acted upon, stands. His notions or feelings are founded only upon the circumstances of the case, devoid of every additional consideration. His feelings are not those of one man, but they are what *would be* the feelings and notions of every man if mankind were devoid of every prejudice. To take the case of a man who indulges in a present pleasure, whereby he forfeits the enjoyment of a greater and

more solid pleasure. Here the impartial spectator does not sympathise with his conduct, for to him the circumstances appear in their *proper* light. He sees from equal distances the advantages of the present pleasure and those of the future; his feelings would dictate an abstinence from the present pleasure, in order to enjoy the greater pleasure to come. And as he is thus made by Smith to assume the character of a person unprejudiced by time, place, relations, or other affections which can bias the mind; his notions and feelings must be precise and distinct. And hence when he sympathises with the actions of a man, the fitness or unfitness, the propriety or impropriety of the affection of the latter, can be precisely and distinctly ascertained by the correspondent sentiments it excites in the breast of the former, or of the impartial spectator.

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History.

Answers. 1. Darius, King of Persia, after having granted a territory on the river Strymon, to Histiœus for the services he rendered to him during his Scythian expedition into Europe, and hearing that he grew very rich, and might by the enjoyment of his high and new fortunes, rise up to be a power too formidable for that of Persia, recalled him to his court, in order to frustrate his ambitious plots which were likely to be entertained by the possession of power and command over pecuniary resources. Aristagoras was left as his deputy in Miletus, and he himself, though participating in the pleasures and confidence of the court, was in reality kept in confinement. On the occasion of a domestic quarrel between the nobles and common people of Naxos, Aristagoras being asked for assistance, accompanied a noble Persian with him to command his expedition for the refugees; but unhappily a dispute having broke out between the two generals, they were separated; and Aristagoras having thus lost all hopes of fidelity from the Persian Court, tried to disturb it by exciting a revolt of the Ionians, in which he was encouraged by Histiœus, who was impatient to escape from the confinement of the Persian Monarch. In this he succeeded, for the Ionians were pleased to rebel against the *tyranny* of their governors, and especially when reinforced by the privileges and powers which Aristagoras shared in common with them. Aristagoras in order to gather strength from the Greeks, asked the aid of the Lacedemonians, who refusing, he went to the Athenians for succour. Athens was at this time highly enraged with the Persian King, who presumed to espouse the cause of their expelled Hippias, and therefore gladly availed of the opportunity to send some ships to the aid of Ionians who were further assisted by the Eretrains adding five ships more. This joint-armament having sailed for Ephesus, arrived at the coast, and the men taking advantage of the remissness of Artaphernes who remained ignorant of the danger, proceeding to Sardis, his capital, burnt and plundered it; and were afterwards repelled at Ephesus by the Persian troops who speedily came up.

Darius enraged at this conduct of the Greeks intended to revenge it, and therefore ordering Mardonius, his son-in-law, with an armament, was at last vexed to perceive the shock which his fortune suffered from the losses of Mardonius who returned disgracefully to Persia, because his fleet was dispersed and broken when doubling Mount Athos' waters. He then sent Datis and Artaphernes with a large fleet, who after plundering and taking in their way some countries and towns with Eretria, arrived at

Marathon, where a memorable battle was fought with the Greeks headed by Miltiades, in the year 490 B. C., in which however the Greeks were victorious and the Persians lost about 6½ thousand men. Darius thus saw his hopes were blasted and his army almost totally destroyed by the bravery of a comparatively few number of Greeks. When his son Xerxes succeeded, he gave his mind up to conquer Greece, and therefore ordering preparations to be made, especially two bridges over the Hellespont, prepared to march at the head of an army consisting of some millions of souls. He carried also a fleet with him. Marching through Thessaly with the army commanded by himself and six generals under him, viz., Mardonius and Masistius ; Tritontœchmes and Gergis ; Smordomenes and Megabyzus, who by pairs however subsequently separated from him, he arrived near Thermopylæ where a fierce battle was fought with the Greeks under Leonidas a Spartan, in which the Greeks after obstinate resistance were at last defeated, because Ephialtes a Trachinian, betrayed to the Persians the path over the Pass. Xerxes' fleet met a contrary fate, for it was severally dispersed and broken and destroyed by the Greeks in the sea-fights of Salamis and Artemesium. At Salamis he suffered such a loss from the discipline of the Greek fleet under Eurybiades and Themistocles, and latterly joined by Aristeides, that he was obliged to fly to Persia, leaving Mardonius behind to cover his flight. Mardonius engaged the Greeks under Pausanias, a Spartan, and Aristeides at Erythræ and Platæ, in which last place he was totally defeated. At Mycale the Persian fleet and land forces in few number, were defeated by Xantippus and Leotychides, and the Persian commander Tigranes was killed. Mardonius lost his life at Platæ. Among the whole of the vast army and fleet which Xerxes brought consisting of some millions, only some with Artabazus remained to survive the bloody fields. Thus ended the pride of Persia, and thus was this despotic and fond Xerxes disappointed in the most earnest hopes which excess of power joined to unlimited opulence breathes in every heart congenial to despotism. And thus did the Greeks learn to repel the most formidable invasions of undisciplined barbarians, headed by an arbitrary ruler, by the arms which their patriotism supplied

2. The Colonies which migrated into Greece, are supposed to have come mostly from Egypt and the parts adjoining Babylon. Hellen and Ion, and sons of Javan and his ultimate issues, are generally thought to have led the people who inhabited Greece. Hence were the names of Hellenic race, of Pelasgians, Ionians, &c. &c.

Agriculture was the most useful art that was introduced by them, and so was architecture.

3. The important Greek colonies were early settled in the Southern and South-Western parts of Greece. Corcyra was colonized by Corinth, Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Teos, Ceos, Samos, Lemnos, and Cyprus were the colonies in the Ægean principally established by the Greeks, who also founded a colony that was the earliest, viz. Cuma in Italy. Catana was founded by the Athenians in Sicily and Syracuse by Corinth. Messene was settled by the Messenians after their country's woes, and Tarentum in Italy by the deserter Spartans.

4. The parliament of England being all along desirous of effecting an important scheme of political union with Scotland, the ministers of Queen Anne had the good fortune to bring about this connection, if I am allowed to say so, about the year 1706, under the happy auspices of parliamentary and state interference. The articles of the union were that the two kingdoms should thenceforth be united under one name,

and be called Great Britain; that the succession to the throne of the United Kingdom should remain to the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body being protestants; that papists should not be allowed to succeed nor any person marrying a papist; that the two kingdoms should have the freedom of trade and navigation, and the reciprocal communication of rights, privileges, and advantages; that Scotland should be represented by sixteen peers and forty-five commoners in parliament; that policy and civil government should be the same throughout Great Britain; that the private rights and advantages of individuals should not be changed unless for the evident utility of the people of Scotland; and that the Court of Session or College of Justice should remain constituted and with powers the same as before, but under the direction of the parliament; and that the royal boroughs should exist as previous to the Union.

The Scottish people did not much relish this connection, nor could they reconcile their ancient hatred to this beneficial measure, but justifying the remark that "mountains interposed make enemies of nations"—they grew enraged or were offended; but, however, their irreconcilable hatred was of short duration for the ministers of the Queen by judicious plans and arrangements, assuaged their discontentments. Those who were ready to rebel against this salutary and lawful measure threw down their arms at the call of the advantages likely to result from it.

The happy effects of the union of England with Scotland, which were predicted, are now fully realized by military, manufacturing, and other departments of the state. For instead of turbulent neighbours and harassing borderers, she (England) has obtained laborious workmen to work in her manufactures and veteran and hardy soldiers to fight her battles.

In a word, she has secured her liberties which were in danger of being invaded before, and her sovereignty which might have been disturbed previous to the union, by making those liberties and that sovereignty, the common conservation of the two kingdoms. Thus Great Britain owes infinite thanks to the ministerial and parliamentary exertions of the high and noble men during Anne's reign, than to any other for the preservation of her common rights from mutual encroachments.

5. After the death of Queen Anne, the House of Stuart then headed by or rather represented in the Pretender, made several attempts for the recovery of the throne of England. In the early part of the reign of George I. the Pretender landed in Scotland and appointed the Earl of Mar to superintend his affairs. He took many cities of Scotland and made a rapid progress through it. But the Duke of Argyle being sent by the King of England to oppose his career which then was unrestrained, for he took possession of Carlisle and Edinburgh, and was besieging Stirling, he met him at Dumblane near Sheriff-Muir, where the Pretender was totally defeated and obliged to leave Scotland. In the reign of George II. he again appeared in Scotland and defeating Sir John Cope, who was sent against him, at Preston-pans, as also Hawley at Falkirk, was himself totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, the king's son, at Culloden, and left Scotland

6. The American Colonies being taxed by the mother country—England—refused to pay the taxes. By one Grenville, a stamp duty was ordered to be levied on the Americans, who refused to pay such taxes on the ground that since they were not represented in parliament, they could not suffer themselves to be taxed by others. They were

highly enraged with the state, and therefore told their governor through the regular channel of the convention that they would supply the judges with salaries if they did not depend upon the favour of the English Court. The governor signed this declaration for a year, and when it was brought in the next to be renewed, he refused to agree to it. The Americans grew offended and tried every art of accusation before the ministry, but in vain, for their minds were for money and were consequently prepossessed in favour of the governor and his oppressions. When the stamp tax was repealed, Lord North proposed a tax on tea, and empowered the East India Company to trade to the West Indies; but when the tea was landed in America the colonists according to their covenants in the convention being the result of the oppressions which they suffered, threw a considerable quantity into the water and thus expressed their dissatisfaction. Their fury instead of abating increased and they inviting several cities to send their deputies to Philadelphia, declared themselves independent in a solemn assembly in which Washington was chosen to superintend their affairs. The leaders were after this trying to snatch ammunition and arms from Government officers; and making every preparation for their defence. The British on the other hand sent many military generals with the principal leaders, Generals Burgoyne and Cornwallis. The Americans after few first reverses, defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga and took him prisoner; and finally under the fresh and enlivening exertions of Washington, became victorious at New York over Cornwallis. This last battle secured their independence, for the British were unable to support so expensive and fruitless a war, and therefore abandoned the attempt.

The chief actors were Washington and Franklin on the side of the Americans, and Burgoyne and Cornwallis on that of the British. Dr. Franklin is well known for his scientific discoveries, especially on electricity. Burgoyne was an accuser of Warren Hastings in the House of Commons, and Cornwallis who received such a defeat in America that he with difficulty retrieved his reputation in India, where he was appointed Governor General.

7. Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham and younger of the same name, when appointed minister, brought his friend Fox with him to form what he called the coalition ministry. Pitt was originally serving the state in different capacities, the principal of which related to his being the minister; and Fox was also a servant to the state in the capacity of Secretary at War. They were two famous politicians, and Pitt when separated from Fox by their ultimate mutual jealousies, exerted his signal power to raise the strength of Britain.

8. Fox's bill for the administration of British India was divided into two parts: the one as regarded the administration in England and the other as India herself. He proposed for the first part, that instead of the Court of Directors 7 Commissioners be appointed by the Legislature, in whose hands the whole of the administration, political, military and financial and judicial, may rest; that for the sake of regulating commercial business of the Company, 9 persons chosen from the Proprietors of East India Stock, of not less than 2000£, be nominated; that the former set be removeable by the King at the address of parliament, and that the latter be dismissable at the address of the Directors, by the parliament; that Directors should enquire of any thing that is required within the period of 21 days after the receipt of such requisition; that the Directors institute a search into the circumstance whether against any Indian servant a complaint is pending, before they allow him to return home;

that they should come to a decision within 15 days after they receive any suit; and that they should within three months after the receipt of any request for advice from any of the presidencies, give it; and so forth. The second part of his bill consisted in reciting the errors of Hastings' administration, and in preventing the like occurrence, rather than any fixed law: such as that no banyan of a governor be allowed to farm the lands because the banyan of Hastings had done so, &c. &c. and so on.

Pitt's bill was principally founded upon Lord North's propositions, with some amendments. He proposed a Board of Control to be instituted from among the Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Treasury, and such ministerial men who should have the whole power of determining the military, political, and financial business of India over the Court of Directors. That a Secret Committee of the Court of Directors be formed for the Board to transact private business or proceedings which required secrecy, and that such should be its proceedings that it shall be unknown to the Directors. That when a thing had passed the Directors and the Board, the Court of Proprietors had no power to change it. And that a Court be formed for the trial of offences committed in India, as also that another tribunal be established, before which all servants of the Company on their return home were to lay an inventory of their property. The minor regulations of Fox coincided with those of Pitt: such as the prohibition of taking presents from the ryots, which was formerly practised by the zemindars, &c. &c. &c.

The difference in the two bills was but not great, for the one, i e. of Fox intended to keep the interest in the hands of the legislature, whereas the contents of the other bill were replete with the wishes of keeping that interest in the ministers through the pretence of the Crown.

9. Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor General of India according to the new Act. In India villages are made of separate communities complete in its parts and headed by presidents. During the Mogul administration each country or province was placed under an officer for the realization of revenue, who as a matter of course, exercised the power of civil and criminal administration with an emolument arising solely from the share paid to them by the cultivators of land. Lord Cornwallis applied the term zemindars and from aristocratical principles, made them the principal proprietors of land. These in their turn leased out portions of land to the *ryots* under invariable or unalterable *pottahs*. This was the decennial settlement, and Cornwallis from an ill-calculated notion of the benefits of permanent settlement, wished to render it permanent; and so were his plans approved by the Directors. The criminal and civil functions of justice had been consigned to the collectors of revenue. Hence this complicated and contradictory business of the collectors, being detrimental to justice, a civil judge and a register were appointed in each zillah, with a cauzie, a mooftee, and a pundit; and native commissioners for trying causes below the rate of 50 rupees. Provincial Courts consisting of 3 judges of 3 grades, with a register and requisite number of cauzies and mooftees and pundits, were established. At Calcutta, the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut was established for trying suits above 1000 rupees, and especially for appeals above the Provincial Courts. This Court was composed of the Governor General as President and the Members of the Council. The establishment of these plans, made the appointment of vakeels necessary, who were therefore nominated, and they lived upon fees. Cornwallis abolished the *choute*, or a 4th part of the litigated sum which was kept for the judge. The judges were to act also as magistrates, and the Court of Circuit

composed from the Provincial Court of Appeal, to perform the criminal duties over these judges. An appeal from these Courts of Circuit lay to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta; and these courts were not only to perform their duties officially, but also to report upon the state of the country.

10. Notwithstanding these revenue reforms and plans for the improvement of the finance, Mr. Mill clearly points out the evil effects of it. For in the case of arrears of revenue from zemindars, government ordained for its ownself that a summary proceeding in court be held, but when the case was of the zemindars, i. e. when he was to have any arrears from his ryots, he was left to the oppressed system of all the forms of the court and to all delays which legal proceedings admit of. Thus a want of punctuality was observed on the part of the zemindars whose lands were therefore let to the highest bidder by auction; and thus the poverty of the landed aristocracy of India was gradually becoming ruined. Nor were the ryots less oppressed, for they were also left without protection.

11. The Rajah of Cherica having on account of loans, granted a territory to the English, but after a few days was so arrogant as to take it back by force. He being a tributary of Tippoo this conduct of his was complained of to him but he took no notice of it. This insult provoked the British, who were further enraged to see Tippoo force some of the lines of fortifications raised by the Rajah of Travancore, their ally, round his country, the British therefore declaring war against him, Lord Cornwallis himself took the field, reinstating the Rajah who was dethroned, attacked and took possession of Bangalore. After this, meeting Tippoo at Arikera he defeated him. Tippoo flying into his capital, Seringapatam was besieged, but Cornwallis suffering much from the loss of his cattle, troops and stores, retired to Bangalore. Sometime after this a treaty was concluded in which Tippoo stipulated to pay 3 crores and 30 laks of rupees to the British, and to give two of his sons as hostages for future good conduct.

The origin of the last war with Tippoo is to be traced to the real truth that Lord Mornington wished to destroy him, being a frequent intruder of the peace of India. His sending for troops and assistance to the Isle of France was cited as the reason for making war with him, and so was his secret correspondence with Napoleon, urged as an ostensible cause. However Tippoo being accused of treachery and fraud was declared an enemy who was to be extirpated, and hence a war was declared. General Harris, with Colonel Wellesley (brother of the Governor) Baird, &c. were appointed to command in and conduct the war, which after the battles of Sedaseer and Mallavilly, and the final taking of Seringapatam, ended in the surrender of Mysore, and in the wished-for death of the Sultaun.

In this war as the Nizam, the ally of the British, and the Mahrattahs assisted them, the country of Mysore was divided equally among the British and Nizam, because he, according to contract, really assisted them. The British took the southern parts and those near the sea and also those which might serve to communicate their eastern with their western possessions: the Nizam received a half of the whole half, near to his territories. The Mahrattahs got nothing great according to their contract, for they were not so much forward as the Nizam; and moreover temporized at times.

Tippoo was haughty, brave, intrepid, courageous and pious; but not much learned or educated.

12. The principal advantages which the Marquis Wellesley conceived to result from the success of the war with the Mahrattah Chiefs Scindia and Holkar, were, that 1stly, all India would be no longer liable to the fierce encroachments of the Mahrattahs; 2ndly, that by the subjugation of one powerful chief he would be able to draw all others to the yoke; 3rdly, that by uniting all the others and reducing them to the state of pensioners he would be able to obtain their vast possessions and increase the finance of India; 4thly, that by a pacific policy the evils of war being driven out, the arts of peace will be cultivated and riches flow into the country; 5thly, that by subsidiary alliances, the troops of the Company being stationed in the courts of foreign Princes, the expenses of Government for the maintenance of the army would be too much retrenched; and 6thly, that by a defensive alliance, he would not be obliged to precipitate India into a war for the injuries done to one of its petty constituents; and so forth. Mr. Mill divides them into the heads of the treaty of Bassein concluded with the Peishwa and the results of that treaty upon Indian government. The subsidiary alliances were contracted with the native states, who for return of troops of the Company which they received for the defence of their territories, stipulated to maintain those troops at their own expense, and therefore often granted the revenues of provinces and countries in assignment to the Company.

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The duties of man as a subject of the State and member of Society, with illustrations from History.

Of all the causes that promote the happiness and fortunes of man upon this earth, his duties as a subject and member of society are the most conspicuous, and as nothing of all the things with which he may be surrounded concerns him so much as his own fortune, they should demand his particular attention. It is more than doubtful whether a bad subject of a state or member of society has ever lived in happiness, or even in safety; but it can never be denied that a good subject or member of state was ever deprived of that happiness which inseparably accompanies the performance of his duties. The most consummate knave or the ferocious robber who imposes upon the credulity, or lives upon the lawful property of his fellow creatures, may for a time, or perhaps as long as he lives, practise his frauds or depredations with impunity and escape deserved punishment, yet that great principle within him, his conscience, never fails to tell him that though his guilt remained a secret to his judges on earth, his conduct should meet with its proper reward from the tribunal above. Even if he can disbelieve in the existence of a creator, he can never meditate without horror upon the mischiefs he has brought upon his neighbour, or how he shamefully betrayed his country. On the contrary, the good subject or member of society glows with exultation to find that he has never committed an action which the principles of justice or benevolence did not warrant—that he has never disobeyed the laws of his country, or ever passed by an opportunity when he could do some good to his country or to his fellow creatures.

But whatever may be the specific moral qualities of these two propensities of the human mind, namely, that to do good and that to bring evils on others, they cannot both of them be subjected to human laws. The avowed intention of the laws of a country is to prevent and guard against all possible occurrence of evil, but no country has yet witnessed a law that exacted from men the practice of benevolence or humanity. To

refrain ourselves from committing an injury to our neighbour is no virtue, whereas the least deviation from this rule is a great crime of which a man can be guilty. Justice is essential to the *existence* but benevolence to the *prosperity* of a community. Though injustice is the professed principle of robbery, yet even a certain degree of justice is necessary for the preservation of a community of robbers. If every member of a community would prey upon the rights and privileges of his neighbour, surely nothing will deter the injured from returning double injury upon his malefactor. The laws or institutions would soon die away if every subject of the state will suffer himself to be impelled by his own passions. Like Charondas, the legislator of Thurium, every man should rather prefer the loss of his life to opposition to the laws of his country, if he should like to promote its fortunes or keep its laws in full force. A community is a composite whole, and its every member is an unit; and therefore its orderly disposition is destroyed if that unit neglects to perform its specified duties, as the harmony of a musical instrument is lost by the least irregularity in any one of its parts. When a certain subject opposes its institutions he must be corrected for the preservation of the whole; to refrain therefore from injuring others is no virtue for which a subject can deserve praise.

Benevolence is on the contrary a positive virtue, and it strikes us accordingly as the motives from which it flows imply greater or less degrees of self-sacrifice. How prosperous is that society whose every member is solicitous to promote each others welfare, and whose conduct is regulated by the rules of the most perfect propriety: on the contrary what a shocking sight is it to behold a community in which every sentiment of benevolence is extinct, and all its members are actuated by the most conflicting interests, and rancorously agitated by party spirit. Surely they are grievously mistaken who depreciate humanity, (though not avowedly) because it does not appear to them to fulfill that criterion by which they measure the specific merits of actions. Surely there is something in our solicitations for the welfare of our fellow creatures that more than compensates all the pains that we might incur in promoting it. If however nothing short of direct and *tangible* interest would satisfy them, let them be assured that our exertions for the promotion of the good of others, and particularly of those who in common with us are the members of the same community are at the same time the best exertions we can make for the advancement of our own private interests. Surely that mind must be too narrow and sordidly selfish that looks after nearest objects for its gratification. The community of affections is so constituted that they never fail to redound with increased strength upon him from whom they flow like money let out on interest, that returns with increased value into the purse of its owner.

A liberal and well constituted mind should need no directions where the duties of a subject or member of society reside, for however crossed by adverse circumstances it shall naturally incline to the best pursuits that are most congenial to it, like water that seeks its own level however it may be agitated. However, it never fails to strike those who want set rules for their conduct that malevolence is naturally odious, while benevolence commands the love and regard of all, and an uncommon degree of self-satisfaction, while the practice of that negative virtue called honesty, does always induce others to be honest towards us. Thus they should learn to regard humanity as a real positive good, and honesty though not a shining quality is not altogether undesirable. They should also observe that not to commit injustice to our neighbour is not a glaring

virtue in a good subject, but loyalty or love for the state of which he is the subject must lie next to his heart. A good subject should learn to know that the government is something which if he should ever come to be its head he should not twist to his personal advantages; but he should touch it with a religious fear as a contrivance that involves the fortunes of a myriad of individuals like himself. If there existed no such distinction between a good or bad subject, surely Washington would never been termed a good citizen, or Aristides, surnamed the Just. The duties that he was to fulfill as a member of that society in which he was more immediately concerned, called upon the American hero to oppose the unwarrantable measures of England, and he infused his own spirit into the breasts of his countrymen. And it is more than doubtful whether if there were no Washington, the United States would have been reckoned an unit in the community of independent nations. Aristides, when placed at the head of the Athenian commonwealth, guided it not as the storms of the selfish passions might solicit, but as the interest of the government would have it done. It is said he died poor though the treasury of Greece was under his management. The appellation of a *patriot* is also applied to Pitt, who is said to have breathed his patriotism with his life in the council chamber, whilst exhorting his countrymen to the vigorous prosecution of that war for opposing which Washington has been marked out as one of the most conspicuous characters that the world has ever seen. Cowper, alluding to Wolf and Pitt, cries out

> "But those suns are set rise some other such,
> Or all we have seen is mere idle talk."

The same principle can never produce two contradictory phœnomena; if therefore the meed of hatred of tyranny and love of country be due to Washington, certainly Pitt cannot be denominated a patriot. However it is an instance where the definition of the word loyalty is found. Pitt opposed the American war when it was first set on foot, but howsoever he might have deprecated the war he could not see England disgraced. This has thrown upon him that dazzling halo with which Cowper invests him in his dying moment. Loyalty may not therefore always keep justice in view, but love of one's own country is its essential ingredient. It will not be necessary to enumerate instances where it is observed that the performance of our duties towards the community to which we belong and towards our fellow-members of that community is at once the best recommendation we can procure for our own good. However without introducing new examples, let us conclude by saying that Washington was the general of the Americans, because they found him to be their well-wisher, and Aristides was the treasurer of Greece because he excelled others in honesty and the love of his country.

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English Essay.

The duties of man as a subject of the State and as a member of Society, with illustrations from History.

A state bears the same relation to its subjects that a mother does to her children. Every man as a subject of the state he lives under, and as a member of society, is in duty bound to try his utmost to promote its welfare, to contribute to its aggrandizement, and in short to take advantage of every opportunity which may come to his way and which may in

the least conduce to the improvement of its morals and of its political importance, the performance of these duties, which a subject owes to his country, is highly necessary to its durability. As a bee hive, by the joint but small labors of the bees, grows daily in magnitude, so a state, by the small contributions of its individual members, obtains its political celebrity.

How little can a man accomplish when left to his own individual resources; as his bodily strength is not sufficient to enable him to defend himself from his foes, his wrongs will remain unrevenged, and he will be obliged to submit patiently to indignities which for want of strength he will be unable to repay. If on the contrary he belong to any community, the injury done to him will be considered an insult done to the whole community of which he is a member, his strength will be the strength of all, and his cause will be the cause of the nation or the state in general. It was a maxim among the Romans, that an insult given to the meanest of them, should be considered an insult given to Rome herself, and *should* be the maxim of all good governments. The modern history furnishes us with a brilliant example in which we see the same principle recognized by the British government, for what gave rise to the Spanish war during the reign of George II? It was the cause of a single individual —a merchant that was ill-treated by the Spaniards. Again his mental powers are not sufficient to enable to devise all means for the enlargement of the sphere of his pleasures and luxuries. How many thousands of people were employed to bring the art of preparing cloth, one of the most common necessaries of life, to its present state. He could not alone have discovered the fibrousness of cotton, then the art of spinning, then that of weaving, then that of bleaching, and then that of washing. How capacious, however his mental powers might be, so that it would have been impossible for him to be left to his own ingenuity, to produce one the common things without the assistance of the other members of society, hence it is evident, that the state to which he belongs, and the community in which he lives, increase his power as well as add to his enjoyment, so that he is highly interested in the efficiency of the one and the improvement of the other.

True it is that every member in the formation of the state is obliged to part with a portion of his immunities, and to sacrifice a number of advantages, which he then possessed, still the benefits which he subsequently reaps from it more than compensates for his former petty losses. When Lycurgus legislated for the Lacedæmonians, many of the nobles considered themselves highly injured, but their erroneous notions vanished when they observed the subsequent aggrandizement of their state and of their happiness inherent thereto.

Patriotism has been in ancient and is as well in modern times, talked of as a great virtue, but what is it after all? it is the due performance of the duties which a man owes his native country. Now in proportion as these duties are performed, the state rises to importance. Among the Greeks and the Romans this virtue was held in such high estimation that they cared very little for their lives, when their sacrifice might be attended with benefits to their country. They considered themselves created, as it were, solely for the service for their respective states. As long as this virtue continued to operate with full force in these states, they were able almost to effect miracles in the political world, but when this became extinct, when Greece produced no more a Codrus, a Theseus, a Themistocles, and Aristeides, or a Pericles, and when Rome no more gave birth to a Coriolanus, a Decius, a Manlius, or a Brutus, they gradually dwindled into nothingness.

As long as the functions of any government are duly discharged by its officers, and as long as the members are actuated by the feelings of patriotism, and as long as its every member however insignificant, exerts in the cause of his country, there is no probability of the downfall of the state.

Man is naturally a selfish creature, and hesitates to undertake any action where there is any chance of private loss, but when moral cultivation has banished from his mind these puerile considerations, and when his judgment has obtained that degree of polish, which enables him to distinguish his true interest from apparent, he will unscrupulously, nay gladly, embrace every opportunity of serving his country. A subject commits the same guilt for not serving conscientiously in the cause of his country, which a child does by acting contrary to the orders of its parents, and both are equally punishable, one by the laws of the realm, the other by those of the Almighty. God has created man a social creature, and every one that in the least breaks the rules by which he is bound to the society he lives in, infringes the order of God, and thereby becomes sinful.

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Bengalee Essay.

পূর্ব্বতন গ্রীক ও হিন্দুজাতিদের মধ্যে কোন্ জাতি সাহিত্য পদার্থ ও দর্শন বিদ্যার চালনাতে অধিক কৃতকার্য্য হইয়াছিল।

বিদ্যা বিষয়ে ভারতবর্ষের যাদৃশ দুরবস্থা এক্ষণে দর্শন করা যাইতেছে পূর্ব্বকালে তাদৃশ ছিলনা, মহামহা পণ্ডিতদিগের এককালে এই ভারতভূমি বাসস্থান ছিল, এক সময়ে বাল্মীকি ব্যাস কালিদাস সূর্য্যসিদ্ধান্ত প্রভৃতি এই ভারতবর্ষে কালযাপন করিয়া গিয়াছেন এবং তাঁহাদিগের জ্ঞান ও যশঃ প্রভাব দ্বারা এককালীন ভারতবর্ষের সুদীপ্তি হইয়াছিল।

প্রাচীন গ্রীক জাতিরা যাঁহাদিগের সভ্যতা ইদানীন্তন ইউরোপীয় সভ্যতার বীজরূপ হইয়াছিল কোন কোন বিষয়ে তাঁহারাও এতদ্দেশবাসি গণ অপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট ছিলেন না।

সাহিত্য বিদ্যার চালনায় বোধ করি গ্রীক দেশীয় এবং এতদ্দেশীয় মহাত্মারা সমরূপে কৃতকার্য্য হইয়াছিলেন। যাদৃশ কবিতা বিষয়ে হোমর গ্রীকদিগের আদি এবং রত্ন বিশেষ বাল্মীক মহামুনিও আমাদিগের

তাদৃশ। ইলিয়দ্গ্রন্থে এমত কোন উৎকৃষ্ট বর্ণনা নাই যাহার তুল্য অথবা উৎকৃষ্ট রামায়ণে প্রাপ্ত হওয়া যায় না। প্রথমাবধি শেষ পর্য্যন্ত উভয় গ্রন্থই সুরচিত হইয়াছে। হিতোপদেশ এবং নীতি বাক্য উভয়েরই গ্রন্থে ভূরিভূরি স্থানে বিস্তৃত আছে। গ্রীক জাতীয় কবিদিগের মধ্যে হিসিয়দ যেরূপ হিন্দুজাতির মধ্যে মাঘও সেই রূপ। বর্ণনা বিষয়ে উভয়েরই তুল্য ক্ষমতা বরং বোধ করি হিসিয়দ্ অপেক্ষা মাঘ উৎ কৃষ্ট। আমাদিগের কালিদাসের কবিতা স্থানে স্থানে যাদৃশ সুকোমল, অহঙ্কার করিয়া বলা যাইতেপারে যে তাদৃশ সুকোমল কবিতা অন্য ভাষায় দুষ্প্রাপ্য। উত্তম পাঠক কর্ত্তৃক কালিদাসের কবিতা পাঠ হইলে শ্রোতা আনন্দে পুলকিত হইয়া বোধ করিতে থাকেন যে বুঝি কোকিল ধ্বনি আমার কর্ণ কুহরে প্রবেশ করিতেছে, আহা বিক্রম উর্ব্বসির এবং শঙ্গন্তলার মধ্যে কত কত স্থান আছে যাহা শ্রবণ মাত্রেই শরীর আর্দ্র হইতে থাকে। রঘুবংশ মধ্যে অজ রাজার বিলাপ বর্ণনা শ্রবণ করিলে কোন্ মূঢ় ব্যক্তির না দুঃখের উদয় হয় এবং সেই মুহূর্ত্তে সংসার ধর্ম্ম পরিত্যাগ করিয়া বৈরাগ্য ধর্ম্ম অবলম্বন করিতে ইচ্ছা না হয়। পুনর্ব্বার কালিদাসের কবিতার রসাস্বাদন হইলে বোধ হইতে থাকে যে যেব্যক্তি কবি বুঝি তাহার সম্মুখে "তুচ্ছং ব্রহ্মপদং"। বিদূষক ব্যক্তিরা নলোদয় গ্রন্থের নামোল্লেখ করিয়া কহিয়া থাকেন যে যমক কবিতা লিখিয়া ইহাতে যে রূপ বালকতা প্রকাশ আছে গ্রীক এবং লাটিন কবিরা তদ্রূপ কবিতা রচনা দ্বারা বালকতা প্রকাশ করিতে হেয় জ্ঞান করিতেন। এক জন মহা কবির উপর এরূপ দোষারোপ করিবার পূর্ব্বে বিবেচনা করা উচিত যে নলোদয় গ্রন্থ রচনা করিবার মূলীভূত কারণ কি?। বররুচি কতকগুলিন যমক কবিতা রচনা করিয়া অহঙ্কারের সহিত কহিয়াছিলেন যে যেব্যক্তি এরূপ কবিতা রচনা করিতে পারিবেক তাহাকে আমি এক ক্রোশ পথ স্কন্ধে করিয়া লইয়া যাইব ইহা শ্রবণ করিয়া কালিদাস তাঁহাকে উত্তর করিলেন যে নবরসে বর্জ্জিত যে যমক কবিতা তাহা রচনা করা কবির মুখ্য কর্ম্ম নহে

এবং অনায়াস পূর্ব্বক হইতে পারে ইহা বলিয়া তদনন্তর কহাকবি নলোদয় রচনা করিতে প্রবৃত্ত হইলেন। অবশ্য স্বীকার করি যে সংস্কৃত কবিরা গ্রীক অথবা লাটিন কবিদের অপেক্ষা যমক কবিতা অধিক রচনা করিয়া থাকেন কিন্তু সে কেবল অপেক্ষাকৃত দোষ এবং সে দোষের পরিষোধনার্থ বিস্তর গুণ আছে। এক আধুনিক কবি কহিয়াছেন যে কবিতারূপ কন্যা বাল্মীকি কর্ত্তৃক জন্ম প্রাপ্ত হইয়া ব্যাস কর্ত্তৃক পোষিত হইয়াছিলেন কিন্তু তাঁহার বিবাহ কালিদাসের সহিত হইয়াছিল। অল্প বাক্যের মধ্যে কি নিগূঢ় কথা! আশঙ্কা করি যে বুঝি স্বদেশের কবিকে পাইয়া মূল কথা ছাড়িয়া তাঁহার প্রতি অধিক মনোযোগ প্রদান করা হইয়াছে। নাটক রচনায় গ্রীক কবিরা সংস্কৃত কবিদিগের অপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নহেন সংস্কৃত নাটকের সংখ্যা অপেক্ষা তাহাদের নাটকের সংখ্যা অধিক বটে। ইউরিপিডিস সফোক্লিস প্রভৃতির রচিত নাটক যে রূপ সুশ্রাব্য এবং উত্তম গ্রন্থিত আমাদিগের শকুন্তলা রত্নাবলি বিক্রম উর্ব্বসি বেণি সংহার নাটকও সেইরূপ। গদ্য রচনায় গ্রীকদিগের উত্তম উত্তম লেখক আছে সংস্কৃত উত্তম গদ্য লেখক প্রায় কেহই নাই কিন্তু সংস্কৃত পুরাণ সকল যাহা পুরাবৃত্ত বিধায়ে জত্রাপি বিশ্বাস্য নহে কবিতা বিধায়ে আমাদের সাহিত্যের অত্যন্ত গৌরবের জন্য। গ্রীক ভাষা যে রূপ মিষ্ট এবং সংক্ষেপে অধিক ভাব প্রকাশ করিতে পারে সংস্কৃত ভাষারও সেই গুণ বরং উভয় ভাষার সুপণ্ডিত কোন কোন ব্যক্তি কহিয়াছেন যে মিষ্টতা জন্য এবং সংক্ষেপে ভাব প্রকাশ করণ জন্য গ্রীক অপেক্ষা সংস্কৃত উৎকৃষ্ট।

পদার্থ বিদ্যার চালনাতে গ্রীকেরা কি হিন্দুরা অধিক কৃতকার্য্য হইয়াছিল তাহা মীমাংসা করা অতি সুকঠিন যেহেতুক হিন্দুদিগের পদার্থ বিদ্যা সম্বন্ধীয় অনেক গ্রন্থ একেবারে বিনাশকে পাইয়াছে। অধুনা ইউরোপ মহাদ্বীপে পদার্থ বিদ্যার যেরূপ সুসিদ্ধরূপে চালনা হইয়া খগোল ভূগোল পাতাল ভূতাস্তের জ্ঞান লাভ হইয়াছে এবং তদ্দ্বারা অজস্রতো ভয়ে

সমুদ্র পথে গমন হইতেছে এবং মনুষ্যের উপকার জন্য নানা প্রকার যে নির্ম্মিত হইতেছে তাহা চিন্তা করিলে এই ভাবের উদয় হয় যে যেরূপ বিড়ালে এবং সিংহে তুলনা গ্রীক কি হিন্দুদিগের পদার্থ বিদ্যা সম্প্রতি ইউরোপীয় পদার্থ বিদ্যার সহিত তুলনায় সেইরূপ। পদার্থ বিদ্যার মধ্যে জ্যোতিবিদ্যা উভয় জাতি অধিক চালনা করিয়াছিল উভয় জাতিরই এমত ক্ষমতা হইয়াছিল যে চন্দ্রগ্রহণ ও সূর্য্যগ্রহণের কাল নিরূপণ করিতে পারিত এবং আমাদেরও সূর্য্যসিদ্ধান্ত পৃথিবীর আকার কদম্ব কুসুমের ন্যায় বলিয়া যাহা স্থির করিয়াছিলেন গ্রীক জ্যোতিবের্ত্তারাও অবশেষে সেইরূপ সিদ্ধান্ত করিয়াছিলেন সূর্য্যসিদ্ধান্তের মতে পৃথিবী অচল টলমি প্রভৃতি গ্রীক জ্যোতির্বেত্তাদেরও সেই মত। গ্রীকেরা ও হিন্দুরা চন্দ্র সূর্য্য কত দুর যাহা গণনা করিয়া স্থির করিয়াছিলেন তাহা উভয় কাল্পনিক। এবিধায়ে জ্যোতিবিদ্যায় দুই জাতিই তুল্য। পদার্থ বিদ্যার চালনায় অন্যান্য অংশে হিন্দুদিগের অপেক্ষা গ্রীকেরা অধিক কৃতকার্য্য হইয়াছিল। আর্কিমিডিস প্রভৃতি গ্রীক মহাপুরুষেরা অনেক অনেক বিষয়ের মীমাংসা করিয়াছেন এবং অনেক বিষয়ের নিয়ম নির্দ্ধারিত করিয়াছেন সুতরাং পূর্ব্বতন হিন্দুজাতির পদার্থ বিদ্যার অবস্থা যাহা তাঁহাদের গ্রন্থ দর্শন দ্বারা জানা জাইতেছে বলিতে হইবে যে গ্রীকদিগের পদার্থ বিদ্যার অবস্থা অপেক্ষা অপকৃষ্ট ছিল।

কিন্তু দর্শন বিদ্যায় হিন্দুরা গ্রীক জাতি অপেক্ষা যে উৎকৃষ্ট ছিল তাহার কোন সন্দেহ নাই। বেদান্ত দর্শনের ন্যায় গ্রীক শাস্ত্রে কোন দর্শন নাই। আমাদের ষড়দর্শনের অন্য পঞ্চ দর্শন যদ্যপিও উৎকৃষ্টতাতে বেদান্ত দর্শনের তুল্য নহে তথাপি গ্রীকদিগের কোন দর্শন তদপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নহে। আহা আমাদের দর্শন শাস্ত্রে যে রূপ পাণ্ডিত্যতা প্রকাস হইয়াছে তাহা শুনিলে পূর্ব্বকালের প্রতি কি পর্য্যন্ত শ্রদ্ধা জন্মে। আত্মার অক্ষয়তা গ্রীক ও হিন্দু দর্শন শাস্ত্র উভয়েই প্রমাণ করিয়াছেন। মনের গতির নিয়ম সূক্ষ্মরূপে গ্রীকেরা কি হিন্দুরা কেহই স্থির করিতে পারেন

নাই। পরকাল বিষয়ে উভয় দেশীয় দর্শন শাস্ত্রেই গোলযোগ করিয়াছেন। অনন্তর এই বাচ্য যে আমাদের স্বদেশীয় দর্শন শাস্ত্রের যাদৃশ কোন প্রশংসা করিনা অবশ্যই স্বীকার করিতে হইবেক পূর্ব্বকালের কোন দর্শন শাস্ত্রই দর্শন শাস্ত্রের নির্ণয় করণের বিষয়ে সূক্ষ্মরূপে সিদ্ধান্ত করিতে পারেন নাই।

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Bengale Essay.

পূর্ব্বতন গ্রীক ও হিন্দু জাতিদের মধ্যে কোন্ জাতি সাহিত্য পদার্থ ও দর্শন বিদ্যার চালনাতে অধিক কৃতকার্য্য হইয়াছিল।

এই ভারতমণ্ডলস্থ পূর্ব্বতন পণ্ডিত সমূহ তাঁহারদিগের জন্মভূমিস্থ নানাবিধ মনোরম্য বন উপবন গিরি নদ নদী বৃক্ষ লতা প্রভৃতি সদাক্ষণ সুস্থির চিত্তে সন্দর্শন করিয়া এবং সুগন্ধি ফুল ও মনোহর ফল ইত্যাদিতে ভারাক্রান্ত তরু নিকর হইতে প্রেরিত পবন হিল্লোলে উল্লাসিত হইয়া তাঁহারদিগের মানস রাজিবে প্রফুল্ল জনক পদার্থ সকল বর্ণনার মনোযোগ করিতেন এবং এতন্নিমিত্ত কঠোরালোচনা যে ইতিহাস বিদ্যা চর্চ্চা তাহাতে যত্নশীল ছিলেন না। সুতরাং এদেশে ইতিহাস এবং মহাজনগণের বাল্যকালাবস্থাবধি পঞ্চত্ব প্রাপ্তি পর্য্যন্ত তাহাদিগের জীবন বৃত্তান্ত বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ অতি বিরল। তবে পূর্ব্বকালের অতি মহৎ২ ঘটনা সকলের বৃত্তান্ত কিঞ্চিৎ২ যাহা রামায়ণাদি গ্রন্থে প্রাপ্ত হওয়া যায় তাহা অতি অল্পে এবং সকল স্থানে বিশ্বাস জনক নহে।

গ্রীক জাতিরা আমাদের অপেক্ষা এই দুই বিষয়ে শ্রেষ্ঠ, তাহারা তাঁহারদিগের দেশে যে২ সকল প্রধান২ উপদ্রব ও আশ্চর্য্য ঘটনা

উপস্থিত হইয়াছিল এবং যেং সকল প্রধানং মহাত্মারা জন্মিয়াছিলেন তাঁহারদের জীবন বৃত্তান্ত এ সমুদয় গ্রন্থ মধ্যে লিখিয়া রাখিয়াছেন যথা দেখা যাইতেছে প্লুটার্ক প্রভৃতি গ্রন্থ কারকেরা মহাজন সমুহের জীবনেতিহাস বিষয়ক পুস্তক লিখিয়াছেন। হিরোডোটস, জেনোফনাদি জনেরা তাহারদিগের দেশের ঘটনা সকলের বৃত্তান্ত স্বং গ্রন্থে সংগ্রহ করিয়াছেন।

গ্রীকদের মধ্যে ইতিহাস বিদ্যার এমত চালনা থাকিবার কারণ এই যে গ্রিশ দেশ নানাংশে বিভক্ত ছিল এ জন্য সর্ব্বদাই পরস্পর বিবাদ কলহ উপস্থিত হইত সুতরাং সকল ব্যক্তি তাহারদের দেশের বৃত্তান্ত শ্রবণেচ্ছুক হইলে গ্রন্থকর্ত্তারা এই সুযোগে তৎকালের ইতিহাস গ্রন্থ প্রস্তুত করিত।

যাহা হউক হিন্দু কবিরা গ্রিকদিগ হইতে প্রধান। সংস্কৃত ভাষা হয় ইহার এক স্পষ্ট প্রমাণ। সংস্কৃত ভাষা যে গ্রিক ভাষা হইতে উত্তম তাহা সর্ব্ববাদি সম্মত। কি হিন্দু কি ইংরাজ উভয় জাতীয়েরাই একথা স্বীকার করেন। মহামাহোপাধ্যায় সর্ব্ব বিদ্যানিধি তুল্য শ্রীযুত জোন্স সাহেব ও উইলসন সাহেব ও অন্যান্য সকলের দ্বারাই উক্ত হইয়াছে যে সংস্কৃত ভাষা মনের ভাব স্পষ্টরূপে প্রকাশ করিতে যেমত উপযুক্ত এমত ভূমণ্ডলোপরি আর তাহার দ্বিতীয় পাওয়া যায় না।

এইক্ষণে ইহা সকলেরি মানিতে হইবেক যে যে ব্যক্তিদিগের ভাষা এরূপ বাহুল্য তাহারদের ভাব ও বিবিধ বিচিত্র প্রকার ছিল। অধিকন্তু কবিতার উত্তমতা উৎকর্ষ ভাবেতে ও সুললিত সুমিষ্ট বাক্য বিন্যাসে অধিক নির্ভর করে অতএব ভারতবর্ষের কবি সকল অন্যং দেশায় কবি বর্গাপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ ছিল ইহা বিলক্ষণ বুঝা যাইতেছে।

তর্ক এবং তত্ত্ব শাস্ত্রে এবং রাজনীতি বিষয়ক বিদ্যায় উভয়েতেই সমান ছিল।

আরিষ্টটেলের কাটিগোরি কণাদ এবং গৌতমাদি মহর্ষিদিগের পদার্থ নির্ণয় বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ এ দুই পুস্তক সুকলিত করিয়া পাঠানন্তর সর্ব্বজনের

স্পষ্ট বোধ হইবেক যে এতদ্রূপ বিষয় আলোচনায় উভয় জাতীয়েরাই তুল্যরূপে ক্ষমতাপন্ন ছিল ন্যায় পাতঞ্জল মীমাংসা প্রভৃতি দর্শন শাস্ত্রে জগদীশ্বরের অস্তিত্ব ও নানা গুণ সম্বন্ধীয় যে সকল সৎকথা আছে তাহা গ্রীকদের প্লেতোর অদ্ভুত রচনার সহিত তারতম্য করিলে বড় খাট প্রকাশ পাইবেক না।

গ্রীকেরা হিন্দুদিগের অপেক্ষা পদার্থ বিদ্যার কোন২ শাখায় প্রধান যথা ভূগোল বিদ্যা, হিন্দু লোকেরা প্রথমাবধি এই শাস্ত্রে নিতান্ত অজ্ঞ তাহার কারণ এই স্বদেশ সীমা পরিত্যাগ করত সিন্ধু নদী পার হইতে কিম্বা অর্ণবযানারোহণ পুরঃসর সাগর তটস্থ অন্য২ দেশ বিদেশ সন্দর্শন করাতে এতদ্দেশস্থ ধর্ম্মশাস্ত্র প্রথমত এক প্রধান বাধা, তদ্ব্যতীত হিন্দুলোকেরা স্বভাবত অত্যন্ত ভীত এই২ কারণ বশত তাঁহারা বিদেশ বৃত্তান্ত প্রায় কিছুই জানিতেন না। প্রত্যুত গ্রীকেরা এ বিদ্যাতে তারতম্য রূপে বিলক্ষণ পারদর্শী ছিল।

পিথেগোরস প্রভৃতি গ্রীক দেশস্থ বিচক্ষণ বর্গ প্রচুর বিদ্যারাশি লাভের নিমিত্তে দেশ বিদেশ পর্য্যটন করিয়াছিলেন। এইরূপে উক্ত জাতিদিগের মধ্যে তাহারদের দেশের চতুষ্পার্শ্বস্থ প্রদেশের বিবরণ প্রচলিত ছিল।

অধিকন্তু দেখা যাইতেছে যে অলেকজাণ্ডর নামক মাসিডনের ভূপতি যৎকালে ভারতভূমি আক্রমণ করিয়াছিলেন তখন তাঁহার সমভিব্যাহারে যে সকল পণ্ডিত রত্ন আগমন করেন তাহারা এখানকার তাবৎ বৃত্তান্ত লিখিয়া লইয়া যান। অতএব এইরূপে গ্রীক লোকেরা হিন্দু জাতি অপেক্ষা বিদেশ বৃত্তান্ত অধিক জ্ঞাত ছিল।

মতুবা অন্য২ শাস্ত্রে উভয়পক্ষেতেই তুল্যরূপে বিজ্ঞ ছিলেন জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্রে পৃথিবীর পরিমাণ নিরূপণ মঙ্গল রবি আদি নব গ্রহ পুঞ্জের দূর ও চন্দ্র সূর্য্যের গ্রহণ গণনা ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে উভয়পক্ষেতেই সমানরূপে নিপুণ ছিলেন।

জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্র বিষয়ক একটা বড় আশ্চর্য্য কথা আছে এস্থলে কহা কর্ত্তব্য গ্রীকদের মধ্যে পেরিপটেটিক উপাধি ধারি এক দল দর্শনিকেরদের এমত মত ছিল যে পৃথিবী গতি বিশিষ্ট এবং সূর্য্যদেব নিশ্চল স্বভাব। হিন্দুস্থানের অরিয়াভট্ট নামে এক জন জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্রে মহা মহোপণ্ডিত এমত বলেন যে পৃথিবীর আহ্নিক গতি আছে। এবং আর একজন হিন্দু পণ্ডিত কর্ত্তৃক উক্ত হইয়াছে যে পৃথিবী সূর্য্যাকর্ষণ শক্তিতে শূন্যে রহিয়াছে। এই সকল বড় চমৎকার কথা কারণ কোপর্ণিকস ও নিউটন নামক মহাত্মাদিগের এই সকলকে ভূরি২ প্রমাণদ্বারা সপ্রমাণ করাতে এতাবধি তাঁহারদের নাম দেদীপ্যমানরূপে মনুষ্য সভাতে প্রকাশ পাইতেছে। জ্যোতির্বিদ্যাতে থেলিস প্রভৃতি গ্রীকদের যে মত আছে সূর্য্যসিদ্ধান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত শিরোমণি প্রভৃতি আমাদিগেরও আছে।

শ্রীকালীপ্রসন্ন চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

Appendix C.

MEDICAL COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Regulations for the General Examinations.

The following are the rules adopted for the general examinations of the Medical College, Session 1846-47:

1. The general examination of the Medical College shall commence on Monday, March 16th.

2. It shall consist of written questions in all branches of study pursued in the College, and in addition the students of anatomy, chemistry, and practical surgery shall be subjected to practical examinations—the first and last in the dissecting rooms, the chemical students in identifying salts and the effects of reagents.

3. The paper shall be set and examined by each professor or teacher in his own department, and be given out to the students specially collected in the great theatre for the purpose, care being taken that the subject matter does not become known beforehand.

4. The ordinary regulations of the Council of Education shall be strictly adopted in the examinations, to prevent and punish unfair practices.

5. The award of prizes shall be in accordance with the results of these examinations.

6. An uniform numerical value of 100 marks shall be attached to each paper—the professor dividing them among the different questions in the proportion which he may deem due to their difficulty and importance. A perfectly correct and complete answer will obtain the full number of marks attached to the question, and an imperfect answer will obtain a part only of the full number, in proportion to its approximation to completeness and correctness.

7. No pupil shall be considered entitled to a Gold Medal, who shall not have obtained at least three-fourths of the whole number of marks allowed for each particular subject.

8. Certificates of honour shall be awarded to all candidates who shall obtain more than 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks allowed: the said certificates to be classed and numbered in strict accordance with the amount of marks obtained.

9. Each day's examination shall commence at 10 A. M. and conclude at 5 P. M. after which all answers must be returned to the professor superintending the examination.

10. Each professor shall conduct and superintend the examinations in his own department.

11. No student shall on any account be permitted to leave the room during the examination, nor shall the pupils not under examination be allowed to remain in the College.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Final Students.

1. Detail the anatomy of the shoulder joint, the various directions in which the head of the humerus is liable to be dislocated—the signs by which you distinguish each particular dislocation, and the most prominent source of resistance to reduction in each. Describe minutely the several methods of reducing each kind of dislocation, and the treatment after reduction;—state for how long a time you would consider it necessary to keep the limb at rest after reduction. How is dislocation distinguished from fracture near the neck of the humerus? How would you proceed, should you detect both fracture at that point and dislocation of the head of the bone, and in a case so complicated, what expectation would you have of a perfect cure?

2. What are the signs of stone in the bladder, and by what means are you best assured of its existence there? Describe the various means now had recourse to for the removal of the stone. Detail minutely the anatomy of the parts engaged in the lateral operation, from without inwards. Describe the mode of performing the lateral operation, and the after treatment.

3. What are the more common kinds of inflammation of the eye, the tissues more particularly involved in each; the symptoms and treatment of each, constitutional and local? Should you resolve to bleed from the temporal artery, at what point and in what manner would you open the vessel, and how stop the bleeding when necessary?

4 What are the types of fever most commonly met with in Indian practice—their general characters and most frequent local complications? Give in detail the general treatment of fevers, and the treatment best adapted to the several stages of those of the periodical type.

General Examinations.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. (Written Examination.)

FIRST DAY.

1. Describe the structure of the liver, and the process of the elimination of the bile.
2. Describe the air passages and the structure of the lungs.
3. Describe the process of digestion, from the entrance of the food into the mouth to that of the chyle into the thoracic duct.
4. Give the anatomy of direct inguinal hernia, and mention the parts which may become the contents of inguinal and femoral hernia.
5. Describe the motions of the larynx, and the relations of the muscles producing them.
6. Describe the anatomy of the pharynx, and the manner in which its movements are effected.

ANATOMY.

SECOND DAY.

A practical examination in the dissecting room, consisting of the dissection and demonstration of various regions and parts of the human body.

BOTANY.

1. What are the differences between Dycotyledonous and Monocotyledonous plants as regards leaves and stem?
2. Describe the elementary organs?
3. What are compound organs?
4. Describe the structure of a leaf, the difference between a simple and compound leaf, and the various forms of the latter.
5. What are the various forms of inflorescence?
6. Describe a stamen, its parts, and various modes of insertion.
7. Describe the pistil, its structure, and the parts of which it consists.
8. Describe the ovarium and ovulum, together with the common varieties and forms of the latter.
9. What is the meaning of the term didynamous?
10. What is the meaning of the term tetradynamous?
11. Mention the sub-classes of dycotyledonous plants in Decandolle's system, and the characters by which they are distinguished.
12. If you were to meet with a tree or shrub having showy flowers, a regular polypetalous corolla, stamens united by their filaments into a tube surrounding the pistil, anther 1-celled—what class and order would it belong to?
13. Suppose you were to meet with a similar plant having the filaments only partially united at the base, anthers 2-celled—to what order would it probably belong?
14. Suppose you were to meet with a plant of the class *Thalamifloræ*, having smooth shining leaves, with transparent dots and the blade articulated to the petiole, what order would it probably belong to?
15. What class do the Leguminosæ belong to, and what are the principal subdivisions of that order?
16. Mention the peculiarities of Compositæ with regard to structure.
17. Enumerate those orders of *Corollifloræ* most remarkable for milky juice.
18. Likewise those orders of *Monochlamydeæ* most remarkable for the same property.
19. Suppose you were to meet with a *monochlamydeous* plant with milky juice, monœcious or diœcious flowers, and tricoccous fruit, what order would it most likely belong to?

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND PATHOLOGY.

I. What are the various ways in which the solid and fluid parts of the body may be altered by disease? State the different forms in which hypertrophy is formed.

II. Enumerate the several causes of disease; specify the effects of high temperature upon the animal and organic functions of the body, and illustrate this with cases of disease of frequent occurrence in the Hospital.

III. What are the symptoms of diseases of the brain, enumerating them in the orders of the functions of the brain; and what the rules for guidance in the treatment of Apoplexy.

IV. What are the symptoms of Cynanche Tonsillaris, and the plan of treatment.

V. Describe the character of the ulceration of the mucous membrane in cases of Dysentery.

SURGERY.

1. If a patient is brought into Hospital, and you are merely told he was found lying in the street in a state of insensibility, in which state he still continues, how would you detect the cause of that unconsciousness, and be able to say whether it arose from concussion of the brain, or extravasation of blood within the skull, or bone pressing on the brain, or mere drunkenness?

Detail the symptoms of the above states respectively, the treatment applicable to each, and when you think the application of the trephine is necessary.

2. What do you understand by a Hernia? How do a reducible, an irreducible, and a strangulated Hernia, differ from one another? What diseases may an oblique inguinal Hernia be mistaken for? How may such mistakes be avoided? State how you would treat a case of strangulated Hernia; under what circumstances you would operate, and what description of cases you consider most dangerous unless quickly relieved by the taxis or an operation?

3. Give the different dislocations of the Hip Joint, their symptoms, and modes of reduction?

4. How would you treat a case of fracture of the lower fourth of the fibula, with a dislocation of the tibia inwards?

OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

1. What are the changes which take place in the *ovaries* during menstruation, and from impregnation?

2. What signs of pregnancy are considered *positive*, and what are *doubtful*?

3. Describe the differences found on manual examination of the os and cervix uteri before impregnation, and at various periods of pregnancy.

4. What are the symptoms of *exhaustion* during parturition, its various causes, and the proper treatment?

5. What are the circumstances under which it is advisable to bring on premature labor, and what are the various modes of effecting this?

6. What are the designations and the causes of the various uterine hemorrhages which occur before and during parturition, and what are the established modes of treatment applicable to each?

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. Enumerate the different remedies used in the treatment of acute and chronic Dysentery—Cholera—Intermittent and Remittent Fever. Specify the forms and quantities in which they are respectively administered; the sources from which they are obtained; their composition, properties, and modes of preparation, as well as the special object for which each is given.

2 Mention the medicinal substances obtained from the undermentioned natural families—their active principles, properties, uses, and doses.

Apocyneæ.	Umbelliferæ
Polygoneæ.	Liliaceæ.
Laurineæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.

3. Enumerate the principal Cathartics, officinal and indigenous, with which you are acquainted. State the orders in which they are arranged, and detail the peculiar effects and uses, as well as doses of each.

4. Detail the constituents of the various preparations of Opium contained in the London Pharmacopœia, and specify the amount of Opium contained in a given quantity of each.

5. Specify, in as detailed a manner as you can, the physiological differences in the emetic effects of Tartar Emetic, Sulphate of Zinc, Sulphate of Copper, Ipecacuanha, and Squill. Mention the dose of each, and the cases for which they are respectively best adapted.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Specify the certain and uncertain signs of death in as detailed a manner as you can.

2. Independent of climate, what are the principal sources of disease and mortality in Calcutta, and what the Medical Police regulations which should be enforced for their prevention?

3. What are the usual causes of death from drowning, and the post mortem appearances you would expect to find after each?

4. What are the best means of resuscitating the drowned; the length of time after complete submersion that you may expect them to be attended with success; and the amount of perseverance in their application which ought to be practised?

5. Enumerate in detail the causes of death from hanging, the post mortem appearances found after each, and the circumstances that would chiefly guide you in determining whether the death was the result of accident, suicide, or homicide?

6. How would you distinguish in the case of a person found hung, whether the suspension occurred before or after death?

7. What are the appearances which indicate recent delivery, as shown during life and after death.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the process for preparing Ammonia; and what reactions take place in it, viewed according to the common, and also according to the Ammonium theory; give its composition, properties, and tests.

2. Give the theory of the reactions of chlorine with hydrogen, with potass, with lime, and with zinc, and the nature of the resulting combinations.

Mention the names, composition, and properties of the combinations of chlorine with oxygen.

State what occurs when hydrochloric acid acts on iron, on magnesia, and on nitric acid; and the nature of the resulting substances.

3. Describe the process and reactions in making chloride of barium from sulphate of barytes.

4 Describe the processes used in manufacturing sulphate of magnesia, and give the theories of these

5. What are the tests of protoxide of iron, and also of the peroxide?

6. State the process, appearances, and theory, in making Ammonio-sulphate of Copper.

7. What is Salicine, whence and how procured, and what are its properties and tests?

8. Give the best processes for preparing Strychnine, with their theories, and its tests.

REPLIES

OF SOME OF THE

MOST PROFICIENT STUDENTS.

The replies are reprinted verbatim from the MSS. of the students, every error of grammar and fact being retained.

It has not been deemed necessary or advisable to reprint the answers in all subjects, as they are very voluminous, and would occupy an undue portion of the report.

A few only have been selected, from senior and junior subjects.

Readers in Europe must remember that the answers of the native students are not only written in a given time, but also in a foreign language, with which none of them are very intimately acquainted when they commence the study of medicine :—the standard of preliminary acquirement being, for many reasons, lower than could be wished.

Replies of Final Students.

Answer to Question 1.—The parts hard and soft which enter into the anatomy of the shoulder joint, are—1st. The clavicle, this is an *f* shaped bone extending from the sternum to the scapula; it may be divided into a sternal extremity which is thick and more round than the acromial end; its articulation with the upper bone of the sternum has an interarticular fibro-cartilage with two synovial membranes; the ligaments are an anterior, a posterior and an interclavicular, which extend across the upper part of the sternum. The acromial end of the clavicle is flat from above downwards and articulates with the acromion process of the scapula, and has a superior and inferior acromio-clavicular-ligament: it gives insertion to the deltoid below and trapezius above.

The scapula is a triangular bone situated on the upper and posterior part of the thorax: it may conveniently be divided into two surfaces, three borders, three fossæ, three angles, and three processes: the posterior surface is divided into two by a ridge called the spine or crista of the scapula, the intervention of this ridge divides the fossæ into two surfaces; the upper or smallest one gives insertion to the supra scapular muscle, the inferior division is the largest and gives insertion to the supra spinatus muscle; the ventral surface or scapular fossa looks towards the ribs, and gives insertion to the subscapular muscle.

The superior or smallest border of the scapula has a lunated notch at its external or glenoid extremity: this notch is converted into a foramen by a ligament which I believe is called the transverse ligament, at all events it is one of the ligaments proper to the scapula: through this notch or foramen passes the supra scapular nerve, the omo-hyoid is attached here, the artery passing external to it. The inferior border of the scapula is larger and more round than the superior; at its posterior

or vertebral end there is a flat rough surface which gives insertion to the teres major, and a little more towards the glenoid cavity is attached the teres minor, through these two muscles runs the long head of the biceps to be inserted into the inferior part of the glenoid cavity. The posterior or vertebral border of the scapula is thin and edged, but nevertheless gives insertion to several muscles, as the rhomboideus major and minor, and I believe the serratus magnus (I may be mistaken in the name of the last named muscle.) The spine or crista of the scapula stands not unlike a dial, its external extremity flattens out into the acromion process; the spine gives insertion at its under border to the deltoid, and its upper border to the trapezius.

The glenoid cavity is a shallow depression which in the fresh state is deepened by the glenoid ligament, and on close examination appears to arise by a splitting of the long head of the biceps; this depression (its greatest diameter from above downwards) articulates with the head of the humerus: in its fresh state it is covered with cartilage and lined by the synovial membrane proper to the shoulder joint.

The coracoid process is a projection from the under part of the neck of the scapula, it is a curved projection which gives insertion to one head of the biceps, the coraco-brachialis and pectoralis minor.

As the question involves merely the upper extremity of the humerus, I shall confine myself to that portion. It is surmounted by a globular head, with a constricted part round it which is called the *anatomical* neck of the bone, the surgical portion being inferior to that. The upper extremity of the bone is divided into two unequal tuberosities by the bicipital groove, through which passes the long head of the biceps; the anterior margin of the bicipital groove gives insertion to the pectoralis major, and the posterior margin to the united tendon of the latissimus dorsi and the rhomboideus major, in the centre of the insertions of these muscles will be found the whole of the vessels and nerves distributed to the arm.

Of the two tuberosities the anterior and smaller one gives insertion to the subscapular muscle; the posterior or largest one is divided into three facets, which taking them from above downwards give insertion to the supra scapular, infra scapular and rhomboideus minor muscles.

The ligaments of the shoulder joint are—

1st. The capsular. This ligament is attached round the margin of the glenoid cavity above, and round the constricted portion of the humerus below, it is extremely loose allowing all that extensive movement exercised by the shoulder joint; the anterior part of this ligament is somewhat stronger by a strong fasciculus of fibres which runs from above downwards.

2d The next ligament is the glenoid ligament, which as mentioned before, assists in deepening the shallow cavity.

3d. Coraco humeralis is a thin band of fibres which run from the base of the coracoid process to the inferior part of the neck of the humerus.

4th. The coraco-acromial ligament is one proper to the scapula; it stretches across from the acromial process to the coracoid: this ligament I believe mainly contributes in keeping the head of the humerus from being dislocated upwards.

The shoulder joint is lined by a synovial membrane, which after covering the head of the humerus is reflected on to the capsular ligament, and after that it covers the glenoid cavity. As the long tendon of the biceps runs through the joint, it is covered over by a process of the synovial membrane.

The head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity are likewise in the fresh state covered over with cartilage.

The head of the bone is liable to be dislocated in three directions. The 1st and most common kind into the axilla. 2d, anteriorly on the second rib. 3d, posteriorly on the dorsum scapulæ.

Dislocation into the axilla, the only one I have seen, may be distinguished by a prominence of the acromion process, a flattening of the deltoid, the head of the humerus can be felt in the axilla, and the elbow is supported by the patient who endeavours to keep it out as much as possible, so as to prevent pressure on the axilliary plexus of nerves; the limb is likewise numb and immobile.

Dislocation anteriorly may be distinguished by immobility, head of the bone felt on the 2d rib, and elbow looking backwards with flexion of the biceps muscle.

Dislocation on the dorsum scapulæ I believe is very rare, nevertheless it is described in books: the elbow looks anteriorly, head felt on the dorsum of the scapula, and I believe there will be a depression of the deltoid.

The most of these dislocations are easily reduced if got early and almost immediately after the accident, the most prominent source of resistance being the deltoid, and those muscles arising from the scapula and inserted into the head of the humerus: in fact were it not for the auxiliary aid of these muscles surrounding the capsular ligament, it would never be retained in its situation, for I have witnessed a case when all the muscles connected with the joint were atrophied, and a permanent dislocation was the result.

I shall first describe the method of reducing dislocation into the axilla, for the operation has been frequently performed by me; in fact no later than last night, I reduced one in company with a friend.

Should the accident be a recent one, place the patient on a table in the recumbent posture, place yourself on the dislocated side with your boots or shoes off, place the heel of that foot which is next to your patient into his axilla, seize him by the wrist and make extension, at the same time bringing the limb more towards the centre of the trunk: this is generally sufficient to send the bone in, with an audible snap.

Next mode of reducing dislocation is to place the patient in a chair, similar to one used for the operation of depression of cataract, the back part of the chair is placed under the axilla of the patient, and extension made by seizing the lower end of the humerus. An assistant places the fingers of both of his hands into the axillary space and his thumbs on the acromion process, and in that way lifts the head of the bone out of the axilla into the glenoid cavity.

Should the accident not be a recent one, we are obliged, if the patient is plethoric, to abstract blood, or resort to the administration of tartar emetic to produce nausea, which has the effect of relaxing the muscles sufficiently—many resort to warm baths. The next requisite is the aid of pullies, which may be applied in the following manner: a wet bandage is rolled on the arm immediately above the elbow, over this is applied the lax (either by apparatus used for the purpose) or a bandage twisted in such a manner as to take a firm grip of the arm. (I could do this part of the operation better than I can describe it.) To this portion of the apparatus is applied the extending force by the aid of pullies. The

counter-extending force being placed round the body in the form of a broad and strong sheet which will make sufficient pressure on the scapula to retain it in situ.

The next form of dislocation must be reduced by applying the extending force in the direction in which the limb has been dislocated, for instance if the head of the bone is dislocated anteriorly the olecranon looks back, and we must make extension in the same axis, and vice versa, if the head of the bone is dislocated on the dorsum scapulæ.

After the limb is reduced, the arm must be bandaged to the side of the chest, and the elbow raised, so as to keep the head of the bone in contact with the glenoid cavity—the patient must be kept quiet in bed if there is pain in the part with pyrexia and a quick and accelerated pulse, a brisk purgative of calomel and jalap, must be given after V. S. Cold applications of ice in a bladder must be kept over the joint. Should the patient complain of much pain, let a few leeches be applied at the most painful point.

The mischief resulting from these dislocations is seldom of such a nature as to require rigorous antiphlogistic treatment. There may be cases in which the mischief or violence done to the soft parts has been severe, but I have never seen any. The greatest evil which results from a dislocation of this nature, is its aptitude to recur; I have known numbers of soldiers who could at will dislocate the joint, so as to avoid a drill or a parade.

After 8 or 10 days, or more properly after cessation of all pain and uneasiness, the patient can be allowed to go about, I am not aware of any distinct rule to guide us in this respect, for one patient may be able to return to his work after 24 hours, and another be kept in bed for a fortnight: we must only be guided by a proper knowledge of the case and the state of the joint.

Should the neck (surgical) of the humerus be fractured, there is preternatural mobility, shortness of the limb, crepitation on rotation, the deltoid is not depressed and the acromion is not prominent.

Should accidents of this nature be complicated, that is, should there be a dislocation and a fracture at the same time, our first duty is to attempt reduction of the dislocation; this by proper tact, patience, and manipulation may be accomplished, and the fracture treated afterwards; but should the Surgeon be unable to reduce the dislocation he must only endeavour to cure the fracture: and I believe after union of fracture it would be utterly hopeless to attempt to reduce the dislocation.

2. A patient comes to you and states that about a month ago he had severe pain in the region of the left kidney, that this pain extended down to the testicle and along the anterior part of the thigh, and that the testicles were retracted, that all of a sudden this pain ceased, but that other symptoms came on, namely, there was incontinence of urine from the presence of a foreign body keeping up a slight irritation, and the bladder not being habituated to its presence, sometimes he passes urine very freely and in a full stream, when suddenly this stream is checked by the stone falling on the mouth of the bladder—pain is also referred to the glans penis.

I do not think the question demands the several kinds of calculi, their tests, and the class of individuals they are found in, and the tests for each sort, otherwise I should have entered into a more detailed account.

The most certain and unequivocal sign of stone in the bladder is by ascertaining its presence by the introduction of the sound, and no surgeon is justified in giving an opinion unless he has previously done so.

The surgeons of the present day either perform the lateral operation; or that of lithotrity, I believe that is the name, by which the patient is secured on a table, and an instrument introduced into the bladder, and water injected into the bladder through the urethra; this instrument is so constructed that by turning a screw at the extremity in the operator's hand, the three divisions of the opposite extremity open out, and by a little tact and manipulation the stone can be seized and crushed. I have seen this operation performed both successfully and unsuccessfully; the principal danger attending it is seizure of a portion of the mucous membrane of the bladder between the stone and instrument; the next is the presence of the sharp angular, little crushed stones which remain in the bladder, producing irritation of the mucous membrane and ending in cystitis.

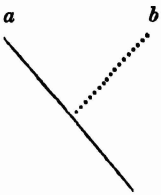
On making a section for the lateral operation, the parts divided are, 1st, the skin and fascia, this brings us upon a triangular space, the apex of which is above and formed by the junction of the erector penis and ejaculator urinæ, its sides are formed by these two muscles, and the perineum, and the base of this triangular space may be defined by a line drawn from one tuberosity of the ischium to the other, and the transversus perinei muscles lies across it: after having divided the deep and superficial fascia we come upon the layer of muscle, and their division commences at that point where the staff recedes from the finger, winding round the triangular or subpubic ligament: the second incision will divide the transversus perinei and some fibres of the sphincter ani, and compressor urethræ, after this the groove of the staff is felt for and the scalpel passed into it through the posterior portion of the membranous portion of the urethra, the knife must now be lateralized outwards, and two-thirds of the left lobe of the prostatic portion of the uretha divided.

The parts to be avoided in this operation are, 1st, internally the rectum bulb of the urethra, and artery of the bulb; externally, the internal pudic artery which after branching off from sometimes the internal iliac, at other times from the gluteal, winds round the spine of the ischium, enters the lesser ischiadic notch, and runs along the internal part of the tuberosity and ramus of the ischium; the transversus perinei artery is given off by this.

When proceeding to operate the surgeon must first immediately before he proceeds to tie the patient, ascertain the presence of stone in the bladder by sounding; after this he withdraws the sound, and passes a staff with a lateral groove; it is preferable to pass the staff previous to tying up the patient, for change of position may be requisite to enable the operator to pass the catheter with facility, after this the patient must be bound by approximating the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet together on each side. An assistant is directed to hold the staff perpendicularly and in the central line; and holding it up against the pubic arch the operator sits in front, ascertains the size of the pelvis, its capacity, and commences his incision on the left side of the raphe, some say an inch above the margin of the anus—but I have been taught to commence the incision at that point where the staff recedes under the pubic arch.

This incision is carried downwards and outwards towards the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium for about 2½ inches or 3 inchesaccording

to the capacity of the pelvis, but mind the internal pubic artery—this incision divides the skin and superficial fascia after which the groove of the staff is ascertained by the forefinger of the left hand of the operator, and the scalpel carried with its cutting edge downwards from the centre of the first incision till it reaches a point on a level with the commencement of the first incision. I am not aware if I am sufficiently plain on this point, and I have endeavoured to illustrate it by the aid of the accompanying imperfect diagram. The forefinger of the left hand must now pass down in order to keep the *bulb of the urethra*, and the rectum out of the way, the knife is then lateralised to finish the incision—the forefinger of the left hand is now passed into the bladder, the presence and situation of the stone ascertained, a pair of lithotomy forceps according to the discretion of the operator is passed along the edge of the finger, the forceps being closed; the operator must now endeavour to get one blade of the forceps in such a manner under the calculus, as to avoid catching a portion of the bladder with the forceps; when the calculus is once firmly held within the forceps, it can be drawn by gentle extension made in the direction or axis of the outlet of the pelvis. I forgot to mention that for 24 hours before the operation the patient should be desired to retain his urine.



a. First incision. *b.* Course of the point of the scalpel for the second incision.

After the stone is withdrawn the presence of a second stone should be ascertained; but the appearance of the first generally indicates the presence or non-presence of a second stone—that is, a rough stone indicates that it was solitary, whereas a smooth stone with distinct facets indicates the presence of a companion.

The after treatment is to prevent inflammation from coming on. The patient is to be kept in the recumbent posture with his knees flexed and kept together, the wound covered over with a piece of lint or simple dressing, some recommend keeping a gum elastic catheter in the bladder through the incision, but this should always be carefully watched and withdrawn at least once a day, for the presence of a foreign body in the bladder always affords a very good nucleus for the red sandy or lateritious deposit of uric acid.

Answer to question 3rd. The eyes are subject to different kinds of inflammation according to the coats or tissues which may be complicated. Such as conjunctivitis or inflammation of the conjunctiva. Iritis or inflammation of the iris and internal tunics. Retinitis or inflammation of the retina.

1. *Catarrhal ophthalmia.* This form of the disease is generally brought on from exposure to cold, the palpebral portion of the conjunctiva being first affected, or it may run on by communication from the schneiderian membrane through the nasal duct. The symptoms are a watery discharge of tears from the eye, generally of a scalding character, attended with little pain. This may be treated antiphlogistically by the application of a few leeches, fomentation, gentle aperients, and low diet: after inflammation has been subdued weak astringent lotions of the nitrate of silver or sulphate of copper.

The acute or Egyptian ophthalmia is a more formidable disease, for it may run on to destruction and total loss of sight in 12 hours. The symptoms are pain over the brow and in the eyeball, great intolerance of light, redness of the whole of the conjunctiva, sometimes the palpebral

portion presenting a chemosed appearance, resulting from the infiltration of serum in the submucous cellular tissue. There may be often pyrexia with a full and quick pulse, secretions deranged and want of appetite. The treatment in this must be decisive or not at all. The patient must be bled from the arm in the erect posture, leeches to the temples, warm fomentations to the eye are more agreeable and soothing; others recommend the cold applications, purgatives of calomel and jalap to clean the primæ viæ, administration of solution antimon. tartar, to promote diaphoresis; after inflammation is subdued, the use of any astringent lotion or Guthrie's ointment is used.

This form of ophthalmia runs on to discharge of purulent matter from the eyes, a chemosed state of the conjunctiva round the cornea, and ultimately ulceration and sloughing of the cornea itself, a portion of the aqueous humor of the eye floats out and prolapsus of the iris takes place.

There is frequently a chronic form of conjunctivitis in which there is a congested state of the blood vessels of the conjunctivæ, this must not be treated antiphlogistically, gentle aperients with small alterative doses of blue pill with the application of Guthrie's ointment, are generally considered sufficient.

Iritis—This is a more formidable disease, and may be mistaken for conjunctivitis by a superficial observer. In this disease not only the iris but the whole of the internal tunics may be involved.

The symptoms are great intolerance of light, deep seated pain in the eye, the iris looks muddy, and on being compared with the other eye a great difference is observed; the iris loses its lustre and bright appearance, and is incapable of reflecting back the rays of light which fall upon it through the cornea. In this disease the conjunctiva is almost always involved; and the two different sets of blood vessels may be distinctly seen; those of the conjunctiva running in a reticulated manner on the surface of the eye, of a dark red color, and are moveable if the finger be applied. Beyond these vessels and on the surface of the sclerotic are to be seen another set of vessels running in a radiated direction from the circumference to the centre; these vessels are of a pink color showing the presence of arterial blood; around the cornea at the same time a distinct pink zone is perceived. This disease if not treated briskly may end in total loss of sight; there is effusion of serum both on the anterior and posterior surface of the iris, which may end in synæchia anterior or adhesion of the iris to the cornea, or synœchia posterior adhesion of the uvea to the capsule of the lens. There may be total loss of vision by closure of the pupil, which would call for the operation of artificial pupil. There may be irregularity of the pupil whereby the pupil loses its circular form, or there may be an organised shred of lymph thrown across the diameter of the pupil, and thus produce a contraction of that opening.

The treatment must be strictly antiphlogistic—bleed the patient if he is plethoric, apply leeches viij or xij to the temple, foment the eye frequently, act on the bowels with calomel gr. vi. aloes gr. v or x, followed up with a dose of compound jalap. The administration of mercury has a decided effect on inflammations of the internal tunics: in the first place it prevents a deposition of serum or fibrin on the surface of the iris, and secondly, it has the power of absorbing any such deposition. After inflammation has been subdued the use of astringent drops should be used—green shade over the eye.

Retinitis, or inflammation of the retina is the third form. In this the symptoms are great intolerance of light; pain deep-seated in the head,

the pupil contracted from great sensibility of the retina—flashes and sheets of fire appear before the eye, pyrexia is very often present, attended with deranged secretions. *Treatment*—all light should be excluded, the patient should be kept in the dark, and treatment similar to that in iritis. If this inflammation is not checked it will eventually lead to amaurosis, or gutta serena.

Amaurosis. This disease may appear under two opposite conditions of the retina, and from functional causes.

In the latter it may proceed from pressure on or atrophy of the optic nerve, or it may proceed from the eye not being used in a proper manner. I remember having assisted Professor O'Shaughnessy in the operation for squinting, where the external rectus muscle of the left eye was removed from its attachment to the sclerotic. The operation was performed on a young European woman, and previous to the operation the woman was not aware that the retina of that eye was perfectly insensible, although after the operation when the eye obtained the proper axis of vision, she became aware of it and recovered.

Amaurosis from constitutional causes may result from an over-excited state of the vessels of the part, it being supplied with an over abundance of blood; in the other form it proceeds from anæmia or a want of blood to the parts.

The treatment in these cases must be totally different; the one must be treated antiphlogistically, the other by good diet and gentle stimulants.

There are two other forms of blindness resulting from an insensible state of the retina—the one hæmarolopia, or day blindness, and nyctalopia or night blindness. The natives of this country, particularly Hindoo Sepoys of the Upper Provinces, are very subject to the former. I think it generally results from exposure at night, and improper food, for I have invariably found, nay it is too well known among the natives themselves, that animal diet removes it—those who will not partake of this diet from prejudices of caste generally recover by the administration of a purgative, and the application of stimulating drops of nitrate of silver.

Should it be considered necessary to bleed from the temporal artery, the anterior branch may be made choice of about an inch posterior to the external angular process of the frontal bone; the artery should be retained in its situation, so as not allow it to slip, and the artery *half* divided with a lancet, this will allow the blood to flow freely out, and a complete division of the artery enables it to retract into the cellular tissue, the mouth contracts and the bleeding ceases. Pressure or ligature I don't believe are ever resorted to.

Answer to question 4th. The most common forms of fevers met with are—

1st. *Continued fever.* This is generally *ushered* in with rigors, pain in the back and loins, pain in the head, face flushed, skin hot and sometimes burning, a quick and accelerated pulse, nausea and vomiting, anorexia, bowels constipated; the first impression of this form of fever being on a nervous system, the second, on the vascular system, and the third on the organs of secretion. Should the fever continue delirium sets in, the skin continues hot and burning, a diarrhœa sets in, and the whole of the mental faculties appear disordered. About the latter stage of the disease the tongue becomes black, there is low muttering delirium, picking of the bed clothes, patient sinks in bed, signs of extreme debility, and the patient dies from coma. On dissection the head is generally found congested, there is often effusion of serum in the ventricles or on

the surface of the arachnoid. Lungs found congested. In the abdomen the glandulæ solitairæ and aggregatæ are found diseased, small patches of ulceration and sloughing on the surface.

At the commencement of the disease bleed freely from thearm, with local applications of leeches to the temples, an emetic is often administered to clear the stomach, followed up by a few brisk purgatives to clean the alimentary canal.

The solution antimon tartar can be administered to promote diaphoresis with the administration of small doses of calomel for the purpose of salivation. The skin should be sponged with warm vinegar water, or the patient may be placed into a warm bath.

Should typhoid symptoms came on, the patient must be well watched, and now it will be necessary to keep up strength with small doses of wine and sago, cleanliness, wholesome air and good nursing, surface of body to be frequently sponged, and small doses of quina administered with the wine.

2nd. *Intermittent fever.* This may be of the quotidian, tertian or quartan type, as generally found in this country. I shall take up the quotidian and attempt to describe it. The fever in most cases is ushered in by rigors, coldness of the surface of the body, great thirst; after a short time a reaction takes place, the skin becomes warm, face flushed, vessels of the face and head turgid Pulse full and quick, this is the hot stage of the fever; after this the patient perspires freely, falls asleep and gets up quite well with a complete intermission of the fever. This form of fever has the longest stage and the shortest intervals. Of itself it is not dangerous, but its continuance for a length of time will involve other organs, such as congestion in the spleen or of the portal circulation producing disease of the liver, or it very frequently terminates in dropsy, which can, I think, be only accounted for by extreme fullness of the portal circulation, causing an exudation of serum through the walls of the vessels.

In the cold stage of this fever some have recommended bleeding; I have seen the plan tried on about a hundred Europeans but unsuccessfully. I believe opii. gr ij. or tinct. opii. gt. xl. is preferable. In the hot stage the patient should be covered up to promote diaphoresis, when there is complete intermission the administration of quina gr. ij, iii, or iv. according to the age or sex of the patient is recommended.

Should there be local complications of the spleen, liver or abdomen, we must endeavor to remove congestion by the application of a few leeches.

3d. *Remittent fever.* In this there is never a complete intermission of fever; it is ushered in with rigors, or without it, the patient feels drowsy. Pulse full and hard, bowels constipated, skin hot and dry. This I believe to be the most severe form of the disease, the stage of remission follows so quickly upon the heels of the hot stage, that one must be very cautious in the treatment of this form of the disease. V. S. must be resorted to but with extreme caution, stage of collapse is liable to follow rapidly, out of which it is extremely difficult to recover the patient.

Treatment. After clearing the primæ viæ administer calomel grs. x. opii. gr. i. twice a day during the remission. Calomel grs. iv. cheta— grs. iv. and ipecac. grs. ij. ter in die. Should the patient fall into collapse administer wine and stimulants, with stimulating frictions to the extremities, with small doses of quina.

As in the intermittent form local congestions of the spleen and liver should be looked to, and during the hot stage cerebral congestions.

J. Sheetz.

Answer 1*st.*—The shoulder-joint is formed by the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula. Round the head of the humerus we see the capsular ligament, which is also inserted round the neck of the glenoid cavity. This ligament is very loose, and does not keep the two bones in perfect opposition, but there are muscles which perform this function. As the rim of the glenoid cavity is not very deep but shallow, we have a provision for this, and this is answered by two slips of semicartilaginous and fibrous bodies called the glenoid ligaments; these two are inserted round the margin of the glenoid fossa, and serve to deepen it. The joint is also lined by the synovial membrane, and like the same in other places it is a double (serous) membrane, and between its reflections the long head of the biceps tendon passes. Besides these ligaments we have two other ligaments indirectly protecting the shoulder-joint, viz the conoid and trapezoid ligaments, these are stretched from the clavicle and acromion process over the *coracoid* process. As the only proper ligament which keeps the head of the bone in the glenoid fossa is capsular, which is loose and not capable of keeping the joint in perfect contact, we have certain muscles which execute this office. Amongst these muscles we may notice particularly the supra spinatus, the infra spinatus, the subscapularis; then the deltoid, the teres major and minor muscles, the latissimus dorsi and the pectoralis major, all of which muscles are inserted round and in the vicinity of this joint. We have also the long tendon of the biceps, and the long head of the triceps (these as they arise from the upper and lower edge of the *glenoid fossa*, are supposed by some anatomists to give the ligaments called glenoid ligaments noticed before) strengthening the joint. The coraco brachialis muscle also yields additional support; and last of all the strong muscle the deltoid is a principal agent in the strengthening of the joint.

With regard to the various dislocations.—There are three principal directions in which the head of the humerus is liable to be dislocated. These are, downwards into the cavity of the axilla, backwards over the spine of the scapula, and forwards under the pectoralis major muscle. There is also a fourth dislocation described, viz. a partial dislocation of the head of the bone, on the fossa itself. The humerus cannot be dislocated upwards like the femur, because here we have very strong provisions, viz. the acromion process, the coracoid, the conoid and trapezoid ligaments, and several muscles which have a constant tendency to keep the head of the bone down.

Signs of each dislocation.—1st. Dislocation into the axilla. In this form of dislocation first we see a lengthening of the limb, (and this is one of the two exceptions, where this very thing occurs in luxations,) then we observe the immovable state of the limb, the arm cannot be adducted, and the elbow sticks out. With these symptoms we notice the displacement of the head of the bone, and which in consequence occasions a flattening of the natural rotundity of the deltoid, and a pitting under the acromion process. The head of the bone can be felt in the cavity of the axilla, and there as it rests and presses on the axillary plexus of nerves, causes great pain and suffering, and a numbness of the fingers.

Dislocation on the Dorsum Scapulæ.—2d. The grand feature of this dislocation is the feeling of the head of the bone, and the extreme prominence which it causes. With these we have immobility and certain other marks of luxation.

Dislocation forwards.—3d. In dislocation forwards under the pectoralis major we have many of the symptoms of the first class present,

such as an abducted elbow, and any attempt at adduction causes extreme pain, and proves abortive unless reduced.

The head of the bone can be felt, and this is the main feature of this form of dislocation.

In the fourth form the symptoms are very slight, the arm is supinated and abducted.

Sources of the resistance.—The most common sources of opposition which we have to battle with and overcome, are, 1st—the muscular resistance and contraction, next the time which might elapse between the production of dislocation and the presenting of the patient to the Surgeon; besides which the strength and vigour of the patient himself, &c. &c. &c.

Modes of reducing the dislocations.—With very slight modification of means, almost all the dislocations are reduced.

1*st. Dislocation into the axilla.*—If the accident which has happened is recent, we may first try simple means,—thus first we may seat the patient on a chair and put one of our legs on the chair, and place the knee in the cavity of axilla (patient's) and take hold of his elbow, press on it, thus the knee will be made to act as a fulcrum, and the patient's arm as a lever whereby the head of the bone will be tilted up.

If we don't succeed by this means, then we may resort to another practice; viz. place the patient on a table, and the Surgeon takes off his boot, and places his heel in the arm-pit (seating himself on the edge of the table at the dislocated side of the patient) and then the Surgeon takes hold of the patient's fore-arm, and draws it down, at the same time pressing on the head of the bone upwards to lift it up into its position. But suppose having tried all these means, we fail, then we are to resort to more desperate means.

First if the patient is too strong and plethoric we may bleed him to relax the muscular force, and then place him in a warm bath, and give him nauseating doses of tartar emetic, keeping the same object in view; then we take him out of the bath and place him on a chair, and pass a band round the shoulder and chest to fix the scapula. Then we take a wet roller and wrap it round the lower part of the arm to protect the skin from injury, and over it apply the straps of the pully or a common sheet made like clove hitch Fix in this the pully hook, and gradually extending power is to be made till the muscles are tired, and then perhaps the bone may be reduced with a snap. The strap which was passed round the shoulder is the counter-extending power, and that should be fixed to some pillar, column or any thing towards the back of the patient (or his head.)

In very old standing cases of dislocation in the cavity of the axilla (which can't be reduced) M. Malgaignere commends us to take up the arm and extend directly backwards and upwards, and thus the head of the bone will be reduced.

In all other dislocations the plans of treatment, i. e. the modes of reduction and means of reduction are pretty much the same, but the difference only lies in the direction in which extension should be practised, and this direction of extending should be along the axis of the dislocated bone.

The time at which we may allow our patient to use his limb varies from three to five weeks.

The mode of distinguishing between a fracture at the neck of the humerus and dislocation.

In fracture there is not that immobility as observed in dislocation, and in fracture there is preternatural mobility. The limb is not abducted, but

rather adducted and in close contact with the side of the chest. Next the crepitus is the infallible diagnostic between a fracture and a dislocation.

If both fracture of the neck of the bone and dislocation exist in the same case, we are always recommended to reduce the dislocation first and then set up the fracture. The dislocation under such circumstances is reduced by placing the two thumbs in the cavity of the axilla on the head of the bone, and grasping (round) the point with the other fingers, we lift the head of the bone.

Having thus reduced the head of the bone, we proceed to set up the limb in the usual method.

Consequences and results of such complication. Generally speaking, fractures in the vicinity of the joints are extremely bad from their liability to cause inflammation of the joint and all its bad consequences. Next when fractures take place within the capsular ligaments, the union which results is not bony, but ligamentous or cartilaginous, and consequently not a strong joint. I may, however, have premised before, that in the reduction of dislocations we must take the age, habits, &c. &c. of the patient into consideration, and also the time which has elapsed.

Answer 2d. The presence of a stone in the bladder is known by the following symptoms: there is a constant and frequent desire for micturition and extreme irritability of the bladder, mostly when it is empty; then the stream or flow of urine at times is suddenly stopped by the stone falling on the orifice of the urethra at the neck of the bladder; besides these we notice the urine to be sometimes mixed with blood. The constant irritation of the stone causes secretion of mucus in unnatural quantity, which is often voided with the urine. The quality of the urine is also at times changed. Again the sudden stoppage of the flow of the stream of urine is re-established by the patient's assuming various positions, whereby the stone falls to the base of the bladder (this differing from strictures, enlarged prostrate, &c. &c.) With these there are other sympathetic symptoms, such as retraction of the testicles, pain and numbness along the course of the crural nerves, pain at the perineum and anus. In children we very frequently observe the prepuce to be lengthened from the constant itching sensations and dragging (at the extremity of the penis)—lastly, the unerring and unequivocal criterion of the presence of the stone in the bladder is what is called the manipulation of "*sounding*." This manipulation consists in the passing of a steel instrument, the "*sound*," into the bladder, and causing it to strike the stone, which produces a click.

Certain diseased states, especially the fungoid cartilaginous growths, and the extreme contracted state of the muscular fibres of the bladder produce a noise on the *sound* much like a stone, and thus deludes the inexperienced; but the whole history of the case, with the symptoms (collectively) detailed above, will lead us to the positive conclusion of the case.

Various methods of removing stone. When the stone has descended and lodged in the bladder, nothing but Surgery cures the patient.

At present there are very few methods of removing a stone from the bladder; in fact only two, viz. the operation of lithotrity, i. e. breaking the stone in the bladder, so highly lauded and practised by Baron Hurtelop; and the next is the universal operation of lithotomy, of which there are several the *Lateral, Bilateral, and High* operation, &c. &c.

Anatomy of the parts engaged in the operation of lithotomy (lateral.)

1. The parts engaged in the operation of lithotomy are none in fact very important, and which endanger life. They are the skin, the superficial perineal fascia, the superficial sphincter ani muscle, the transversalis

perinei, the perinei alter (sometimes), the tranversalis artery, then the deep perineal fascia, the membranous portion of the urethra. Next we have the prostrate gland (left lobe), the neck of the bladder. 2. The additional parts concerned in this operation, and which may be considered as dangerous, are the internal pudic artery, the rectum, (perhaps with awkward and ignorant operators the bulbous portion of the urethra, and the artery of the bulb) and then the vesiculæ seminales.

The parts that are mentioned in the first class are invariably more or less cut in the lateral operation of lithotomy, but the division of any of the parts mentioned in the 2nd part is wholly unjustifiable, shewing a perfect ignorance of topographical anatomy.

As regards the operation.—Having ascertained first the presence of the stone, and the state and habits of the patient, we may prepare him for the operation; thus correct the state of the *primæ viæ* by purgatives, mercurial if required, and if his habits be of plethoric and inflammatory diathesis, then bleed him and so forth; if febrile symptoms present themselves give him antimonials, purges, perhaps mercurials, &c. &c.

Having prepared the patient for the operation we must sound him again to dissipate any doubt, and make sure the presence of the stone in the bladder, then we are to have his perineum shaved, and pass a grooved (laterally) staff into the bladder, of such a size as will moderately distend the urethra, and not so large as to be held firmly there; then we bandage or tie his hands to his feet (having seated him on a table, the shoulders elevated, and the hips brought on the edge of the table.) Then we give each part to the care of assistants, three or four of whom are required. Then we see if the necessary instruments are ready, which should consist of one or two scalpels with strong handles, and convex points, one or two forceps for extracting the stone, one curved forceps to take out if the stone lies down at the base of the bladder: some warm water, sponges, one or two Liston's artery forceps (for contingencies,) &c. &c. Now we proceed to the operation. As the staff is in the bladder to satisfy ourselves we make it answer as a "*sound*" and then give it to a steady assistant, who is firmly to grasp it against the pubic symphisis, at the same time with his left hand lifting up the scrotum. Then the operator seats himself on a low stool (having the implements before him in warm water, or in the care of a good assistant) near the edge of the table, takes the scalpel and feels for the point where the staff recedes under the pubic arch, there about a line external to the raphe on the left side the surgeon makes an incision and carries it obliquely outwards and downwards between the tuber ischii and rectum; in this incision he divides the skin, superficial fascia and a few of the fibres of the external sphincter. Next the operator feels for the receding and merging point of the staff, and then he dips downwards his knife and inwards, and with it he passes his left index finger; by this incision he cuts the transversus perinei muscle and artery and the alter (in the ischio rectal space.) Having done this he feels by the finger the groove of the staff, puts the point of his knife there, and then he shakes his knife a little to insure its being fixed in the groove. when he cuts along downwards in the groove till he reaches the neck of the bladder, dips the knife in a little (now the urine will flow and insure the surgeon) and keeping his left index finger in the bladder, the surgeon lateralizes the knife and cuts the left lobe, then the prostrate slightly and brings out the knife. Then he, with his fingers, tears out a little the parts, and introduces the forceps in (but when he enters the bladder tells his assistant to take out the staff) and holds the stone in its right axis,

and bring it with a waving motion in the axis of the pelvis. The blades of the forceps must be introduced shut, and not be opened in the bladder unless the stone is felt, which should be pushed in by the surgeon's left hand finger which is already in.

In general the operation in its after treatment requires very little aid, but care and attention.

There are few or perhaps no vessels which require securing. The wound is to be cleaned of the coagula and a gum elastic catheter kept in to allow the urine to dribble out, without coming in contact with the wound. Perhaps after the operation we may be required to give an opiate to soothe irritability and procure sleep. Then to guard against inflammation and keep on cold water dressing. Generally speaking, after 14 to 21 days the urine passes through the natural exit. The wound also heals in the same time. If untoward symptoms come on, they are to be treated accordingly, thus inflammation and high fever by bleeding, leeches, purges, antimonials, mercurials: the inflammation of bladder by leaching in perineo, fomentations, pediluvia, opiates, antimonials, giving plenty of diluent drinks, also diaphoretics, mucilaginous drinks also may be given.

Answer 3d. Every tissue and structure which composes the organ of sight and its appendages is liable to take on inflammation, but by the words "*more common kind*," I understand the various forms of inflammation implicating the mucous tissues, the fibrous, and the inflammation of the iris. Inflammation also affects the nervous coat of eye constituting retinitis. However before describing the inflammation as attacking the eye, I may remark that every inflammation is apt to increase and implicate other tissues of the organ in its course, though primarily and idiopathically that tissue may not have been involved in the morbid action.

1st. In what is called the *catarrhal ophthalmia* the eyelids are the part that are first diseased, by this I mean the conjunctiva lining it, and secondarily the globular or sclerotic conjunctiva.

In this inflammation, the patient complains of a peculiar sense of stiffness of the eyelids first, then a peculiar gritty and sandy feeling in the part, the pain then increases, and the inflammation also (with it) there is a burning sensation in the eye, then profuse lachrymation, the sclerotic conjunctiva is now seen to be of a livid red color, the vessels being very tortuous, and terminating abruptly at the margin of the cornea. The vessels can be moved, thus differing from inflammation of the deeper tunics. Then the character of the mucous secretion changes and it becomes thick. With these symptoms the patient has symptoms of general and constitutional derangement, as febrile heat, accelerated pulse, a foul furred tongue, &c &c. Of course these symptoms do not always appear "*seriatim*," but are variously modified according to the nature of the cases.

As for the treatment of this simple catarrhal ophthalmia we are to use local means, such as leeching, purging, and the exhibition of mild alterative mercurials, and when all the symptoms of the acute state have subsided, then the use of local astringent drops. The leeches may be applied from three to six (according to the age and severity) around the side, then the parts are to be fomented, either by simple tepid water, or medicated with poppy head fomentations. Then we give the patient a dose of calomel, gr vj. colocynth gr. viii. and ant. tart. gr. ¼, this should be followed by a dose of senna and salts.

The leeches may be repeated, and the use of foments, &c.

When all the acute symptoms have passed, we resort to local astringent drops, as gr ij. of lunar caustic to an ounce of distilled water, 2ce dropped in the eye—or sulphate of alum, zinc, copper, &c. &c. according to your choice.

2d. The next common form of inflammation of the conjunctiva is what is called the *acute ophthalmia* or conjunctivitis.

This form of inflammation is generally induced by wounds, or mechanical, or tangible causes, and differs from the preceding only in the symptoms being of a graver aspect, and the inflammation first appearing in the sclerotic conjunctiva, and the palpebral conjunctiva being secondarily influenced. The symptoms are alike.

As the disease is of severer nature than the preceding, our measures to combat it should be accordingly decisive.

Chemosis is a frequent attendant of this form of inflammation which causes a considerable elevation of the conjunctiva round the cornea and sometimes over it, this is treated either by scarifications, or some say slice it off.

Perhaps we may in this form be obliged to have recourse to bloodletting from the arm, or temporal artery, or we may use leeches, and their repetition should be according to the nature of the symptoms. Then the exhibition of calomel and colocynth pills combined with antimonials, then purgatives, either jalap, scammony, and calomel or black draught, and afterwards local fomentations, or if the patient likes them cold water applications Some recommend the use of green shades and others discard them. If constitutional fever be constant then the exhibition of antimonials and diaphoretics, and if the inflammation be severer, then the exhibition of mild doses of calomel with ant. tart. and perhaps combined with opium.

When all the severe symptoms have passed and the inflammation assumes an asthenic and passive state, then we use local astringent drops. Some recommend the use of Guthrie's ointment, consisting of 2 to 4 grains of nitrate of silver, 15 drops of liquor plumbi acetas, and ʒi of axunge or simple cerate, well mixed, and applied twice. When this asthenic condition prevails and there remains some irritation, then we may with considerable advantage use the drops thus made . tr. or vin opii. spirits of wine and water, each ʒi. dropped three times a day.

Sometimes an *asthenic* sort of inflammation of the eye remains, and shews symptoms of a *sthenic* nature, and here the use of means to counteract *sthenic* inflammation will only make worse the whole affair; but the use of tonics, as quinine, mineral acids, infusion of roses, and local stimulating drops, will cure the case with astounding rapidity.

3d. The next forms of inflammation which attacks the external tunics of the eye, are the three forms of purulent ophthalmia, viz. the 1st *ophthalmia neo natorum*, or the purulent ophthalmia of infants; 2d, the *purulent ophthalmia of adults*; and lastly, the *Egyptian or gonorrhœal* ophthalmia. Pathologically speaking, these three forms of ophthalmia are the same disease, but differing only according to the age, and the severity of the symptoms.

In all of these forms of ophthalmia the part which first inflames is the palpebral conjunctiva.

These forms of inflammation have been divided into three stages, viz. the commencement, the height, and the decline, which last may or may not be favorable.

The first form, or purulent ophthalmia of infants, attacks children generally on the 3d day after birth, begins with redness of the lids, which

very soon diffuses itself rapidly over the rest of the eye, the inflammation causes great and enormous swellings of the lids, and the eye is at once closed, there are gushings of tears of very scalding, burning, and hot nature, and then when the eye is opened you will find tears gush out in considerable quantities. With this there is pain (of which the patient does not complain, of course) extreme intolerance of light, and so forth. Then with these the constitutional symptoms are present.

Now if the eye be opened the cornea will be seen to have become hazy, to have lost its brilliancy, or to have become perfectly opaque.

After this the 3d stage arrives, when the swelling and inflammation all subside, and the child opens his eyes, but opens never to see the light. The havoc which this form of inflammation commits, often, is irreparable, such as haziness and opacity of cornea, ulcer of cornea, prolapsus iridis, sloughing of cornea, hernia of the humours, and complete destruction of sight. The treatment necessary for this form of inflammation should be strictly antiphlogistic, as one or two leeches, exhibition of one or two grains of calomel, and then purging; if the symptoms remain, then repeat locally the use of fomentations or mild alteratives and mercurials to keep the system under their influence, are to be given. In the last stage or decline drops to be used.

The disease in adults runs very rapidly, and the symtoms are of vast intensity and severity, and consequently the measures must be the same. Thus bleeding from the arm, or temporal artery, then application of leeches, repeated exhibition of mercurials, purges, fomentations, and last stage, counter-irritants, blisters, tartar emetic ointment. When febrile symptoms, then antimonials combined with mercurials and opium. In last stages the use of drops. If however the cornea ulcerates then we are never to use acetate of lead drops, as a white indelible speck remains. The other form of inflammation which attacks the eye is rheumatism or sclerotic ophthalmia.

In this form the pains are mostly seated in the socket and eye-brows, increase towards the evening, and upon the application of cold, the vessels in this form of disease are not tortuous but run in straight lines towards the cornea. The history of the case will lead us to the conclusion. The treatment must be as follows: In rheumatic cases, leeches, fomentations, use of purgatives, as senna and salts, with vinum colchici, then Dover's powder, and lastly opiates. Drops may also be used. Afterwards hemidesmus or sarza with iodine compounds may be used, when all the symptoms of severity have passed.

Another form of inflammation of the eyes is iritis, in which the iris is the part which inflames, and this inflammation is of three distinct sorts, viz. the *idiopathic*, the *rheumatic* or arthritic, and the *syphilitic iritis*. There is also a fourth variety noticed, viz. the *scrofulous iritis*.

The inflammation of the iris is very dangerous in its consequences, and it is very rarely that it is confined only to the iris, as it implicates in its course other tunics also.

This disease is shown by a peculiar sense of stiffness of the eye more than actual pain, nextly, the pains come on, increasing towards the evening, and then the redness is not very conspicuous first, but a pink zone characteristic of inflammation of internal tunics is observed round the rim of the cornea, then there is extreme intolerance of light, the sense of vision then dims, and gradually the patient cannot see owing to the contraction of the pupillary aperture, the pupil becomes irregular, and it loses its natural brilliancy and lustre; instead of being a transmitting agent, it becomes an absorbing surface; the colour of the iris

also changes, from the blue of Europeans it becomes greenish, and from the black of Indians it becomes reddish or muddy. These are the characteristics of iritis. In the syphilitic variety the pain is said to be more grave on dark and cold evenings, the irregularity of pupil considerable, and the pupil drawn inwards and upwards. In the rheumatic variety the pink zone of vessels is muddy or purplish, and pain also severe. Here the iris is studded with small tubercles, occasioned by the deposition of lymph.

The consequences of inflammation are also destructive, thus adhesion constituting synechia anterior and posterior, formation of abscesses or hypopion, &c. In some cases cataract also results.

The treatment should be acute and decisive. Bleeding, mercury and belladonna are the grand and sheet anchors. With these the use of leeches, purgatives, &c. &c. Subsequently drops, but they are not of much value.

In syphilitic cases turpentine has been highly recommended by Mr. Lawrence, when we can't use mercurials, &c.

With regard to the arteriotomy. The temporal artery is opened just at the point where it gets above the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. The mode of opening is thus:—By two of the fingers of the left hand we fix the vessel (as it is very slippery from lying over the temporal fascia) and then take a lancet and introduce its point in the vessel in an oblique direction, and in the same direction bring it out. When a sufficient quantity of blood has been taken away, then the general plan recommended to stop the bleeding is to introduce the lancet there, and cut the vessel right through transversely, thus the vessel contracts and retracts, and the flow stops.

However before resorting to this we may try the use of small graduated compresses, and the temporal bandage; for sometimes by cutting the temporal fascia, inflammation comes on and suppuration takes places, and "lock jaw" follows of course—when we don't succeed by bandages, then cut the vessel right through carefully

Answer 4th. The most common forms of fever as met in Indian practice are the various forms of the intermittent, next the remittent and congestive fevers; lastly, some of the continued fevers constituting the exanthematous initiatory fever. Typhus fever in its purest form is perhaps never seen in India, though some of them assume the typhoid type.

The general characters of the intermittent fevers are the distinct three stages, of cold, hot, and sweating stages. Sometimes these stages are not very distinct. The cold stage is marked by a sense of langour, lassitude, weariness, fatigue, pains in various parts of the body, and chilliness; these are followed by heat of body, acceleration of the pulse, a deranged state of secretions and excretions, as dry and parched, furred tongue, thirst, costive bowels, high colored urine, want of appetite, headache in some instances, and so forth; these symptoms constitute the *hot stage*, and this is followed by the *sweating stage*, in which a copious perspiration breaks forth, and all the parts resume their original functions. The organ which mostly (than any other) suffers from the attacks of intermittents, is the *spleen*, constituting what is so expressively called by the vulgar the *ague cake*. Besides the spleen the repeated attacks of intermittent may implicate the liver.

The next form of fever met in Indian practice is the remittent fever; this is marked by the fever observing, never, any intermission, but remissions, i. e slight relief of the symptoms, but the patient remaining just as much unrelieved as he was, and the paroxysm then returns with severity.

The general characters of this form of fever are pungent heat of the

skin and a dry, furred, or brown tongue, an accelerated, and perhaps a hard pulse and incompressible. With these if the disease assumes the typhoid type then the headache is supervened by extreme heaviness and stupor, the tongue and gums become brown, dry, and sordes accumulate on them, the muscles of the hand are tremulous and play involuntarily, constituting subsultus tendinum; if the patient is asked to bring the tongue out he does so with extreme hesitation, and perhaps does not take it in, and then occurs picking of bed clothes; and lastly, the coma and heaviness increase and the patient dies so.

The complications mostly met in this form of fever are congestions and softening of the brain, and sometimes of the lungs and abdominal viscera, chiefly the liver.

The *congestive* form of fever is a species of *remittent*, and met in the rainy season, and in this the head symptoms are very grave.

The continued fevers constituting exanthematous fevers, prevail at certain seasons of the year. They are ushered in as usual by fever, followed by eruptions, and they never remit or intermit unless they have run their defined course, which period varies according to the nature of the eruptions.

As regards to the general plan of treatment in cases of fever. As a matter of course in treating fevers we are to be guided by the symptoms as they show themselves, and the tendencies to complications; thus we will not resort to the same means where there is local determination towards the brain, and say the spleen.

Generally speaking when the symptoms are grave, with high arterial excitement, then we bleed our patient and perhaps repeat it: then the local application of leeches, to keep up the sedative influence of V. S. we use the tartar emetic in small doses, say 1-8th of a grain every hour; however if there be tendency to effusion from local determinations we use calomel, and the benefit of large doses of calomel is very well seen in cases of remittent fevers. Sometimes we will be obliged to administer the calomel combined with antimonials and chalk, thus:—hydrarg chlor. gr. iij. ant. pot. tart. gr. 1-8th and creta. ppt. gr. v. three or four times a day. With all these we are to use purgatives, and the antimonials answer as diaphoretics; occasionally we will be obliged to use baths. When all the severity of symptoms has subsided, then blisters, counter-irritants, &c. &c. are to be used. These means are general, and these do not apply to every case, and therefore the plan must be varied according to the nature and intensity of the fever, the importance of the parts complicated, and so forth.

Sometimes the body is so pungent, hot and dry, that we will be obliged to sponge the body with vinegar and water. When the headache is much after V. S. and local abstraction we may be obliged to use cold local applications and so forth. When the abdomen becoming tympanitic, (as seen in typhoid and typhus fevers,) by distension from gas, the passing of a stomach pump tube is followed by very beneficial results (through the anus) by the gases being expelled.

When all the symptoms of severity have passed then we are to use our quinine, tonics, mineral acids, and so forth. Sometimes the effervescing draughts, &c. &c.

Sometimes the paroxysms of fever exhaust the patient so much as another fit may perhaps kill him, and here if you find the slightest remission you give your quinine, perhaps combined with calomel. Soda and ipecacuanha are also used when there are gastric complications, attended with vomitting, red and glazed tongue, &c. &c.

Treatment of intermittent fever. In this form in the cold stage we do very little, perhaps an additional covering. During the hot stage we use our antimonials to produce diaphoresis, give gr. ij. of ant. tart dissolved in 8 ounces of water, an ounce every hour. Then we may give him purgatives, perhaps calomel, colocynth and tartar emetic pill at night, followed in the morning by a dose of jalap or senna and salts.

During the intermission of the fever, medicines reputed to be antiperiodic—and which are quinine, arsenic, narcotine, sulphate of bebeerine—have been tried with efficiency—tr. of opium has also at times prevented the return of a paroxysm of intermittent.

TUMEEZ KHAN.

Replies of General Students.

MIDWIFERY.

1. The changes which take place in the ovaries during menstruation consist in the congestion of those organs, or the distension of their vessels with blood.

From impregnation the above change takes place, together with a number of others, which have been found on examination to be as follows. The germinal spot, which under ordinary circumstances, is on the surface of the germinal vesicle passes to its centre, the germinal vesicle, which was on the surface passes to the centre of the yelk; the membrane covering the yelk, which was extremely thin, becomes suddenly thickened, and the tunica granulosa and retinacula are discharged with the ovum.

The impregnated vesicle points externally, where the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube is applied to it, and between its coverings (the tunic of the ovisac and the ovisac itself) a pulpy substance of a yellowish red color is deposited in every part except where the vesicle points externally. This pulpy substance which consists evidently of blood and lymph, acquires a greater consistence, and constitutes what is called the *corpus luteum;* the number of which corresponds exactly to that of the children conceived.

2. The most positive signs of pregnancy are those derived by means of auscultation. By means of it may be heard the sounds of the fœtal heart, the pulsation of the umbilical arteries and the placental murmur; but while the positive evidence which we derive from it gives sure indications of the existence of pregnancy, the negative evidence is by no means a sure test of the absence of that condition. This test, besides, is only applicable after pregnancy has reached a rather advanced stage. The other and most ordinary signs of pregnacy are—

1st. The cessation of menstruation.
2d. Morning sickness, especially when it occurs in a regular manner.
3d. Enlargement of the abdomen.

4th. The mammary symptoms, consisting of the enlargement of the mammæ, the secretion of milk, and the formation of a dark areola around the nipple.

5th. The quickening sensation, as it is called, felt by the mother.

6th. The evidence derived from examination by *ballotement*, as the French call it, consisting of the following manœuvre,—

Pressing against the *os uteri*, with one finger by which if the fœtus is present in the uterus, it would be pushed upwards, and by keeping the finger there for a certain time, the sensation of the descent of the child and pressing upon it may be distinctly felt. Of the above the two last are much surer signs than the rest, but in medico-legal examinations the 5th can hardly be depended upon, inasmuch as we are to rely for it on the testimony of the woman herself. The others, when taken collectively, may furnish a sufficient evidence of the presence of pregnancy; but singly and individually each of them may exist independently of pregnancy; and some of them may be absent notwithstanding a pregnant condition being present.

Thus menstruation may cease in consequence of the supervention of a delicate state of health or from some other cause constituting *suppresio menses;* while on the other hand it may occur once or twice after impregnation has taken place. Nausea and vomitting may occur in connection with dyspepsia and other affections; and cases have been known in which they did not occur although a pregnant condition of the system was present When, however, they occur regularly in the morning, and do not impair the digestive functions in any very material degree, there is reason to suppose them as arising from pregnancy and not from disease.

The abdomen may be enlarged by dropsy, sometimes from mere obesity; and the mammary symptoms may be present in connection with menstruation, and the areola round the nipple as a diseased condition. Besides these, other signs have been mentioned, denoting pregnancy, such as salivation; kiestein or the deposit of a milky pellicle upon the urine—but these are exceedingly doubtful, and little or no dependance can be placed upon them.

3. The differences met with in the state of the cervix and *os uteri* during the unimpregnated state and different stages of pregnancy are as follows:—During the unimpregnated state, the cervix may be felt protruding into the vagina and *os uteri* is open; but when impregnation has taken place, the canal of the cervix is closed by a thick viscid mucus. But it is not until the pregnancy has reached an advanced stage that the chief differences become perceptible. During or about the sixth month about a quarter of it disappears and becomes continuous with the body of the uterus; about the seventh the cervix closes another quarter or in all half of it; about the 8th another quarter is taken from it and appropriated as above, so that now only a quarter of it remains, which during the ensuing month also disappears, no trace of the cervix being left, the whole of it being continuous with the body; so that on a vaginal examination its top or roof is felt to be formed of a smooth convex arch.

4. The symptoms of exhaustion during parturition are shivering and rigors, more or less severe, nausea and vomitting, generally very distressing, the latter often consisting of yellowish or greenish matter, a hot skin whether it be dry or moist; tongue furred, dry and cold; a weak, quick and fluttering pulse; extreme uneasiness and want of rest; and a disturbed, fearful and desponding mind. These symptoms, unless promptly relieved increase in severity. The vomitting becomes dark and grumous, the skin bedewed with a cold and clammy perspiration; sordes accumulate on the lips and teeth; the pulse becomes exceedingly weak and frequent, sometimes intermitting; the restlessness extreme;

sometimes delirium happens, jactitation and convulsions take place, and at length death closes the melancholy scene.

These symptoms arise from arrest of the progress of the fœtus in the second stage of labour from whatever cause the same may arise, whether from want of power on the part of the uterus and the suspension of its contractions, or the latter going on in the usual manner, from some mechanical obstruction being thrown in the way of the fœtus, either in the brim, the cavity, or the outlet of the pelvis. When the arrest is owing to the first of these causes, and there is no want of space for the passage of the child, we may endeavour to excite the uterine contractions by the administration of such specific substances as the ergot of rye, &c. but should the symptoms of exhaustion be urgent and instant relief be required, the delivery must be promptly completed with the forceps. But if the arrest has been owing to some mechanical obstruction, the treatment must be according to the nature of the obstacle, for instance, when it is a cystic tumour, it may be punctured and its contents evacuated; but when the pelvis is deficient in its general capacity, or a tumour of some firm kind, such as fibrous, osseous, schirrus, &c. has grown upon some part of the pelvis and thereby caused a diminution of the pelvic cavity, then the delivery must be completed by the vectis, the forceps, or the perforator; by the vectis when there is only a mere arrest, and a little assistance from without would enable the child to pass; but if some degree of compression or extracting force be necessary the forceps are to be applied; but should the forceps prove insufficient, the perforator is to be used.

The symptoms of exhaustion may also arise from certain complications, such as hœmorrhage convulsions, rupture of the womb, lacerations, &c., in all these the particular nature of the complication must be attended to, and delivery accomplished in the safest and most expeditious manner.

5. The circumstances under which premature labour may be induced are, 1st, those in which there is an evident impossibility of the delivery being completed in a natural and safe manner at the full period, in consequeuce of the extreme distortion of the pelvis; and 2ndly, whence the safety of the mother becomes incompatible with the further continuance of the pregnant state, as in certain cases of hœmorrhage occurring before the full period of gestation and threatening loss of life to the mother unless quickly relieved. Also, 3rdly, the modes of effecting in cases of the death of the child, (premature labour) are by rupturing the membranes, exhibiting ergot of rye and aloes, &c., and by performing the operation of turning or version.

6. The designations of the various forms of uterine hœmorrhage occurring during and before parturition, are *accidental* and *unavoidable*. Their causes vary according to their nature. The accidental is caused by some sudden and partial detachment of the placenta from its connections with the uterus, in consequence of some violence received, such as a blow or a fall; violent exertions, such as lifting heavy weights, excessive fits of laughter, overstraining at stool, &c. have been known to give rise to it.

The unavoidable hœmorrhage has but one exciting cause, and it can only occur in cases of placental presentations, by the dilatation of the *os uteri during labor*, and the consequent separation of the utero-placental connections, and the laceration of the connecting vessels. The treatment to be adopted in either of the forms has some very essential points of difference, for which a correct diognosis is of the utmost importance; but this may be easily formed from attending to the following circumstances, viz. That accidental hœmorrhage is traceable to some definite cause, that it is arrested during the pains, and that the edges of the *os uteri* are of uniform thickness all around; while unavoidable hœmorrhage cannot be

traced to any definite cause, the flooding which continues in the intervals is greatly increased during the pains, and on an internal examination, the *os uteri* in whole or in part, is felt covered by a thick spongy substance, or at least its edge is not of uniform thickness all around, being somewhere considerably thicker than the rest of its extent.

The treatment of accidental hœmorrhage varies according to the period of gestation, the state of the *os uteri*, and the degree of hœmorrhage; so that in cases, in which the period of gestation is not complete, the *os uteri* rigid and not relaxed, and the hœmorrhage not excessive it becomes the practitioner to temporise and have recourse to palliative measures and not hastily proceed to deliver the patient. With this view he should order the patient to be placed on a hard bed, in a cool room, and remain in complete rest; allow her only cold drinks, and administer internally acid mixtures such ℥ss. of dilute sulphuric acid with ℥vi. of the infusion of roses, of which ℥i. may be taken every hour; and astringent medicines, such as the acetate of lead, either with or without opium. He should also employ cold enemata, and apply cold to the abdomen and the external genitals. A plug consisting, say of sponge or lint, or a folded handkerchief, may also be used to close the *os uteri* and vagina.

But if on the other hand the period of gestation be complete, the *os uteri* dilated and relaxed, or the hœmorrhage excessive from which serious consequences may be apprehended, it is advisable to induce premature labour or hasten it if already commenced, by puncturing the membranes; should this (the puncturing of the membranes) fail to excite the uterus to contraction, ergot of rye may be administered internally; after which or even without trying its efficacy in cases where urgent symptoms are present, it may be necessary to have recourse to the operation of turning and thereby complete the delivery; in these cases a liberal but judicious allowance of stimulants is necessary, and should the patient be exceedingly exhausted transfusion may be had recourse to. In cases of unavoidable hœmorrhage, if the practitioner is called on the first appearance of the hœmorrhage, which is generally about three weeks before the commencement of labor, he may temporise for a time having recourse to the palliative measures above described, but when labour has commenced he must proceed to deliver the patient without much delay. This he may accomplish in the following manner. By passing his hand in a conical form between the uterus and the placenta on that side in which he may have reason to believe the extent of the latter to be the least, and gradually advancing it in a slow and gentle manner into the cavity of the uterus during the intervals of the pains, he may search for and seize the feet of the fœtus, and then gradually bring them down and complete the delivery. Should the feet present, that must be considered as a favourable circumstance, as it precludes the necessity of passing the hand into the uterus. After delivery, both in this and the previous forms of hœmorrhage it becomes the duty of the practitioner in attendance to endeavour to secure a firm and permanent contraction of the uterus, by the application of bandage, gentle pressure over the abdomen, application of cold to it and to the genitals, vaginal injections of cold water, cold affusions upon the abdomen from a little height, &c., but should all these fail, by stimulating the uterus to contract by passing the hand within it, he must attend to in order to provide against the risk of subsequent hœmorrhage.

NOBIN KRISTO BOSE *

* Attended one course of lectures.

CHEMISTRY.

Answer. 1. Ammonia is prepared by heating Sal-ammoniac and slaked quicklime in a retort; the re-action which takes place is this. Sal-ammoniac is composed of hydrocloric acid and ammonia, and slaked quicklime is composed of hydrated oxide of calcium; when these substances are heated together, both of them are decomposed, the hydrogen of the hydrochloric acid of the Sal-ammoniac unites with the oxygen of the oxide of calcium and forms water; and the chlorine of the decomposed hydrochloric acid unites with the calcium to form chloride of calcium; and ammonia is set free

The process is explained by the common theory in the following way; hcl, am. + ca 0, ho. = cl. ca. + 2 ho. + am.

Ammonia is an alkali, unites with hydrochloric acid and forms hydroclorate of ammonia, and when lime comes in contact, the change which occurs is mentioned in the above equation.

Now for the ammonium theory. For this theory the existence of Ammonium, a compound radicle is believed, which plays the part of a simple element, and which combines with chlorine and with oxygen, as potasium or sodium do in the ammonium theory. This process is seen in this way: when ammonia unites with hydrochloric acid it forms chloride of ammonium and this will be better shewn in equation as thus, h, cl. + nh3. = cl. nh4. and when this unites with hydrated oxide of calcium the change is following cl, nh4. + ca 0 ho. = cl, ca. + 2 ho. + nh3. such is the ammonium theory. The composition of ammonia is that it consists of three hydrogen and one of nitrogen, as thus nh3: symbol. am.

It is a gas at ordinary temperature, colourless, transparent, with a pungent and peculiar smell, and is poisonous when taken undiluted. Its test is its peculiar smell, and when at the mouth of a *jar* of ammonia, hydrochloric, or nitric acid is brought, it gives white thick fumes of hydroclorate or nitrate of ammonia.

2. Chlorine combines with hydrogen by simple affinity and forms hydrochloric acid, which is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, colourless transparent and of a suffocating smell; it reddens litmus, and so evinces its acid property; is readily absorbed by water, and forms what is called liquid hydrochloric acid, having all the properties of the gas.

When potass and chlorine come together, heat being applied, it first forms chloride of potassium and hypochlorite of potass, and then chloride of potassium and chlorate of potass. The change is in the following equation in the first stage when 6 cl. + 6 potass = 3 clo. ko. + 3 cl. k. and in the second stage, 3 equivalents of chloride of potassium remaining unchanged, is thus 3 clo. ko = cl. $^{o}{}_{5}$ ko. + 2 cl. k., so we have one of chlorate of potass and 5 chloride of potassium.

Chloride of potassium cristalizes readily, the cristals are transparent and very soluble both in cold and hot water.

Chlorate of potass also cristalizes and deflagrates, and is very explosive when mixed with charcoal, and readily parts with oxygen and becomes chloride.

When chlorine comes in contact with lime it forms bleaching powders, that is hypochlorite of lime and chloride of calcium, the reaction as follows:

2 cl. + 2 ca 0. = clo., ca. 0. + cl. ca.; its best property is that it bleaches organic substances and parts with chlorine when acted on by an acid, such as sulphuric acid.

When chlorine comes in contact with zinc they combine with each other, forming chloride of zinc by their simple affinity, such as cl. + zn. cl. zn.

It is a semi-solid formerly called butter of zinc, and a deliquescent mass.

Chlorine combines with oxygen in 4 proportions, first, with one oxygen called hypochlorous acid; second, with four oxygen called chlorous acid; third, with five of oxygen called chloric acid; fourth, with seven oxygen called perchloric—first hypochlorous acid is composed of one of chlorine and one of oxygen; is a transparent gas of a yellowish tint, and explodes most violently.

Second, chlorous acid is composed of one of chlorine and four of oxygen, and is a gas of the same appearance, and explodes most violently.

Third, chloric acid which is composed of one of chlorine and five of oxygen always remains in solution, it more violently explodes than the preceding four—perchloric acid is composed of two chlorine and seven of oxygen, and only found in solution.

Third part of second question.

When hydrochloric acid acts on iron the chlorine of the hydrochloric acid unites with iron and forms chloride of iron, and the hydrogen of the hydrochloric acid is given off.

The resulting substance chloride of iron is a white deliquescent mass readily soluble in water, and the solution shows all the characters of protoxide of iron.

When hydrochloric acid acts on magnesia, it forms hydrochlorate of magnesia, a rare case, and which gives on evaporation magnesia, hydrochloric acid being given off.

When hydrochloric acid acts on nitric acid, they combine with each other and form nitromuriatic acid whose best property is that it dissolves gold, and the reaction is this no^5. ho. + hcl. = 2 ho. + no_4. + cl.

3. In this process first change the sulphate of baryta into sulphuret of barium which can be done in several ways; either by heating sulphate of baryta with charcoal when the carbon will deprive both sulphuric acid and baryta of oxygen, and will be given off in the form of carbonic oxide, and the sulphate will be converted into sulphuret of barium, or this can be done passing hydrogen over the sulphate of baryta at a red heat, which will deprive both sulphuric acid and baryta of oxygen as carbon did, and so turn sulphate into sulphuret; and there are other processes by which sulphate of baryta can be changed into sulphuret.

Now when we act with hydrochloric acid on sulphuret of barium then the sulphur of the sulphuret unites with the hydrogen of the acid and forms sulphuretted hydrogen which is given off, and the chlorine of the acid unites with barium and forms chloride of barium. This process is illustrated in the following equation: the first changing sulphate into sulphuret.

$$S.^{o}_{3}\ ba\ 0. + 4\ c. = 4\ co. + S,\ ba.$$
$$S.^{o}_{3}\ ba\ 0. + 4\ h. = 4\ ho. + S,\ ba.$$

and the next stage is, when this sulphuret is changed into chloride: ba + h, cl. = cl. ba. + h.

4. This salt is found native in many parts of the earth and is called Epsom salts, from which the manufacturers purify it in various ways. It is also prepared from the mother liquor from which salt has been prepared, where it remains principally in the form of chloride, by acting on it with sulphuric acid: sulphate of magnesia is precipitated and hydrochloric acid remains in solution, thus the process and theory are: cl, magnesia + ho. + so_3. ho. = h. cl. + ho + so_3. 1 mag. the water is

decomposed, its hydrogen unites with the chlorine of the chloride and oxygen with the metal which unites with sulphuric acid and forms sulphate of magnesia which is precipitated and cristalizes.

5. Tests of the protoxide of iron: alkaly gives a bulky precipitate of hydrated protoxide which soon absorbs oxygen and becomes brown, and so do the carbonates of the alkalies; ferrocyanide of potassium gives a pale blue or rather white, and ferridicyanide of potassium gives a perfect blue; sulphurs and hydrosulphuret of ammonia give a black; protoxide of iron gives no precipitate with sulphocyanide of potassium, or with infusion of galls, or with meconic acid, or with tannic acid.

The tests of the peroxide of iron are, that it gives with alkalies and alkaline carbonates a brown precipitate; with ferrocyanide of potassium Prussian blue, and with meconic acid a blood red precipitate, and with infusion of galls or with tannic acid a dark blue like an ink: no precipitate with ferrodicyanide of potassium.

6. When sulphuric acid acts on copper, sulphate of copper and sulphurous acid are performed, the latter is given off and the former remains, and when carbonate of ammonia is poured on it forms ammonia-sulphate of copper. It is composed of sulphate of copper and carbonate of ammonia. Its appearance is dark green.

7. It is procured from strychnos nox vomica, the seed and the bark of it having been bruised, and making decoction of it in sulphuric acid.

This decoction being acted on by milk of lime precipitates, and this precipitate after being washed with cold alcohol is boiled with boiling alcohol which precipitates strychnine; the process and theory of this is the following.

In the bark and seed the strychnine remains as strychniate of strychnine and brucine, and this being dissolved in sulphuric acid strychnine and brucine unite with sulphuric acid and form sulphate of strychnine and brucine, which remain in solution, and when milk of lime is thrown in this solution, the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of strychnine and brucine unites with lime and forms sulphate of lime which remains in solution, and strychnine and brucine are precipitated; this precipitate is boiled in alcohol.

The strychnine is deposited and brucine remains in solution.

Strychnine forms transparent crystals which are very sparingly soluble and very bitter. It is said that one grain of it bitters almost 40,000 parts of water.

Its best test is that nitric acid gives a yellow precipitate when no brucine is present.

SREENAUTH MOOKERJEE, *the Second,*
Junior Student.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Of the different remedies used in the treatment of acute dysentery, the first is depletion, which may be either general or local. General depletion by means of venesection may be practised in those cases where the pulse is full and strong, the tongue furred, the skin hot, &c., the object being to diminish the quantity of the circulating fluid and to prevent inflammation running on to its destructive stages. The quantity of blood to be taken will be determined by the effects it produces; for instance, if the skin from being hot and dry becomes moist, if the thirst

diminishes, and the local pain subsides, then the blood-letting has been carried to the necessary extent. This may be required to be repeated, but generally after a full venesection local depletion will be found sufficient, and for this purpose leeches must be applied to the affected region whether it be the transverse colon, cœcum, or sigmoid flexure. Cupping is seldom made use of. There is a variety of leeches used in medicine, some are large and others small, they abound in ponds and marshy places, and are collected by men, who walk through these places, and to whose legs and feet the leeches attach themselves; they are preserved for medicinal purposes in clay; they belong to the class of boneless animals, and are composed of a number of cells with intervening septæ; the bites they produce are like a bayonet, round triangular; leeches are a very useful means of practising local depletion.

Next to blood-letting in acute dysentery, is calomel or the protochloride of mercury. It is generally given in the form of pill combined with opium, in full doses as 10 or 20 grains, once or twice a day, to act as a sedative, and promote evacuations when the stools are scanty and accompanied with considerable straining.

Opium is another very valuable remedy in acute dysentery. It is seldom prescribed alone, but generally is combined with calomel as above stated, or with ipecacuanha. It can only be administered in the form of pill in doses of two grains three times a day. The source from which it is obtained is from the capsule of the Papaver Somniferum by making longitudinal sections into the capsule and allowing the juice to exude and concrete. It is composed of vegetable gluten, morphia, narcotine, and codeia and other substances. The objects for which opium is given in dysentery are to allay the irritation which exists in the bowels, to prevent the frequent and distressing calls to stools and the griping, and to promote sleep. It may also act upon the skin as a sudorific. Opium is objected to by some people on the ground that it masks the active symptoms, but upon the whole it is a very valuable remedy. Ipecacuanha is another of the remedies used in the treatment of dysentery. It consists of the powdered root of the Cephaelis Ipecacuanha, a plant of the natural order Rubiaceæ. It may be administered in doses of 2 or 3 grains, three or four times a day, in the form of pill, generally combined with other substances. The object of its administration is to act as a sudorific, and it is known to possess a peculiar efficacy in the above-mentioned disease.

Occasional purgatives are very necessary in the treatment of dysentery; castor oil, or the oil expressed from the seeds of ricinus communis, a member of the natural family Euphorbiaceæ, stands unrivalled for this purpose. It is usually administered combined with some aromatic water, with five or ten drops of the tincture of opium, in doses of ℥i. at a time, with the object of the removing scybalæ and other irritating matters lodged in the intestines, and it likewise relieves the scanty evacuations which are very troublesome. Sometimes more powerful purgatives are administered, as the pulv. jalap. co. in ʒi. doses, (a composition of jalap, ginger and the bitartrate of potash,) where there is a reason to suppose that the intestines are loaded with a great quantity of fecal matter.

Injections are very valuable adjuvants to the above mentioned means; these may be composed either of anodyne substances or astringents; the former is composed of ʒi. of laudanum in ℥iv. of congee water to allay irritation, particularly if there is much straining, and difficulty of voiding urine; the latter are composed of astringents or the sugar of lead, to produce their constringing effects.

In chronic dysentery nearly the same remedies are applicable. Abstraction of blood by leeches will be quite sufficient, and the milder preparations of mercury, e. g. blue pill, a compound of mercury, liquorice root, and conserve of roses, given in doses of two or three grains combined with the same quantity of ipecac. and opium. It is given for its alterative effects. Astringents are valuable in this form of dysentery, as the sugar of lead (plumbi. acetas) and the sulphate of copper. The former is obtained by the action of acetic acid on the carbonate of lead. It is generally administered in the form of pill combined with opium, in doses of two grains thrice a day. It diminishes exhalation from the mucous surface of the intestine, and thereby produces its astringent effects. The sulphate of copper is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on copper; it is a fine blue colored salt, and is given in doses of from ½ to one grain in combination with opium, three times a day. It acts in the same way as the above-mentioned. Blisters in this form of the disease are very valuable. They are usually raised by the application to the surface of either the tinctura lyttæ or the emplastum lyttæ. The former is of a light red color, composed of Spanish flies, macerated in rectified spirits; and the latter is composed of ʒi. of powdered Cantharides to ℥i. of lard. It is the stronger of the two preparations. The former must be rubbed on the surface, and by its local irritant action it acts: the latter is generally applied laid upon a piece of leather. They require from twelve to twenty-four hours to produce their effects. There is a substitute for the Spanish fly in this country, viz. the Milabris Chichorea, which is said to be more powerful in its effects.

The different remedies used in the treatment of Cholera will depend upon the stage of the disease.

In the first stage calomel combined with opium, in doses of grs. 10 of the former with gr. ij. of the latter, made into a pill, may be administered and repeated in an hour or two, to act as a sedative and to repress the abundant watery stools. The form of pill is advantageous because the stomach is in a very irritable state, and consequently will not bear liquid medicines. To relieve the vomiting, one of the first symptoms, nothing is found so beneficial as a mustard plaster over the epigastrium. The mustard is procured from a plant belonging to the order Umbelliferæ the seeds are the officinal part, and there are two kinds, the black and the yellow: the latter is generally used; these are bruised and form the common substance known under the name of mustard. The mustard plaster is prepared either with cold or hot water, or with vinegar; the first is the best; the 2d and 3d are said to dissipate the volatile oil on which the action of the remedy depends. In the second stage where depression of the system sets in, stimulants are indicated, for which the preparations of ammonia, camphor and ether are preferred, owing to their volatile nature, and by which the aggravation of the secondary symptoms will be avoided. The preparation of ammonia most commonly used is the carbonate. It is white, solid, occurring in small pieces, possessing a pungent odour and administered in combination with effervescing draughts in dose of 4 grains to a dose, to rouse the system and prevent collapse. Camphor is procured from some of the plants belonging to the family of Laurineæ, but especially the Laurus camphora. It is a white resin occurring in cakes, and is not blackened by heat. It has a peculiar odour by which it may be readily distinguished. It is given generally in combination for its stimulating effects.

Sulphuric ether is a very valuable diffusible stimulant—it is generally administered in the liquid form in combination with liqr. ammoniæ.

It is a white, limpid fluid, possessing a peculiar ethereal odour and a cooling taste (:) the object of its administration is to act as a diffusible stimulant. It is prepared by acting on alcohol with sulphuric acid.

In the third stage of cholera when cerebral congestion is threatening, leeches may be applied to the head, and blisters to the nape of the neck, with the view of preventing an effusion of serum into the ventricles; their action and preparation have been before mentioned. During the convalescence, preparations of soda are given, which mix with the inspissated bile in the gall bladder and promote its expulsion.

The different remedies used in the treatment of Intermittent Fever are, first, blood-letting. In the cold stage this had been recommended by Dr. Macintosh, with the view of preventing internal congestion. Dr. Twining likewise advocates it, but it is not generally adopted; there is little or no use of any internal remedies, and the covering up of the patient in blankets is the best mode of determining to the surface. In the hot stage leeches may be applied to those parts which evince a tendency to congestion, and in the sweating stage, bleeding is quite contra-indicated. The chief object in the treatment is the removal of the exciting cause, whether it depends on malaria or any such cause. Purgatives are used to clear the primæ viæ. The most valuable of all remedies are tonics and antiperiodics—for which quinine is very useful and efficacious. It is the alkaloid from the cinchona bark. Its properties are, that it is a white crystalline powder which possesses very little taste. It is given generally in powders or pill made up with conserve of roses in doses of 2 or 3 grains during the intermission—or immediately before the accession of the paroxysm, which it frequently cuts short.

In the treatment of remittent fevers the two most powerful remedies are calomel and quinine—local bleeding is sometimes indicated, but in its use great caution is necessary; it is only admissible in the hot stage. Calomel in large doses, grs. xx., given in powder, is very useful, and seem to do more good than most other substances. Its action is not well understood. Quinine in large doses is also very beneficial, grs. v. during the remissions. It is given for its tonic and at the same time antiperiodic effects—the system being much debilitated in such cases. If coma sets in, blisters for the sake of producing a revulsive effect must be employed.

2. The family of *Apocyneæ* produces one very valuable and yet dangerous remedy. It is strychnine. The plant yielding it is strychnos nux vomica—the seeds are the officinal part. They are circular, of a brown color, covered with a hard testa and little hairs, on the surfaces. The active principle depends upon an alkaloid. It is a white powder—which is poisonous to all classes of animals

The uses of strychnine are chiefly in paralytic affections when it is very beneficial. It is found to be more valuable in those cases of paralysis depending upon derangement of the spinal chord. In amaurosis, an affection of the optic nerve, it has also been found successful. It has been used in impotency. The doses of this substance is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain the utmost, dissolved in some liquid so as to enable it to be equally divided.

The medicinal substances procured from the family of Polygonæ are, 1st, the rhubarb. This is the produce of the root of the rheum palmatum. There are several varieties of rhubarb known in commerce, as the Turkey, China, Russia, &c. which differ more or less from each other in their active properties and appearance.

Physiological effects. On some animals it acts as a purgative.

On man its actions are purgative, tonic, and astringent.

As a purgative it is very useful in cases of diarrhœa, combined with magnesia, where it acts not only as purgative but also as a tonic and astringent. As a purgative for children it is very extensively used. In relaxed habits and constitutions it is the best purgative that can be administered, in small doses as from 2 to 5 grains, 3 or 4 times a day; it promotes the appetite, assists digestion, and is therefore used in dyspepsia. Its uses as an astringent are not very extensive.

The dose of the powder of rhubarb is from two to five grains as a stomachic, and from 15 grains to ℈ 1 as a purgative.

The dose of the extract of jalap is from grs. x. to xv.

The dose of the tincture is from ʒss. to ʒi.

Of the pil. rhei. co, a compound of rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, and oil of carraway the dose is from two to three pills.

The family of Laurineæ produces several aromatic substances, and among the rest the Laurus Camphora—which yields the camphor. It is prepared by cutting the branches of the tree, from which the juice exudes, this is boiled and stirred with a stick to which it adheres: camphor is a white resinous substance possessing a strong odour and hot taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in spirits. Its active principle depends upon a volatile oil. Camphor is a valuable diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, and sometimes carminative.

For its stimulating effects it is used in cholera, and for its antespasmodic effects in chordee and in irritability of the muscles attendant upon operations, when it is usually combined with opium. The dose of it is from 4 to 8 grains.

The family of Umbelliferæ produces many aromatic and carminative substances, as the carraway, marjoram, fennel seeds, &c., which are used for dietetical purposes and as condiments.

The most important of its productions is the gum resin assafœtida, which is procured from the plant called the ferula assafœtida. It is procured by incision. Has the appearance of a gum resin, possesses a very offensive odour, by which it may be at once distinguished. Its physiological effects are, principally, antespasmodic and tonic. It is used principally in hysteria, epilepsy, chorea. In dyspepsia and flatulent colic it is used with success. In some parts of Asia it is used as a condiment. The dose of this substance is from 2 to 5 grains.

The family of Liliaceæ produces two very valuable remedies—squill and aloes.

The scilla marritima or squill plant. The bulb the officinal part of the plant.

Its physiological effects are diuretic and emetic. It is a very valuable diuretic in dropsical affections, and as an emetic it is used in pulmonary affections. The dose of the powder is from 2 to 5 grains; of the tincture from ʒss. to ʒi.

Aloes is the concrete juice of the aloe vulgaris, another member of this family. It is procured by cutting off the roots and allowing the juice to exude and concrete. It's a dark brown resin, with a brilliant fracture, and has a bitter taste. It is a very valuable purgative to horses, some other animals, and on man it likewise acts a purgative, and for this may be used in torpid conditions of the alimentary canal, in habitual costiveness, also as a revulsive in some cerebral diseases. Its action is chiefly upon the large intestine, and it is said to promote the biliary secretion. The dose of aloes is from 10 grains to 7 as a purgative. The tincture from ʒss. to ʒi., and the extract grains 5 to 10.

The first member of the family Euphorbiaceæ is the croton tiglium, or purging castor. The seeds are the portions used: croton seeds are oval of reddish brown color, marked with a few yellow lines. The oil is expressed from the seeds, and is the active principle. Croton oil is of a yellow, sometimes reddish color. Its local action is that of a powerful irritant. When taken internally, it is a most powerful hydragogue cathartic, for which it has been used in some cerebral diseases to cause a revulsion. In tetanus it proves useful, in the constipation dependent upon lead colic, and in fact whenever very powerful and speedy cathartic effects are required. It is contra-indicated in all inflammatory states of the intestines, in hernia, &c. The dose of the oil is from 1 to 5 drops.

Castor oil is also produced by expression from the seeds of the ricinus communis. It is a mild, unirritating purgative, in doses of an ounce, which may be gradually decreased.*

D. Picachy.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Answer to question 2nd.—Medicinal substances obtained from—

Apocyneæ. Nux vomica, active principle strychnine. It may be extracted from the plant (the seed) by water and alcohol. It is an energetic poison, causing spasm, convulsions, coma, and death. It is used as a medicinal substance in the various forms of paralysis, such as hemiplegia, paraplegia, in palsy, and functional amaurosis, &c.

Dose to commence with $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain, and gradually increasing to gr. i, carefully watching the effects produced by its use.

Polygoneæ The various forms of rhubarb, active principle rhabarberin. It is soluble in alcohol. Upon man it is stomachic, astringent, tonic, and purgative. It is a good purgative for children, and is used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and in a state of convalesence from other diseases. Dose grs. v. to xx.

Laurineæ. Cinnamon is of a sweet, pungent, aromatic taste, and yields a red colouring matter. It is astringent, tonic, and aromatic, used in diarrhœa and dyspepsia, and to disguise the taste of several medicinal substances, and prevent the griping caused by the introduction into the system of others. It is also used in flatulent colic and certain other disorders of the stomach. Dose grs. v. to xx.

Camphor. It is sparingly soluble in water to which it communicates a fine agreeable taste. It is a sedative poison. On its first introduction, however, into the system it stimulates the vascular system and quickens the pulse; but this state is temporary, and is soon followed by depression. Camphor is also an antespasmodic and diaphoretic, used in functional and spasmodic diseases of the nervous system, such as hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, &c. As a stimulant it is given in the latter stages of cholera and fever. Dose grs. v. to x.

Umbelliferæ. Assafetida. It is a fetid gum-resinous substance, of a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It is stimulant, diaphoretic and antespasmodic. It is used in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, and a variety of other nervous diseases, in dyspepsia and colic. It is also used as an emenagogue. Dose grs. ij. to v.

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* A few only of the replies in this subject and in Medical Jurisprudence have been published:—the whole were too extended and voluminous.

Several other gum resins are obtained from this family, but it is not necessary to enumerate their properties in detail, as they more or less partake of the properties of assafetida, which is in consequence regarded as the type of the whole class.

Conium is a narcotic poison. It produces convulsions, coma, and death: used as a sedative in chronic catarrh, cough, chronic bronchitis. Dose gr. ⅛.

Liliaceæ. Onion contains a great quantity of nutritive principle, and is used as an article of diet; also an acrid volatile oil, used as a poultice in ear-ache.

Aloes. The active principle is aloeine, which may be extracted by water and spirit, it is of a bitter taste, and is soluble in alcohol. In very small doses it increases the secretions of the alimentary canal and promotes digestion. In larger doses it produces purgative effects; it is a safe and sure purgative, ranging between rhubarb and senna. It produces peristaltic movement in the large intestine, it increases the functional activity of the chylo-poietic viscera and also of the uterine system in the female. It is used in dyspepsia arising from derangement of the chylo-poietic viscera, in disorders of menstruation (amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea) to re-induce hœmorrhoidal fluxes where their suspension causes head-ache and other troublesome symptoms. It is also used to derive, as the phrase is, "from the head." It is contra-indicated in pregnancy, because it has then a tendency to produce abortion. Its dose is grains v. to x.

Squill. Active principle scillitina. Squill yields its active principle to rectified spirit and acetic acid, which are its officinal menstrua. It is of an exceedingly bitter taste. Physiologically it is a diuretic, emetic, and expectorant. As a diuretic it is one of the most valuable obtained from the vegetable kingdom, and is used in dropsy, suppression of urine, &c. It is contra-indicated in granular disease of the kidneys. As an expectorant and emetic it is used in chronic catarrh and bronchitis, in humid asthma and croup, &c.

Its dose as a diuretic is grains ij. to v.
" " an expectorant " grains ij. to iij.
" " emetic " grains x.

Euphorbiaceæ. Croton—the seeds are officinal, they are oblong and of a brown colour, they contain an oil on which their medicinal properties depend. This oil is a powerful and violent purgative, producing in very small doses cathartic effects, but in larger ones griping, irritation, and gastro-enteric symptoms. It is used in cases of obstinate constipation, in inflammatory diseases of the brain, in dropsy and other cases where we want to produce watery evacuations. It should not be given in cases of mechanical obstruction of the bowels. Its dose is from mi. to iij, best given in combination with castor oil. Ricinus communis yields the castor oil; the oil is obtained from the seeds. It has a very nauseous taste. It is a very mild purgative, and exceedingly well adapted for common use. Its dose is ℥ss. to ℥ij.

Answer 5th. The distinguishing physiological characteristic of tartar-emetic as an emetic arises from the circumstance of its effects being accompanied by a general depression of the system, hence it is preferred to other emetics in those cases where we want not only to evacuate the stomach, but along with it to produce a depressing effect upon the constitution, such as in fever and inflammation. In the latter it is given more as a sedative than an emetic, and is more beneficially used when

the affection is seated upon the mucous membranes than the serous ones. Its dose as an emetic is gr. i. to iv.

The sulphates of copper and zinc on the other hand, are instantaneous in their operation, and produce speedy evacuations from the stomach, without affecting the constitution in any other way, except whatever shock it may receive from the mere effort of vomiting. They are used in cases where the evacuation of the stomach is the only object in view, such as in cases of narcotic poisoning; their dose as emetics are grs. v. to xv.

Ipecacuanha as an emetic is much used in several diseases of children, such as bronchitis, croup, hooping cough, &c.

It is also used in febrile diseases both of children and adults. Its operation is attended with little constitutional affection. It is given in the form of pulv. ipercacuanh and vinum ipecacuanh. The dose of the former is grs. v. to xv. and of the latter ʒss to ʒiv.

Squill as an emetic is very uncertain in its effects and is therefore little used as such. It does not affect the constitution. Its emetic dose is grs. x. It is given in the form of vinum and tincture and used much in the same cases as the former.

NOBINKRISTO BOSE.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Answer 1st. The different remedies used in the treatment of acute dysentery are the following:

First general blood-letting, (if it may be called a remedy) the quantity of blood to be taken from the system should be regulated according to the constitution of the patient and the urgency of the case, for instance few natives are bled here for acute dysentery, and on the other hand few Europeans escape blood-letting, though not invariably but as a general rule it is correct. The second class of remedies are leeches, derived from the animal kingdom, and belonging to the division invertebrata, the number in which they should be applied vary also according to the urgency of the symptoms, especially pain. The third class of remedies are mercurials, used in the forms of calomel and blue pill. I forgot to mention, mild purgatives. The doses of calomel vary much, the extremes being between three and twenty grains; when given in small doses it is generally combined with other remedies, as colocynth. When given in large doses it is generally given alone to effect a sedative action. The source of calomel is the mineral kingdom. Calomel consists of two equivalents of mercury and two of chlorine, it is a milk white powder when pure (and hence the name is incorrect,) very heavy, insoluble in water, acted on by lime water forming the black wash; it is prepared by heating mercury with sulphuric acid as long as the bipersulphate of mercury is formed, then decomposing this substance by chloride of sodium and adding another proportion of metallic mercury, otherwise corrosive sublimate will be formed: it is generally given to procure a sedative action. Blue pill is given in conjunction with other remedies as ipecacuanha and gentian in the proportion of two grains which is the common dysenteric pill used in the hospital; also in combination with opium; another sort of dysenteric pills used in the hospital, in the proportion of four grains of blue pill, two of ipecacuanha, and one of opium.

It is prepared by mixing mercury two parts, liquorice one part and conserve of roses three parts; it is a dark looking substance having a peculiar odour, given with the view of procuring an alterative action. The next remedy is opium used in the forms of extract, tincture, and in combination with other remedies, as in the forms of compound ipecacuanha powder and compound kino powder.

The source of opium is the natural family Papaveraceæ; the solid extract of opium is given in the dose of from one to two grains in conjunction with other remedies, the tincture is used in the form of injection also; the extract is prepared by adding boiling water to opium and heating.

The tincture is prepared by adding one part of opium to twenty parts of spirit; as injection it is used with decoction of starch; laudanum is a dark looking substance having a colour and smell like opium; internally its dose is from xx. to xxx. minims; in the form of tincture opium is used as an anodyne; in the form of extract it is used as an antiphlogistic sedative. In conjunction with other remedies opium is used, as compound ipecacuanha powder, which consist of opium ʒj. ipecacuanha ʒj. and sulphate of potash ʒ viii. is given in ten grain doses, the object being to procure diaphoresis. In the form of compound kino powder opium is used as an astringent in ten grain doses.

The next remedy is ipecacuanha; the source of this plant is the natural family Rubiaceæ, it is given in the solid form, as compound ipecacuanha powder as mentioned below, as compound ipecacuanha pills and as vinum ipecacuanha; it is generally given in combination with other remedies; compound ipecacuanha pill consist of ipecacuanha, squill ammoniacum and syrup, dose from grs. xv. to xx. Ipecacuanha and its preparations are used for their andidysenteric virtues.

The next class of remedies are the astringents; those obtained from the metallic kingdom, are acetate of lead and sulphate of copper, the former, prepared by the action of acetic acid upon lead, it is given in the dose of ten grains, and used for its astringent properties; sulphate of copper is prepared by the action of sulphuric acid upon copper, dose is from grs. ii to iii., it is given with the same object as the last, used also as an injection; acetate of lead is also used as a suppository.

Plumbi. acetas grs. x., ext. opii. grs. iv. and sapo. dur. a sufficiency. The next remedy is Gentian, the dose and use of which had been already noticed. Then aconite, the source of which is the natural family Ranunculaceæ, has been also recommended in the form of extract and of tincture, the object being to procure a sedative action, and the next remedies are those derived from the hyosciamus niger used as extract in doses of two grains. I forgot to write in the first part of the paper mild purgatives as castor oil, which should be given in an ounce dose: the source of this oil is Ricinus communis, it is a colorless substance having a nauseous odour; compound jalap powder is sometimes used, but it is rather irritating; these are I suppose among the most of the valuable medicines used as remedies in the treatment of acute dysentery.

The remedies used in the treatment of chronic dysentery are mild purgatives, as castor oil, blisters derived from the Spanish fly; these are applied as counterirritant, mustard sinapisims derived from the Cruciferæ: blue pill is often used in conjunction with colocynth; in this chronic form the astringents are very valuable. The medicines used in the treatment of cholera are the following. The first remedy is calomel in combination with opium, in the proportion of ten grains of the former with two of the latter, the object being to stop the purging, the next

medicines are effervescing draughts, as of hydrocyanic acid and carbonate of soda in the proportion of ten grains of the latter with five drops of the former in eight ounces of water. The next remedy is camphor derived from the natural of family Laurineæ, used both in solid form with blue pill and colocynth; also as camphor mixture along with other stimulants as spirit of sulphuric ether ʒiv. and liquor of carbonate of ammonia ʒii. and camphor mixture ℥viii., dose being ℥i. every half an hour; camphor is also used in camphor liniment. When symptoms of congestion appear doses of calomel may be increased to a scruple. Next remedy is turpentine derived from the natural family of Coniferæ: it is used in the form of friction to bring again the temperature of the body; the next remedy is sulphuric ether used as stimulant, the dose of which has been previously mentioned; the next remedy is ammonia used in the form of liquor ammoniæ carbonatis. The medicines used in the treatment of intermittent fevers are the following. 1st. Tartar emetic derived from the metallic kingdom. Prepared by taking sesquisulphuret of antimony, nitrate of potash, muriatic acid, bitartrate of potash, and water. Nitrate of potash when decomposed, converts a part of the sesquisulphuret into sesquioxide of antimony and sulphuric acid, this sesquioxide unites with the remaining sesquisulphuret to form pure crocus or oxysulphuret of antimony, whilst potash had united with the acid to form sulphate of potash; muriatic acid is added to prevent the formation of sulphuret of potassium, or decompose it as soon as it is formed, also to neutralize free potash, the crocus is next decomposed by bitartrate of potash, and the result is tartrate of potash and antimony, whilst sesquisulphuret remains behind. It is given in ague for its emetic action, and consequently the dose is two grains dissolved in eight ounces of water, the half of this should be taken, and after twenty minutes the other half. It is a white powder, having a metallic taste and nauseous odour. It is also used as a diaphoretic, as in nitre mixture The next medicines are purgatives, as compound jalap powder, prepared by mixing jalap, ginger, and bitartrate of potash; it is a brownish looking substance, sparingly soluble in water, has a very nauseous taste, used in drachm doses; other purgatives are also used, as calomel and colocynth. The class of medicines are diaphoretics and I mentioned tartar emetics as one of them; Dover's powder is used in doses of from ten to twenty grains. The next great class of medicines are those denominated under the name of febrifuges and antiperiodics; and the best of them is disulphate of quinine. This is best prepared according to the process of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. Take yellow bark, carbonate of soda, sulphuric acid, and water.

The London Pharmacopœia takes yellow bark, hydrated oxide of lead, animal charcoal, sulphuric acids, and aqua ammoniæ: the chief object of both of these Pharmacopœias is to exhaust the yellow bark of its bitterness, decomposing it by an inorganic base, and then when the quinine is precipitated adding sulphuric acid.

According to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, boiling solution of carbonate of soda is poured upon yellow bark, then sulphuric acid is added to the mixture and then decomposing by carbonate of soda, and again adding sulphuric acid; quinine is generally given in the form of powder and in two ways; that is, a large dose before the paroxysm occurs, as three or four grains, or in small doses during the intermission: the disulphate consists of one equivalent of quinine, one of sulphuric acid, two of water of crystallization. It is a crystalline white powder, intensely bitter, inodorous, and slightly efflorescent in the air. Quinine is also

given in the form of mixture. It is given with the object of preventing accession of the paroxysm. The other preparations of bark are not much used from there being so valuable substance as disulphate of quinine. The next remedy acting as a febrifuge is arsenic given in the form of liquor arsenicalis, in the doses of from five to ten drops, it consists of arsenic, potassium, and water. Another febrifuge is opium, which is given in large doses before the expected paroxysm.

The remedies used in the treatment of remittent fevers are likewise emetics, purgatives, good doses of calomel, and large doses of quinine. We should treat this fever more actively and antiphogistically than the last; in the first stage of congestion we should use blisters to the nape of the neck, and sedative doses of calomel. Most of the remedies used in this fever have been already described in intermittent fever.

KALY DOSS NUNDY.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. The most certain signs of death are the commencement of putrefaction, the non-contraction of the muscles on the application of the galvanic battery, and their cadaverous rigidity. During the continuance of life, the different chemical agents which enter into the composition of the body are retained under control, the vital laws predominating over the chemical. But when vitality ceases, the chemical agents of the body act as under ordinary circumstances, in consequence whereof the body is decomposed, and its elements dispersed in various directions; but it must be observed that so long as the least spark of vitality remains in the system, no putrefaction can begin or take place.

With respect to the non-contraction of the muscles on the application of galvanism it may be stated, that while the negative evidence which it gives, is sure and unquestionable, its positive evidence is by no means so; that is to say, that although if the muscles do not contract on the application of galvanism, we may be sure of the individual being dead, we cannot be equally sure of his being alive, if the muscles do contract on the application of the above agent.

Cadaverous rigidity as distinguished from common rigidity, has been mentioned as one of the certain signs of death. The difference between the two consists in this, that while in cadaverous rigidity the muscles once reduced, do not resume their former state, in common rigidity they do so when set at liberty.

The uncertain signs of death are numerous. They consist in the apparent suspension of those functions which a man exhibits during life; and some of which we know from physiology to be essential to the continuance of life, and therefore the suspension of which is incompatible with its further continuance. Among these may be mentioned the want of pulse and the cessation of respiration; but although it is true that both circulation and respiration cease with life, yet very frequently they go on in such a nice and delicate manner as to be quite imperceptible to, and irrecognizable by our senses in their present state; and in fact instances are very common of individuals remaining, for various periods of time, without the slightest indication or earthly sign of their circulating or respiratory functions going on, yet who have recovered and lived for varied lengths of time. Another of these signs is insensibility with

perfect rest. It is undoubtedly one of the signs of death, but as it may also exist under other circumstances and quite independently of death, as for instance when a man is under the influence of opium, or alcohol, or mesmerism, as also in cases of compression of the brain, &c. it would be quite unreasonable to suppose a man to be dead merely because he is insensible and motionless. Besides we know from physiology that the organic functions of the body may go on and vegetative life exist, notwithstanding the suspension of the mental faculties and consciousness. Nor are facts wanting to confirm the truth of this assertion; thus the case mentioned by Sir A. Cooper, in which a spicula of bone was pressing upon the brain, and in which the individual remained for a year in a state of perfect insensibility, after which the spicula of bone being removed he was restored to consciousness, is quite to the point. Coldness of the surface and the extremities is another of these signs; and although it is true that the animal heat of the body subsides, and its surface becomes cold after the cessation of life, it is justly reckoned among the uncertain signs of death, in consequence of its existing under several circumstances during life, as for example in the last stage of cholera, &c. Relaxation of the sphincters, and involuntary discharge of urine and fæces is also an uncertain sign, because this may and frequently does occur under the influence of several diseases, such as malignant and typhoid fevers, epilepsy, &c.

Besides these certain others are mentioned among the signs of death, such as opacity of the cornea, loss of transparency in the palms of the hands, bending of the thumb towards the palm of the hand, a degree of muscular rigidity, &c. but these are of little value in guiding us to recognise a true death from merely an apparent one, since they frequently occur, and are known to exist in several diseased states of the body.

Upon the whole it may be stated that what have been mentioned among the uncertain signs of death, taken each individually and separately, is of little or no absolute value, hence no dependence can be placed upon them; they only become of weight when considered in connection with the other collateral and co-existent circumstances, and their value is therefore only of a relative kind.

2. Independently of climate, the sources of disease in Calcutta are numerous and manifold, arising either from want of proper attention to public health on the part of the authorities; or the poverty and ignorance which prevail among the greater part of the inhabitants of the city. Those arising from the former of these causes may be enumerated under the following heads:

1st. *Want of public cleanliness.*—On passing along the streets nothing can be more common than to witness here a dead horse, there a putrefied dog, and in a third place, a heap of accumulated dirt. From these emanate a variety of noxious effluvia, giving rise to several malignant fevers and epidemic visitations, which carry off numbers from this so-called "city of palaces."

2d. *Want of good draining.*—The English part of the town excepted, there is scarcely any quarter where during the rainy seasons the water does not stand still and accumulate. There are several streets in which the water in the drains rises on a level with that in the road itself, the one being undistinguishable from the other, and it may enter into several houses situated upon it; as an instance of this I may mention the road leading from the *Shiddessory Tollah*, eastward of *Thunthana*. Besides the drains are seldom to be found in a properly clean state, several of the larger ones being allowed to remain in a dirty state for a length of time after the rains, during which the waters in them become stagnant;

and as these waters are mixed with a variety of dirty and disgusting things, such as dung, urine, decomposed vegetable and animal matters, &c., they exhale a most unwholesome and fœtid odour, and evolve deleterious gases, which may be considered as carrying diseases into the neighbouring houses.

3d. *Not watering the city as it should be done.*—Except when the streets of this city are annually watered by the hand of nature, scarcely a drop of water is poured upon them at the public expence to prevent the accumulation of dust, which, particularly, at this season of the year flies over the roads in forms of clouds, causing great nuisance to the passengers, and in several instances the particles of dust getting into the lungs give rise to affections of those organs by causing irritation in them. It is scarcely necessary to mention that proper watering is also indispensable to the preservation of even ordinary cleanliness.

Those to which the poverty or the ignorance of the people give birth, are resolvable into the following heads:

1st. *Bad food.*—The consumption of different sorts of bad rice, putrified fish, of rice boiled on previous days, and a variety of other things taken into the stomach either from poverty or ignorance, (the taking of large quantities of sweetmeats being a nice example of the latter) have been found by observation and experiment to be prejudicial to health; yet these are substances in frequent and daily use among the native population of the city.

2d. *The drinking of Ganges water from mistaken piety.*—It must appear to every sensible man, even on a moment's reflection, that the water of a spring, and that from a part of it in which is discharged the whole of the dirt of this large city, in which open the large drains, carrying the waters from different parts of the town, and wherein is thrown a large number of dead human beings and other animals, together with the presence of certain saline matters, must be highly deleterious to the health; yet under the influence of a superstitious faith, the natives are taught to venerate the thing, and drink it under the conviction of some peculiar moral virtues being attached to it.

3d. *Want of proper clothing.*—It is not uncommon to meet with numbers in this city who seldom change their clothes, retaining them until they have been full of dirt, or even vermin generated in them, and it is easy to conceive how this may prove a source of disease. Besides in consequence of poverty many cannot provide themselves with sufficient clothing, which obliges them to expose themselves without sufficient covering to the cold and the dews, and which subject them to a variety of affections.

4th. *Want of cleanliness*—This is particularly to be witnessed in the people of this city in a variety of forms, and is a very prolific source of disease.

5th. *Want of proper ventilation.*—This is owing to the construction of houses in a bad manner, and the jumbling together of a large number of cottages. Besides there are also other causes of disease, such as the salt lake on the east of the city, the air of which is very insalubrious.

With respect to this and the other causes of diseases which may be present in Calcutta, it is necessary that such medical police regulations be enacted as would rigidly enforce the observance of cleanliness, institute a good system of draining, watering, and ventilating the city, as would prevent the people from eating at random any thing they like, but subject to a medical examination the articles of food before they are distributed and consumed; prepare good tanks at suitable distances from which the people may be supplied with water, and prevent the drinking of the so-called "sacred water."

6th. The causes of death from hanging are asphyxia, apoplexy, asphyxia and apoplexy combined, and fracture of some of the cervical vertebræ or rupture of the ligaments. When death has taken place by apoplexy, the cerebral vessels, especially the veins, would be congested in consequence of the blood being unable to return by reason of pressure upon the jugular veins, the face flushed and the eyes are injected, the serum would be effused, and sometimes the blood extravasated in the eucephalon. When by asphyxia, we shall find the right heart full of blood and the left comparatively empty, the veins distended and gorged with blood, and the arteries containing venous blood.

When by a combination of the two, we shall find in the post mortem examination the appearances presented by either combined, the one or the other set predominating, according as apoplexy or asphyxia has taken the lead in causing the death of the individual. When the death has been caused by some injury of the spinal column, the same may be perceptible on dissection. To determine as to whether the case is one of suicide, homicide, or accident, we must abide by the following circumstances. We are to examine the countenance of the individual and mark as to whether it looks like that of one who had been labouring under some mental depression or anxiety, such as denoted by a pulled down appearance, a haggard look, sunken eyes; or does it look like that of one who had been labouring under fear, or engaged in some struggle, as denoted by a pale or a turgid face. We are also to look for any marks of violence that may be present upon his body. We are further to attend to the height from which the individual is hung; and learn the previous history of the case if that be within reach. Now then, if on examination the individual presents a haggard appearance, with eyes sunk, and if by his previous history we can learn that his worldly circumstances had been bad; that he had suffered some very severe misfortunes, or that he had been habitually disposed to melancholy; and if further we find that the distance from which he had been hung is within reach from the ground, or if higher, a chair or some such thing from which it might be reached, present under, and if withal there be all absence of any violence upon the body, and no suspicion of malice is attached against him to any other person or persons, there is good reason to conclude that the case is one of suicide.

If, on the other hand, an opposite combination of circumstances be present, i. e. if the individual appears like one taken up with fear and dismay, if his previous history contain nothing which might have led him to the commission of suicide, and if marks of violence are present upon his body, and if further the distance from which he was hung be beyond his reach, the case appears to be one of homicide. The marks of violence are particularly to be attended to, inasmuch as hanging is by no means the most convenient form of murdering a person, and as it can hardly be executed without a great opposition from him and much previous struggle having taken place. marks of violence, can seldom or never fail to be present when a person has been forcibly hung by others. The hand and the feet are also generally found tied.

Cases of hanging are seldom accidental, but although seldom they sometimes do occur, and when so they may be recognised by the absence of all those circumstances which attend either suicidal and homicidal cases of hanging, and more particularly the peculiar way in which the string may happen to be twisted around the neck of the individual, denoting, in general, a want of all design in the contrivance.

7th. The appearances denoting recent delivery during life, are—

Dilatation of the vagina, a tumid and swollen state of the external genitals, such as of the labia; a relaxed state of the abdominal muscles, and the round contracted state of the uterus, which may be felt through the abdominal parietos. After death and on dissecting, the mark of the placenta where it was situated upon the uterus may be seen; the latter is also found much larger than under ordinary circumstances, and the cervix has not yet regained its natural state.

NOBINKISTO BOSE.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Answer 3rd. The usual causes of death from drowning are asphyxia, apoplexy, a combination of both, and syncope. The post mortem appearances in death from asphyxia are, great congestion of the lungs, the veins will be found gorged with blood, the face will be pale and placid, and there will froth issuing from the nose and mouth, very little water will be found in the stomach; these latter are present in most cases of drowning. In death from apoplexy, the brain and its membranes will be highly congested, or there may even be the rupture of a blood-vessel, the face will be turgid and livid, there will be forthy mucus oozing from the mouth and nostrils, &c. In death from a combination of these two, the symptoms will vary, and the predominance of one set over the other will depend on the presence of asphyxia, or apoplexy, in a more marked degree. In death from syncope the brain will be found almost entirely free from blood, it will be seen to be pale and bloodless; the organs of the thorax and abdomen may have their normal supply of blood.

4th. After a body has been taken out of water all clothes, ligatures of every kind, &c. should be removed; it should then be immediately wiped dry, and the heat of the surface may be restored by incessant friction with dry flannels, aided by a large fire being placed in the room so as to communicate some degree of warmth, (care must be taken, however, to get rid of the carbonic acid generated, by means of a good current of air:) artificial respiration ought then to be had recourse to, and this may be effected by firmly pressing upon the chest with the palms of the hands and then suddenly removing the pressure; in this way air will be drawn into the lungs, and of the continuous use of this means, great benefit has frequently resulted; some introduce a pair of bellows into the mouth and gradually force air into the lungs; this, however, is objectionable, as also the inflatation of the lungs by blowing into the mouth: ammonia should be applied to the nostrils, and it is recommended to use oxygen gas for the purpose of inflating the lungs; this is seldom at hand, and is therefore rarely employed. These are the only means I have seen resorted to.

The length of time after *complete* submersion that you may expect to resuscitate any individual, is, I think, from one minute to a minute and a half, although there are cases recorded where persons are stated to have been recovered even after 2, 3, or more *hours*: in these cases, however, there was probably only partial immersion, or the presence of syncope might have prolonged the period of death.

As to the amount of perseverance in the use of the several remedies before mentioned, there is considerable variation: in general after incessant application of the remedies, for ½ or ¾ of an hour, or even

one whole hour, if there be no signs of returning animation, we may consider it unnecessary to continue our exertions any longer; on the contrary, if we perceive the slightest signs of life, we must redouble our efforts, and continue them for a longer or shorter time according to circumstances.

5th. The causes of death from hanging are, from constriction and occlusion of the air-passages giving rise to asphyxia; here, either the supply of air is at once completely cut off, or there is only a partial and gradual obstacle to the passage of the air, in either case asphyxia is the result, and the appearances on dissection will be engorgement of the lungs with blood; the veins and right side of the heart will be found to contain a large quantity of venous blood, while the arterial system will be comparatively empty; the face will be turgid and livid, the eyes blood-shot and protruding, the tongue will be projected from the mouth, there may be erection of the penis and involuntary discharge of semen: the mark of the cord will be observed round the neck, deep, with ecchymosis external to the situation of the cord; on dissection the cellular tissue immediately beneath, from the pressure of the cord, will be condensed and shining,

The death may be produced by the cord pressing upon the great vessels and preventing the return of blood from the brain, giving rise to a species of apoplexy: in this case the face will be swollen and livid, the eyes very prominent and blood-shot, &c.: there will be great congestion, and perhaps rupture of a vessel in the brain; besides these, the general appearances from hanging, as ecchymosis, the mark of the cord, &c., will be present. Death may, again, be produced by fracture of the odontoid process pressing upon the spinal marrow, and causing instant death.

Hanging is very seldom the result of accident; the only instance of the kind, I am aware of, happened in a man who used to hang himself frequently for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, till at last he effectually hanged himself: it is also liable to occur when persons amuse themselves by swinging; the rope gets coiled round the neck, and either from want of assistance, or from delay, it may prove fatal.

Hanging, when the result of suicide, may be known by the absence of external violence, by the history of the case, by its being done in a room to which others had no access from without, &c., and the odontoid process, generally speaking, not being fractured; and by circumstantial evidence.

When hanging is the result of homicide, perhaps great external violence may be found, particularly if the resistance offered by the individual had been great; by there generally being fracture of the odontoid process; by enquiring into the history of the case, and chiefly by circumstantial evidence.

6. In a person found hung, to decide whether it occurred before or after death, we must make a careful inspection of the body; if it happened after death, there will be no congestion of the lungs, brain, or any other organ, there will be no ecchymosis in the position of the cord (unless the body has been suspended before the departure of the animal heat of the body) the cellular tissue under the cord will not be found condensed on dissection; there will be no turgidity or lividity of the face; no priapism; no unusual congestion of the venous system; the tongue will not be protruded; generally speaking, the odontoid process will be found entire; these aided by an enquiry into the history of the case, will generally suffice to prove that the body was hung after death.

FRED. J. PETTINGAL.

BOTANY.

Question 1st. What is the difference between dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants with regard to leaves and stems?

Answer 1st. The leaves of monocotyledonous are articulated to the stem, and those of dicotyledonous are not articulated, the stem of endogens is erect and straight, and larger than the stem of exogens.

Question 2nd. What are the elementary tissues?

Answer. They are five in number, viz.

1st. Cellular tissue, or Parenchyma.
2nd. Piled tissue, or Bothrenchyma.
3rd. Woody tissue, or Plurenchyma.
4th. Vascular tissue, or Trachanchyma.
5th. Laticiferous tissue, or Ceninchyma.

1st. Cellular tissue consists of little bladders or vesicles of various forms adhering together in masses. It is colorless and transparent. It is formed according to Schleiden, from cytoblast (cyto means cell blast, germ, cell germ) which is generated from the mucus of vegetation. It, the cellular tissue, consists of two forms, viz., the membranous and fibrous. Membranous cellular tissue is that in which the sides consists only of membrane without any trace of fibre. It constitutes the pith, the medullary rays, soft parts at the stem of exogens, and the bark of endogens, and also forms the membranes of fruits and seeds. Fibrous cellular tissue is that in which the sides consist either of membrane and fibre together, or of fibre only. Cellular tissue assumes a variety of forms such as Ovenchyma when oval, Ceninchyma when conical-like hairs, Cladenchyma when branched, Colpenchyma when sinuous, Murifarus, when in the medullary rays, consist of little bladders compressed between the woody tissue and spiral vessels, and when viewed laterally represents like bricks in a wall.

2nd. Piled tissue, or bothrenchyma, consists of tubes of considerable size, appearing when viewed by transmitted light as if riddled full of holes. It consists of two sorts, 1st, articulated bothrenchyma consists of truncated cylinders placed one upon the other and forming a long cylinder. It can be obtained by boiling the stem of Donax.

2nd. Continuous bothrenchyma consists of slender piled uninterrupted tubes.

3rd. Woody tissue, or plurenchyma, consists of long slender uninterrupted piled tubes, tapering acutely at each other and lying in bundles, and like cellular tissue not perforated on the sides. It differs from cellular tissue by its toughness, extremely fineness, strength, and tenacity.

Every thing prepared from hemp and flax is made of this tissue, but cotton which is cellular tissue bears no resemblance in strength to the former. It constitutes the ligneous part of plants; present abundantly in liber.

4th. Vascular tissue, or trachanchyma, consists of membranous tubes tapering to each end, and having a fibre generated spirally in the inside, on the walls are marked by transverse bars, lines, or rings. It consists of two sorts, the spiral vessels, or trachi and the ducts: spiral vessels consist of simple membranous tubes, having fibres generated spirally in the inside which are capable of unrolling with elasticity. They look like a wire round a cylinder, and also like a cobweb.

Ducts consist of simple membranous tubes having a fibre generated spirally in the inside incapable of unrolling without breaking. Ducts are of four kinds.—1st, closed ducts, they are like spiral vessels.—2d, annular when like a ring.—3d, reticulated when instead of forming rings, they are continuous in some places, and in others anastomose so as to

form a netted appearance.—4th, scalariform when like angular tubes marked with transverse bars scarcely reaching the angles.

5th. Laticiferous tissue, or ceninchyma, consists of branching and anastomosing tubes, which are so thin when young that they are not discernible, but when old become visible.

Question 3d. What are the compound organs?

Answer. The compound organs are, viz. cuticle and its appendages, *such* as stomates, hairs, scurfs, glands, and prickles.

1*st. Cuticle.* Vegetables, like the animals, are covered externally by a membrane which adheres to the cellular structure beneath it; when viewed by the naked eye appears like a homogenous skin, but when seen by the microscope, found to be marked by transverse lines which, by constantly anastomosing, give it a reticulated appearance. The cuticle is not found in the parts growing under water, and found upon every part of the surface exposed to the air except the sponglets of the roots. The cuticle is covered externally by a membrane framed of organic mucus.

Its appendages are first stomates—they are passages through the cuticle, having the appearance of oval sphincters, in the centre of which is a slit which opens and closes according to circumstances, and lying above a cavity by a central tissue. Stomates are not found in the submersed plants or in the submersed parts of amphibious plants, they are not found upon the cuticle growing in darkness nor upon the ribs, veins of leaves, but found generally on the under surface of a leaf, not upon the upper. Dr. Brown considers the stomates to be composed of bladders, which like the bladders, are found often occupying the inner surface of the meshes of epidermis.

Mirbel considers them as minute funnels composed of 4 or 5 vesicles, arranged in several tiers. Stomates are the organs of respiration.

2. *Hairs.* They consist of bladders of cellular tissue, or in other words, they are minute, transparent, filliform, acute processes formed of cellular tissue more or less enlarged and arranged in a single row. The grand divisions of hairs are two, namely, lymphatics and secreting lymphatic hairs consist of tissue tapering gradually from the base to the apex. Secreting hairs consist of cellules visibly distended either at the apex or at the base into receptacles of secretion.

Lymphatic hairs are, for the most part, for the control of the evaporation of parts where they occur. Secreting hairs are peculiar to certain species of plants, as the volatile oil of sweet briar.

Hairs differ extremely in length, rigidity, and in form.

They have received the following names:

The characters of which I would be unable to answer for brevity of time.

They are, 1st, down, or pubescence; 2d, hairiness; 3d, pilosity; 4th, villosity; 5th, velvet; 6th, tomentus; 7th, celœ; 8th, bristles; 9th, pungent; 10th, glandular; 11th, barb; 12th, hooded.

The third appendage of the cuticle is the scurf.

Scurfs are thin flat membranous discs like the scales of fishes, formed of cellular tissue springing from the epidermis. It is of two kinds—scurf properly so called, and the ramenta.

Scurf properly so called is a flattened thin particle, giving a leprous appearance to the parts where it occurs, as in the pine-apple.

It is composed of a membrane attached by its middle, and has an irregular lancinated appearance in consequence of the imperfect union of cellular tissue of which they are composed: ramenta are foliaceous parts appearing upon the young shoots. The fourth appendage is the gland.

Glands formed of cellular tissue which is much (harder) and more colored than that which surrounds it. Glands are of various kinds.—1st, Stalked glands when seated upon a stalk; 2d, lenticular glands, they are oval spots in the bark of many plants, especially willows; they have been thought to indicate the points from which roots will appear, if placed in circumstances favorable to their production: glands are either simple or compound.

Simple glands are formed of cells springing from the epidermis. Compound glands contain within them cavities filled with etherial oil.

The fifth appendage is the prickles. Prickles are rigid, opaque conical processes formed of cellular tissue, and terminating in an acute point.

4th Question.—Structure of a leaf and the difference between a simple and compound leaf?

Answer. A leaf is nothing more than the expansion of the bark at the base of a leaf bud prior to which it is developed, and it is composed of cellular tissue. The bark of which it is the expansion is composed of muriform cellular tissue.

A leaf consists of a midrib and veins emerging from the midrib, and of other veins formed by these emerging veins.

A leaf has two surfaces, pagina superior and pagina inferior: pagina superior has sunken veins, and the latter very prominent ones.

The point where the leaves are joined to the stem is called axil, any thing that arises from the axil is called axillary, and that which arises above the axil is the supra axillary, and that from below it is called infra axillary. Stomates are sometimes found on the under surface of the leaf, as I have mentioned before.

The difference between a simple and compound leaf is this.—

The leaves are called simple, when the margins of them are irregular or dentated, and do not extend to the petiole: or when the blade consists of a single piece only as the serrated blade of the apple tree and of the box tree. The leaves are called compound when the margins are connected down to the petiole, and dividing into a number of leaf buds.

The forms of the compound leaves are the following.—

1st. Pinnatifid when the leaflets are arranged on each side of a common petiole.

2d. Pennate or (paripinnatus) when the petiole is terminated by a single leaflet.

3d. Pinnate or (imparipinnatus) when the petiole is terminated by a tendril.

4th. Alternately pinnate when the leaflets are alternate.

5th. Interruptedly pinnate when alternately small and large.

6th. Decreasing bipinnate—when the leaflets diminish gradually.

Question 5th. Variety of forms of inflorescence.

Answer. Inflorescence is a term contrived to express generally the arrangement of flowers on a branch or on a stem.

Its varieties are—1st, The peduncle. The peduncle is a part which immediately bears the flowers, or it is the part which first proceeds from the stem. Peduncle when divided; its larger divisions are called branches, and the smaller, pedicils.

The varieties of peduncle—when a plant destitute of stem emerges from the ground supporting the flower on its apex, it is called a scape: when the peduncle proceeds at a right angle from the base to the apex of the inflorescence, it is called rachis.

When the part which bears the flowers is repressed in its development, so that instead of forming a flattened area is becomes enlarged and dilated on which the flowers are arranged, then it is called receptacle.

Hence we have four forms of peduncle. 1st, pedicil; 2nd, scape; 3rd, rachis; 4th, receptacle.

Inflorescence, its variety. 1st, If the flowers are sessile along a common axis, i. e. destitute of pedicils, then they are called spike.

2nd. If the flowers are pedicellated along a common axis then they are called raceme. The raceme differs from the spike in nothing more except in its flowers being pedicellated

3rd. If the flowers of a spike destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is supplied by bracts, and when with such a formation, the inflorescence falls off either after flowers on ripening, then they are called an amentum or catkin.

4th. If the flowers of a spike destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is supplied by bracts and supported by other bracts which enclose no flowers, and when with such a formation the rachis does not fall off with the inflorescence, then they are called locusta or spikelet.

5th If the flowers are arranged round a fleshy rachis, and enclosed in the kind of bract called a spatha, then they are called spadix, as in palms and araceæ.

6th. If the lower pedicils are so long that their flowers are elevated up to the same level with that of uppermost flowers, then a corymb is formed.

7th. If the pedicil proceed from a point to every direction on the same elevation, then an umbel is formed. There are various sorts of umbel.

1st. Simple umbel when the pedicils give out a single branch.

2d. Compound umbel when more than one.

3d. An assemblage of umbels is called universal umbel.

4th. The small umbels are umbellules. The part which supports the umbellules is called radii.

Hence we have 8 forms of inflorescence.

1st. Peduncle; 2nd, spike; 3rd raceme; 4th, amentum or catkin; 5th, locusta; 6th, spadix; 7th, corymb; 8th, umbel.

Question 6th. Describe the stamens, what they are, their parts, structure, and their modes of insertion?

Answer. Stamens are those organs seated within the corolla: they are the modified leaves, and they constitute what is called the male apparatus of the flowers, in fact they are the male apparatus. It consists of three parts, viz., filament, anther and pollen; filament is that which supports the anthers. If the filament consists of cellular tissue it varies in color, in some it is red, in others blue. Its form is cylindrical. Anther is that part which is seated on the apex of the filament; it consists of cells which contain pollen. When anthers are attached by the base it is called innate, when by their back called adnate, when by a point called vessatile: pollen is a pulverulent substance filling the cavity of the anthers, pollen consists of grains which are called granules, pollen is enclosed in three membranes called extine and intine and an intermediate called exintine: when the stamens are inserted into the calyx and corolla they are called perigynous—when inserted into the pistil called epigynous—when inserted under the pistil called hypogynous.

Question 7th. The pistil its structure, the parts of which it consists.

Answer. The pistil is the female organ in the flower, occupying its centre. It consists of three parts, viz., ovary, style, and stigma. Pistil is formed of vascular tissue surrounded by cellular tissue.

Question 8th. Describe the ovary and ovulum, varieties of ovule?

Answer. The ovary is a hollow case situated at the base of the pistil, enclosing ovules and containing one or more cavities.

The variety of ovule.

The chalaza is a dilated vascular disk formed by the raphe at the base of the nucleus. When the chalaza is situated at the base and foramen at the opposite extremity, then the ovule is called *arthotropus*. When the foramen instead of being at the opposite extremity is brought almost nearer to it, then the ovule is *camphilotropus*. When the vessels of the ovule instead of penetrating at the hylum, are reflected round half the diameter of the ovule, then the ovule is called *anatropus*. When the chalazal and foramina are transverse then the ovule is called *amphilotropus*. When the foraminal opening is parallel then the ovule is semianatropus. Hence we have five varieties of ovule, 1st, anthotropus, 2d, camphilotropus, 3d, anatropus, 4th, amphilotropus, 5th, semianatropus.

9th Question.—The meaning of the term didynamous.

Answer. When there are four stamens, two long and two short, then this term is applied. It has two orders according to the Linnæan system in Lindley's Elements of Botany. 1st., Gymnospermia seeds apparently naked; 2d, order is angiospermia, seeds in *blood* vessels.

10th Question.—The meaning of the term tetradynamous.

Answer.—When there are six stamens, four of which are long and two short, then the term tetradynamous is applied. It has two orders. 1st, order Siliquosa with a long pod. 2d order, with a short pod or planet.

11th Question.—How the four classes of dicotyledons are distinguished from each other according to DeCandole.

Answer.—The four classes are the following, viz. ·

1st Thalamifloræ.—Corolla polypetalous, stamens hypognous.

2d. Calicifloræ —Corolla polypetalous, stamens periginous.

3d. Corollifloræ.—Corolla monopetalous stamenens inserted into the side of the calyx.

4th. Monochlamidæ.—A calyx only, or corolla none.

12th Question.—If you meet with a tree or shrub with handsome flowers, large and showy corolla polypetalous, stamens united by their filaments into a tube surrounding the pistil, anther celled, to what class and order would the plant then belong?

Answer.—The plant would belong to the order Marantace, and to the family Floridæ, and to the class Endogen.

13th Question —Suppose you meet a plant, the filaments united at the base and anthers two-celled, what order would it belong to?

Answer.—Plant would to Zenjiberaceæ and to the same family and class as before.

Question 14th.—Suppose you meet a plant of the order Thalamifloræ, having shining leaves, marked with transparent dots, and the blade articulated to the petiole, to what order would the plant belong?

Answer.—The plant would belong to the order Aurantiaceæ.

Question 15th.—What class do the Leguminosæ belong, and what are its principal divisions?

Answer.—Leguminosæ belong to the class Calicifloræ Its characters: Herbacious plants or shrubs, leaves alternate, petiole tumid at the base, stipules 2, flowers showy, calyx inferior, and the segments unequal, and variously combined: corrolla, papilionacious or regularly spreading, stamens definite or indefinite, hypogynous or perigynous, ovary superior, fruit legume, seeds destiute of albumen.

Lindley's Elements of Botany.

It is divided into three sections, A, B and C.

Section A. Flowers papilionacious or butterfly-shaped, to this belong the genus alhaga and butea frondosa.

Section B. Cessalpinæ, sepals, petals, regularly spreading stamens perigynous to this belong the genus cassia senna and cassia fistula and tamarindus Indica.

Section C. Mimosæ—petals, sepals valvate, stamens hypogynous, to this belongs the genus acacia.

Question 16*th*. Mention the peculiarities of Compositæ with regard to structure.

Answer. Compositæ. Herbs or shrubs extremely variable in appearance, flowers in heads surrounded by involucrum and seated upon a receptacle from which palæ often spring, calyx pappous, corolla regular or irregular, anthers united into a tube, ovary inferior, one-celled with an erect ovule, embryo without albumen. Its calyx is called pappus. When the pappus consists of hairlike processes proceeding from the ovarium, it is then called pilose. When these hairs are themselves divided then they are called plumose or feathery. When the divisions are broad and membranous, then called *paliaceous*. When reduced to a rim called marginate, the style of this family is marked by hairs which are collectors.

Question 17*th*. Mention the orders of Corollifloræ remarkable for milky juice.

Answer. There are three orders remarkable for the milky juice. 1st, Apocynaceæ. 2d, Asclepiadaceæ. 3d, Convolvulaceæ.

Question 18*th*. Mention some of the Monochlamamidous plants remarkable for milky juice.

Answer. There are two orders, viz 1st, Euphorbiaceæ. 2d, Urticaceæ.

Question 19*th*. Suppose you are to meet with a monochlamydous plant with milky juice, fruit moneccous, and tricoccous fruit what is the plant?

Answer. Eupborbiaceæ.

BHOLANAUTH DOSS.

Appendix D.

PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

Anatomy and Physiology.

The Government Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

DINNONATH DOSS.

The Rustomjee Medal, and Second Certificate.

MADHUB LOLL SHOME.

First Silver Medal, and Third Certificate.

BHOLANATH DOSS.

Second Silver Medal, and Fourth Certificate.

OMESH CHUNDER MITTER.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

5th, J. Kearney.
6th, Nubbogopaul Ghosal.
7th, Mr. Covington.
8th, Shib Chunder Bysack.

Chemistry.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

SREENATH MOOKERJEE (SECOND.)

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

2nd, Omeschunder Mitter.
3rd, Bholanath Doss.
4th, J. Kearney.
5th, J. W. Brechman.
6th, H. Hatchell.
7th, E. Katts.

Botany.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

BHOLANATH DOSS.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.*

2nd, Dinnonath Doss.
3rd, J. W. Brechman.
4th, Nilmadub Mookerjee.
5th, Sreenath Mookerjee (Second)
6th, F. J. Pettingal.
7th, Govind Chunder Dutt.
8th, C. Raddock.
9th, Mahomed Jan.
10th, Chunder Coomar Bose.
11th, J. Kearney.
12th, Buxiram.
13th, Madub Lall Shome.

Medicine.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

F. J. PETTINGAL.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

2nd, D. Picachy.
3rd, Nobinkristo Bose.
4th, Sreenauth Mookerjee (First.)
5th, Nilmadub Mookerjee.

Clinical Prize.

D. PICACHY.

* All Students in the English Department, Senior and Junior, contended in this Class.

Surgery.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

F. J. PETTINGAL.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

2nd, Sreenath Mookerjee (First) 3d, Nobinkristo Bose.
4th, D. Picachy.

Dresser's Prize.

NONE AWARDED.

Midwifery.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

NOBINKRISTO BOSE.

Goodeve Scholarship, and Second Certificate.

NOBIN CHUNDER BOSE.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

3rd, F. J. Pettingal. 4th, D. Picachy.
5th, Fakeer Chund Bose.

Materia Medica.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

D. PICACHY.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

2nd, Nobinkristo Bose. 4th, F. J. Pettingal.
3rd, Kally Doss Nundy. 5th, Sreenath Mookerjee (First.)
6th, Nilmadub Mookerjee.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

NOBINKRISTO BOSE.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

2nd, Fred. J. Pettingal.
3rd, George Hornett.
4th, D. Picachy.
5th, Kally Doss Nundy.
6th, Mr. Covington.
7th, Nubbogopaul Ghosal.

MILITARY CLASS.

Senior Students.

Gold Medal, and First Certificate.

SHAIKH ALI MAHOMED.

Second Prize and Certificate.

SUNT PERSAUD SINGH.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

3rd, Shamath Oollah.
4th, Ushruff Ali Khan.
5th, Mirza Ramzan Ali.
6th, Ameer Khan.

Second Class.

Silver Medal.

SHAIKH KURREEM BUKSH (THIRD.)

Prize.

SHAIKH ELAHEE BUKSH (FIRST.)

Junior Students.

First Prize.

MIRZA RUJUB ALI BEG.

Second Prize.

DURSUN LALL.

Medical College,
April 5, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Appendix E. No. I.

Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December 1846.

	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
1.	Zymotic Diseases, ...	45	1281	1326	1153	132	41	
	Sporadic Diseases—							
2.	Of uncertain or variable seat, ...	2	105	107	100	3	4	
3.	Of the Nervous System, ...	10	123	133	112	15	6	
4.	Of the Respiratory Organs, ...	10	83	93	72	15	6	
5.	Of the Organs of Circulation, ...	0	6	6	4	2	0	
6.	Of the Digestive Organs, ...	11	138	149	125	17	7	
7.	Of the Urinary Organs, ...	0	28	28	27	1	0	
8.	Of the Organs of Generation, ...	5	71	76	68	0	8	
9.	Of the Organs of Locomotion, ...	12	137	149	139	0	10	
10.	Of the Integumentary System, ...	8	165	173	168	0	5	
11.	External causes, Poisoning, Asphyxia, Injuries, &c., ...	20	358	378	333	20	24	

	1.							
1.	Diarrhœa,	0	31	31	31	0	0	
2.	Dysentery,	24	270	294	242	33	19	
3.	Cholera,	0	240	240	159	81	0	
4.	Ague,	4	61	65	65	0	0	
5.	Remittent Fever,	0	295	295	267	0	0	
6.	Common Continued Fever,	5	187	192	192	16	12	
7.	Erysipelas,	0	7	7	6	1	0	The fatal case was Erysipelas of the head and face, from severe external injury.
8.	Syphilis,	12	189	201	200	0	10	
9.	Hydrophobia,	0	1	1	0	1	0	
	2.							
10.	Inflammation,	0	21	21	21	0	0	Of the Eye.
11.	Dropsy,	2	44	44	42	0	2	Anasarca, Hydrocele, &c.
12.	Abscess,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
13.	Mortification,	0	7	7	3	3*	1	* Two of the fatal cases were mortification of the lower extremities after severe injuries, for which they underwent amputation; the third was a case of Gangrena Senilis.
14.	Scrofula,	0	4	4	3	0	1	
15.	Carcinoma,	0	1	1	1	0	0	
16.	Tumour,	0	26	26	26	0	0	
	3.							
17.	Cephalitis,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
18.	Apoplexy,	0	12	12	0	12*	0	* Mostly cases of Insolation in European Seamen exposed to the sun during a state of intoxication.

	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	3.							
19.	Paralysis,	0	13	13	11	0	2	
20.	Convulsions,	0	3	3	1	2*	0	* All cases of Tetanus, 2 in the acute Idiopathic form died; the third, a chronic case, recovered.
21.	Epilepsy,	1	4	5	5	0	0	
22.	Insanity,	0	4	4	4*	0	0	* All four were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum as incurable.
23.	Delirium Tremens,	7	85	92	87	1	4	
	4.							
24.	Bronchitis,	6	36	42	38	0	4	
25.	Pleurisy,	2	20	22	22	0	0	
26.	Pneumonia,	0	14	14	10	4*	0	* Two of the fatal cases were complicated with Pericarditis.
27.	Asthma,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
28.	Phthisis,	2	11	13	0	11*	2	* The greater portion of these cases, as usual, occurred among Native Portuguese Christians.
	5.							
29.	Pericarditis,	0	1	1	0	1*	0	* Originally a case of acute rheumatism, with metastasis from the serious membrane of the large joints to the Pericardium.

30.	Aneurism,	0	1	1	0	1*	0	* Of the left carotid—died 10 days after the operation, from sloughing of the sac and ulceration of the internal jugular vein.
31.	Heart, &c., diseases of,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
	6.							
32.	Enteritis,	0	3	3	0	3*	0	* All these cases admitted in the last stage of the disease.
33.	Peritonitis,	0	6	6	4	2*	0	* Two of the fatal cases were the result of external injury; the third was the result of ruptured bladder.
34.	Worms,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
35.	Ascites,	2	22	24	21	2	1	
36.	Hernia,	0	10	10	9	1	0	Four were cases of strangulated hernia requiring operation; one proved fatal from previous mortification of the intestine: the remaining six were simply cases of incarcerated hernia, reduced by taxis.
37.	Colic or Ileus,	0	5	5	5	0	0	
38.	Hepatitis,	0	25	25	16	6	3	
39.	Jaundice,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
40.	Spleen, diseases of,	7	59	66	60	3	3	
	7.							
41.	Nephritis,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
42.	Ischuria,	0	6	6	6	0	0	
43.	Diabetes,	0	1	1	1	0	0	

	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	7.							
44	Stone,	0	11	11	10	1	0	The fatal case was the result of jaundice caused by the impaction of gall stones in the biliary ducts subsequent to the operation, from which he had nearly recovered.
45.	Stricture,	0	8	8	8	0	0	
	8.							
46.	Childbirth,	5	52	57	49	0	8	
47	Ovarian Dropsy,	0	1	1	1	0	0	
48.	Uterus, &c., diseases of,	0	18	18	18	0	0	Including Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Lencorrhœa, Abortion, Metritis, &c.
	9.							
49.	Rheumatism,	12	137	149	139	0	10	
	10.							
50.	Carbuncle,	0	6	6	6	0	0	
51.	Phlegmon,	0	5	5	5	0	0	
52	Ulcers,	8	115	123	118	0	5	
53.	Fistula,	0	16	16	16	0	0	
54.	Skin, &c., diseases of,	0	23	23	23	0	0	Including Herpes Zoster, ... 2 Icthyosis, ... 1 Lepra Vulgaris, ... 2 Rupia, ... 4 Psora, ... 14

	12.							
55.	Causes not specified, ...	0	30	30	30	0	0	Including thirteen cases of Scurvy and seventeen of Cataract.
56.	Wounds and Accidents,..... ...	13	250	263	245	4	14	Including simple contusions, contused, incised, and lacerated wounds, burns, scalds, dislocations, concussion of the brain, &c. The fatal cases were concussion of the brain.
57.	Fractures, ...	7	64	71	49	12*	10	* Mostly fractures of the skull from injuries in the streets.
58.	Poisoning, ...	0	14	14*	10	4	0	By Arsenic, ... 1 „ Aconite, ... 3 „ Opium, ... 6 „ Nerium Odorum, ... 1 „ Datura, ... 3 — 14 The fatal cases were By Aconite, ... 1 „ Opium, ... 3 — 4
	Total, ...	123	2495	2618	2302	205	111	

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Medical College, the 1st January, 1847.

No. II.

Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the year 1846.

Months.	Europeans.						Remarks.	Natives.						Remarks.
	Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.			Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		
	Medical Cases.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.		Medical Cases.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.	
January 1846,	64	27	53	21	9	1	Of the deaths among	62	43	56	50	7	1	Of the deaths among
February „	66	30	54	25	7	0	Europeans—	56	51	69	44	6	3	Natives—
March „	58	29	59	20	11	0	56 were from 1 to 2	64	55	57	49	3	2	39 were from 1 to 2
April „	62	30	53	24	15	0	days in Hospital.	59	56	64	47	3	4	days in Hospital.
May „	71	36	62	30	15	0	17 were from 2 to 7	63	47	55	43	8	2	12 were from 2 to 7
June „	74	33	65	28	9	0	days in Hospital.	58	46	64	51	6	0	days in Hospital.
July „	69	35	60	27	7	0	7 were from 7 to 14	55	47	60	42	4	1	17 were from 7 to 14
August „	77	29	66	23	6	0	days in Hospital.	62	46	57	49	3	4	days in Hospital.
September „	68	31	62	25	7	0	23 were from 14 to 20	60	53	56	44	2	2	15 were from 14 to 20
October „	75	30	67	37	7	0	days in Hospital.	58	49	62	43	8	4	days in Hospital.
November „	73	34	64	30	10	0	8 were from 20 to 40	54	46	60	41	5	2	11 were from 20 to 40
December „	65	30	59	28	7	0	days in Hospital.	57	52	56	47	4	0	days in Hospital.
Total,...	822	374	724	318	110	1	Total,...	708	591	710	550	69	25	

Medical College, the 1*st January*, 1847.

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D., *Secretary.*

No. III.

Annual Return of Surgical Operations performed by Professor R. O'Shaughnessy, F. R. C. S., at the Medical College Hospital, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1846.

Nature of Operations.	Number.	Result. Died.	Result. Discharged cured.	Remarks.
Amputation of arm,	2	0	2	
Ditto of the leg,	2	2	0	Both cases occurred in old feeble men, who were run over by carriages in the streets, and sank under the effects of their injuries.
Hypertrophied tumors of the scrotum removed,	3	0	3	The largest of these weighed 10 lbs.
Large encysted tumors from various parts of the body,	5	0	5	
Extirpation of the lower jaw for Osteo Sarcoma,	1	0	1	
Excision of cancerous breast,	1	0	1	
Resection of the wrist-joint for caries of the bone,	1	0	1	
Carotid artery tied for aneurism,	1	1*	0	* The patient was an old enfeebled subject, with a large aneurismal tumor on the left side of the neck below the bifurcation of the artery: sloughing of the aneurismal sac took place ten days after the operation, involving the internal jugular vein which subsequently gave way, and the patient sank from hœmorrhage.

Nature of Operations.	Number.	Result. Died.	Result. Discharged cured.	Remarks.
Operation for strangulated hernia,	4	1	3	The fatal case occurred in an old man admitted in a moribund state from mortification of the intestine, which was irreducible in consequence of old and firm adhesions along the whole course of the sac.
Bladder punctured for permanent stricture of the urethra,	2	0	2	
Lithotomy, ...	11	1	10	This patient died of jaundice, caused by the impaction of gallstones in the ductus communis choledocus.
Tracheotomy, ...	1	1	0	Occurred in a young child, who had swallowed a custard apple-seed which made its way through the larynx down into the trachea; the seed was expelled through the wound immediately after the operation, but the child died three days afterwards from severe bronchial inflammation.
Trephining fractured skulls for depression, ...	2	2	0	Compound fractures of the skull with depression of bone and extensive laceration of the brain.
Operations for cataract, ...	17	0	17	
Luxations of the arm reduced, ...	8	0	8	
Ditto of the hip ditto, ...	10	0	9	One case of two months standing, resisted every attempt at reduction; the others were recent, and easily reduced.
Operation for hydrocele, ...	23	0	23	
Minor operations, ...	50	0	50	Including amputation of fingers and toes, hypertrophied prepuce, operation for phymosis, fistula in ano, the removal of condylomatous and hœmorrhoidal tumors, &c. &c.
Total, ...	144	8	135	

Medical College, the 1st January, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary.*

No. IV.

Annual Report of Diseases treated in the Out-Door Dispensary of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December 1846.

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
1.	Zymotic diseases,.....	26	6036	6062	5453	561	0	0	48	
	Sporadic diseases—									
2.	Of uncertain or variable seat,...	6	1261	1267	987	264	0	0	16	
3.	Of the Nervous System,.....	0	107	107	40	44	22	0	1	
4.	Of the Respiratory Organs, ...	11	819	830	586	235	0	0	9	
5.	Of the Digestive Organs, ...	8	907	915	647	262	0	0	6	
6.	Of the Urinary Organs,.....	0	154	154	114	40	0	0	0	
7.	Of the Organs of Locomotion,	15	4204	4219	3075	1132	0	0	12	
8.	Of the Integumentary System,	5	4781	4786	4754	0	0	0	32	
9.	External causes, poisoning, asphyxia, injuries, &c.	9	854	863	826	28	0	0	9	
	1.									
1.	Croup, ...	0	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	
2.	Thrush, ...	0	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	
3.	Diarrhœa,.....	0	478	478	478	0	0	0	0	
4.	Dysentery, ...	11	880	891	640	240	0	0	11	
5.	Cholera, ...	0	191	191	0	191	0	0	0	

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	1.									
6.	Ague,	3	463	466	461	0	0	0	5	
7.	Remittent Fever,	0	358	358	222	130	0	0	6	
8.	Common continued Fever,	5	636	641	634	0	0	0	7	
9.	Erysipelas,	0	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	
10.	Syphilis,	7	2937	2944	2925	0	0	0	19	
	2.									
11.	Inflammation,	4	652	656	649	0	0	0	7	
12.	Dropsy,	2	321	323	285	36	0	0	0	
13.	Mortification,	0	7	7	7*	0	0	0	0	* Mostly of the toes, in old enfeebled subjects.
14.	Scrofula,	0	226	226	0	219	0	0	7	
15.	Carcinoma,	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	
16.	Tumors,	0	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	
17.	Atrophy,	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	
	3.									
18.	Hydrocephalus,	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	
19.	Paralysis,	0	66	66	40	25	0	0	1	
20.	Tetanus,	0	8	8	0	0	8*	0	0	* Result unknown.
21.	Epilepsy,	0	16	16	0	16	0	0	0	
22.	Insanity,	0	14	14	0	0	14	0	0	

	4.									
23.	Bronchitis,	7	500	507	380	120	0	0	0	
24.	Pleurisy,	0	186	186	186	0	0	0	7	
25.	Pneumonia,	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	
26.	Asthma,	0	50	50	0	48	0	0	0	
27.	Phthisis,	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0	
28.	Lungs, &c., diseases,	4	44	48	0	48	0	0	2	
	5.									
29.	Teething,	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	
30.	Enteritis,	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0	
31.	Peritonitis,	0	18	18	0	18	0	0	0	
32.	Tables Mesenterica,	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	
33.	Worms,	0	70	70	70	0	0	0	0	
34.	Ascites,	0	51	51	0	51	0	0	0	
35.	Hernia,	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	Simply cases of incarcerated hernia, reduced by the taxis.
36.	Colica or Ileus,	0	182	182	182	0	0	0	0	
37.	Hepatitis,	0	83	83	83	0	0	0	0	
38.	Jaundice,	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	
39.	Spleen, diseases of,	8	389	397	237	154	0	0	6	
	6.									
40.	Nephritis,	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	
41.	Ischuria,	0	58	58	58	0	0	0	0	
42.	Diabetes,	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	
43.	Stone,	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	Transferred to hospital for operation.
44.	Strictura,	0	25	25	0	25	0	0	0	
45.	Kidneys, &c., diseases of,	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	7.									
46.	Rheumatism, ...	15	4104	4119	3011	1096	0	0	12	
47.	Joints, &c., diseases, ...	0	100	100	64	36	0	0		
	8.								0	
48.	Carbuncle, ...	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	
49.	Phlegmon, ...	0	1437	1437	1429	0	0	0	8	
50.	Ulcers, ...	2	1920	1922	1912	0	0	0	10	
51.	Fistula, ...	0	63	63	63	0	0	0	0	
52.	Skin, &c., diseases, ...	3	1331	1334	1320	0	0	0	14	Mostly cases of Lepra Vulgaris, Elephantiasis, Psora, and Herpes. * Diseases of the eye.
53.	Causes not specified, ...	0	28	28	0	28*	0	0	0	
54.	Contusions, ...	2	267	269	266	0	0	0	0	
55.	Wounds, ...	4	175	179	176	0	0	0	0	
56.	Fractures, ...	3	61	64	61	0	0	0	3	
57.	Dislocations and Subluxations,	0	226	226	226	0	0	0	3	
58.	Burns and Scalds, ...	0	97	97	97	0	0	0	3	
	Total, ...	80	19123	19203	16482	2566	22	0	133	

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D.,
Secretary.

Medical College, the 1st January, 1847.

No. V.

Tabular Statement of the number of Patients treated in the Out-Door Dispensary of the Medical College, during each month of the Years 1845 *and* 1846.

Numbers.	Months.	1845.	1846.	Remarks.		
				Of the numbers mentioned in the preceding columns there attended in	1845,	1846.
				Once,*	8546	8137
				Twice, ...	2778	2897
				Thrice, ...	1499	1820
1.	January, ...	797	1589	Four times, ...	724	1368
2.	February, ...	525	1573	Five „	340	1093
3.	March, ...	784	1907	Six „	243	931
4.	April, ...	735	1623	Seven „	181	812
5.	May, ...	851	1571	Eight „	130	628
6.	June, ...	1205	1540	Nine „	45	504
7.	July, ...	1653	1668	Ten „	23	413
8.	August, ...	1858	1707	Eleven „	23	277
9.	September, ...	1710	1402	Twelve „	7	216
10.	October, ...	1457	1437	Thirteen „	0	105
11.	November, ...	1560	1540	Fourteen „	12	0
12.	December, ...	1417	1566	Fifteen „	1	2
	Total, ...	14552	19203	Total, ...	14552	19203

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D.,

Medical College, January 1, 1847. *Secretary.*

* All very severe cases, whether medical or surgical, requiring prolonged treatment and constant attendance, are transferred, at once, to the College Hospital.

No. VI.

Half Yearly Return of Sub-Assistant Surgeons educated at the Medical College, from the 1st January to 30th June 1846.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Stations, and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Omachurn Sett, ...	22d March 1839,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Charity Hospital, Burdwan,	Attentive.	
2	Samachurn Dutt, ...	„ July 1841,..	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Jubbulpore, ...	Both excellent.	
3	Isser Chunder Gangooly,	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, .	Midnapore Dispensary, ...	Active and intelligent.	
4	Ramnarain Doss, ...	10th ditto, ...	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Cawnpore, ...	Very good.	
5	Jadub Chunder Sett, ...	17th Feby. 1840,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Bareilly, ...	.....	Report not received.
6	Punchanun Sreemoney,	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, ..	Moorshedabad Dispensary, ...	... .	Died 4th May 1846.
7	Mr. Hemming, ...	23d April 1841,	ditto,. .	Calpee, ...	....	Report not received.
8	Callachand Day, ...	20th Jany. 1841,	ditto,...	Bhowanipore Dispensary, ...	....	Obtained leave of absence for three months on the 18th June 1846.
9	Rajkisto Chatterjee, ...	3d Feby. 1841,	ditto,...	City and Dispensary Hospital, Ghazeepore, ...	Good, and very good qualifications.	
10	Jadub Chunder Dhara,	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ..	Government Dispensary, Allahabad, ...	Conduct very good and qualifications superior.	
11	Chimmun Lall, ...	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Delhi, ...	.....	Report not received.

12	Nobin Chunder Paul, ...	10th Feby. 1841,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	City Hospital, Benares,...	Attentive to his duty and satisfactory.	
13	Mr. Imlay, ...	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ..	.....	.....	Discharged from the Service on the 18th March 1846.
14	Nilmoney Dutt, ...	24th Feby. 1841,	ditto,...	Pooree Dispensary,.....	Quite satisfactory.	
15	Buddenchunder Chowdry,.....	23d Feby. 1841,	ditto,...	Hooghly Dispensary, ...	Both good.	
16	Moheschunder Nun,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Muttra, ...	Very attentive and satisfactory.	
17	Dinonauth Dhur,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto,...	Mulnoth Factory, ...	....	Not under supervision of European Medical Officer.
18	Shamachurn Sircar,.....	16th Feby. 1842,	ditto,...	Pilgrim Hospital, Gyah, ...	Very attentive to his duty.	
19	Sadachurn Mullick,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Furrakabad, ...	Conduct good, and well qualified.	
20	Gopal Kisto Goopt,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto, ..	Jail at Sirsa,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
21	Purmanund Sett,.....	17th April 1843,	ditto,...	Jail at Bijnore,.....	Ditto ditto.	
22	Mr. F. D'Cruz, ...	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto,...	Civil Hospital, Agra, ...	Attentive and intelligent.	
23	Enayut Hosein, ...	28th Decr. 1842,	ditto,...	Pres. Hosp., Lucknow, ...	Very attentive and intelligent.	
24	Shamachurn Dey, ...	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto,...	Doing duty with Captain Broome at Jammoo, ...	.....	Report not received.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Stations, and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
25	Chunder Seekur Holdar,	22d Feby. 1843,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Jail at Umballa,..	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
26	Tarachund Pyne, ...	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Mooradabad, ...	Ditto ditto.	
27	Govindchunder Doss,...	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto,...	Dispensary and Jail at Budaon, ...	Ditto ditto.	
28	Purmessur Doss,.....	10th May 1843,	ditto,...	Jail at Goorgaon,..... ..	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
29	Moheschunder Day,.....	3d May 1844,	ditto,...	Jail at Kurnaul, ...	Ditto ditto.	
30	Nubbokissore Goopto,...	6th Nov. 1843,	ditto,...	.....	.....	Ordered to Medical College for further instruction; proceeding to Calcutta 12th June 1846.
31	Purmessur Shaha,.....	27th April 1844,	ditto,...	Military Out-Post, Kotra,...	....	Report not received
32	Dhurmodoss Bose, ...	14th May 1844,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Agra, ...	Attentive and intelligent.	
33	Mr. L. D'Souza,.....	3d May 1844,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Shajehanpore, ...	.....	Report not received

34	Mr. E. azarus, ...	6th Nov. 1844,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Pubna,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
35	Hurronath Mitter, ...	Not ascertained,	ditto,...	Furreedpore, ...	Ditto ditto.	
36	Wuzeer Khan,...,.....	12th Decr. 1845,	ditto,...	Domah,.....	Believed good,.....	Joined 1st June 1846.
37	Dwarkanath Chatterjee,	27th Feby. 1846,	ditto,...	Sandoway,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	

(Signed) JAMES ATKINSON,
Inspector General of Hospitals, for Secretary Medical Board.

Fort William, Medical Board Office, 1st July, 1846.

(True Copy,)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary Medical College.

No. VII.

Half Yearly Return of the Native Doctors who were educated in the Secondary Class of the Medical College, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1846.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and Detachment to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Mahommed Hossain,.....	3d Novr. 1841,	Native Doctor,	29th Regiment N. I., Agra,	Good.	
2	Mohommed Kossim Allie, ...	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	8th Irregular Cavalry, Lahore,.....	Attentive to his duty.	
3	Fuzollah Khan, ...	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	67th Regiment N. I., Delhi, .	Very good.	
4	Alli Bux, 2d, ...	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	11th Light Cavalry, ...	Both good.	
5	Bux Khan, ...	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	72d Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive and active in all his duties.	
6	Chunder Deen Sukull,..	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	Garrison of Agra, ...	Good and superior in qualifications.	
7	Alli Bux, 1st, ...	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	55th Regiment N. I., Meerut,	Conduct good and well qualified.	
8	Muzzuffer Hossain,.....	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	9th Light Cavalry, ...	A good, steady, intelligent, and attentive man.	
9	Jelall Ooddeen, ...	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	24th Regiment N. I.,.....	Both good.	
10	Shaikh Mungloo,.....	3d ditto „	ditto, ...	50th Regiment N. I., Agra,..	Good.	
11	Woodhin Sing,..... ..	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	4th Light Cavalry, ...	Good.	

12	Kundy Sing,.....	20th June, 1842,	Native Doctor,	Under the orders of the Governor Genl.'s Agent Assam, ...	.....	Report not received.
13	Summon Khan, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	1st Irregular Cavalry, ...	.....	On leave from 2d April to 15th November 1846.
14	Hingun, 2d,.....	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	8th Irregular Cavalry, ...	Attentive to his duties.	
15	Meer Causseem Ally, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
16	Callee Persaud, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	31st Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
17	Golam Rajah, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	52d Regiment N. I., Goruckpore,.....	Good.	
18	Meer Golam Shaw,.....	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
19	Ghassy Khan, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
20	Meerza Bauker Hossein,	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	11th Regiment N. I., ...	Good and attentive.	
21	Oaheed Ally, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	37th Regiment N. I., ...	A good assistant.	
22	Golam Murtoza, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
23	Abdool Wahed, ...	20th ditto „	ditto, ...	5th Regiment N. I., ...	Well qualified and attentive.	
24	Shaik Elahee Bux, ...	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	Sylhet Light Infy., Sylhet,...	Tolerably good.	
25	Hedyat Ollah, ...	22d ditto „	ditto, ...	1st Assam Light Infantry, Ningroo,.....	Very good.	
26	Torab Ally, ...	22d ditto „	ditto, ...	Jail at Baraset, ...	Conduct good and attentive, qualifications sufficient.	
27	Hingun, 1st,.....	22d ditto „	ditto, ...	Sylhet Light Infy. Battalion, Cherra,.....	Satisfactory.	
28	Udhin Persaud, ...	22d ditto „	ditto, ...	Ramghur Light Infy. Battn.,	Qualifications good, but a little careless.	
29	Seetul Sing,.....	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	2d Assam Light Infantry Battalion, Gowahatty,..	Good and superior.	

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and Detachment to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
30	Essory Lall,.....	8th June 1843,	Native Doctor,	.....	.....	Report not received.
31	Ghunsam Sing, ...	8th ditto „	ditto, ...	70th Regiment N. I., ...	Steady and attentive.	
32	Khaudan Hossein, ...	8th Aug. „	ditto, ...	Station Hospital, Darjeeling,	Good.	
33	Sooltan Khan,..	17th July „	ditto, ...	1st Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
34	Bissessor Sing,.....	4th Sept. „	ditto, ...	Jail at Bauliah, ...	Well behaved, active, and intelligent.	
35	Sahebdad Khan, ...	11th Aug. „	ditto, ...	56th Regiment N. I., Agra,	Good.	
36	Mendhy Khan,.....	29th July „	ditto, ...	2d Grenadier Regiment,.....	Good.	
37	Jhoomuck Lall, ...	25th Sept. „	ditto, ...	Residency, Katmandoo, ...	Good.	
38	Ameer Khan, ...	8th ditto „	ditto, ...	36th Regt. N. I., Umballa,...	Good.	
39	Oozeer Khan, ...	8th ditto „	ditto, ...	With a Gang of Convicts, Barrelly, ...	Good and superior.	
40	Bhowanee Sing, ...	8th ditto „	ditto, ...	1st Regiment Lt. Cavalry,...	Good, ...	Leave for 2 months from 23d June 1846.
41	Hedyat Ali Khan, ...	8th ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	....	Report not received.
42	Ramdhone, ...	29th June 1844,	ditto, ...	64th Regiment N. I., ...	Very satisfactory.	
43	Meer Ackbar Ali, ...	12th ditto „	ditto, ...	Scinde Ameers, ...	.....	Report not received.
44	Hossein Bux, ...	29th ditto „	ditto, ...	Jail at Maunbhoom, ...	Steady and attentive, ordinary.	
45	Mirza Hossein Bux, ...	29th ditto „	ditto, ...	58th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive and satisfactory, ...	On command with a detacht 58th Regiment at Indore.
46	Meer Rujeeb Allie,.....	29th ditto „	ditto, ...	Native Detachment 1st Battn. Artillery, Agra,	Good and middling.	
47	Meer Ali Bux,.....	29th ditto „	ditto, ...	15th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	

48	Moshaeb Alie, ...	29th June 1844,	Native Doctor,	.....	.....	Report not received.
49	Shaikh Gouhur Allie,...	18th April 1845,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
50	Shaikh Yar Ally, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	32d Regiment, N. I., ...	Good: little experience.	
51	Luchmun Sing, 1st, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	8th Battalion Artillery, ...	Good and attentive.	
52	Shaikh Mahtaboodeen,	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Doing duty with 7th Bn. Artillery, Meerut, ...	Good and satisfactory.	
53	Lall Khan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
54	Shaikh Meah Jan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Sappers and Miners, ...	Good and satisfactory.	
55	Shaikh Emam Ally, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
56	Shaikh Ilahee Buksh, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Sappers and Miners, ...	Good and satisfactory.	
57	Doorgachurn Lall, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	4th Light Cavalry, ...	Active, intelligent, and very useful,	Transferred to the 12th Irregular Cavalry.
58	Shaikh Hussein Ally, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
59	Shaikh Khoda Buksh, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	29th Regiment N. I., Agra, ..	Good.	
60	Punna Lall, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Arracan Light Infantry Battalion, Akyab, ...	Steady, and a very good man.	
61	Ulleef Khan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
62	Ramshahae Lall, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital, Mirzapore, ...	Good.	
63	Mahommed Khan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Ditto, Hazareebaugh, ...	Good.	
64	Shaikh Warris Ally, ...	23d Jany. 1846,	ditto, ...	3d Company of Sappers and Miners, ...	Very good.	
65	Ushruff Ally Khan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, ...	Good.	
66	Shaikh Abdoollah, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	36th Regiment N. I., ...	Good, ...	Transferred to the 13th Ir. Cavalry.
67	Meer Akbar Ally, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Directed to proceed to Kurnaul on the 8th May 1846.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and Detachment to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
68	Syed Mahomed Waheed Ushruff,.....	23d Jany. 1846,	Native Doctor,	Sappers and Miners, Meerut,	.....	Appointed to do duty by G. O. 13th June.
69	Wuzeer Khan, 1st, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Canal Department, ...	.....	Ditto ditto G. O. 23d June.
70	Khosal Ram, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Doing duty with the 56th Regiment N. I., Agra,	Good.	
71	Meer Bundah Ally,.....	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	4th Company 4th Battn. Artillery, ...	Good.	
72	Shaikh Lall Mahomed,..	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	33d Regiment N. I, ...	Both good.	
73	Wuzeer Khan, 2d, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	6th Light Cavalry, ...	.....	G. O C. C. 28th May 1846.
74	Shaikh Ruheem Buksh,	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	38th Regiment N. I.,.....	Both good,.....	Directed to proceed to Sirsa 1st June 1846.
75	Choonee Loll, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	38th ditto, ...	Ditto,.....	Transferred to the Hurriana Light Infy. Battalion.
76	Shaikh Souban Ally, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Hospital wounded men, Meerut, ...	....	Recently joined.
77	Shaikh Nubbee Buksh,.	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Doing duty with the 8th Regiment N. I., ...	Qualifications appear to be of a very low character, ...	Lately joined.
78	Shaikh Emam Ally, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ..	Civil Jail, Jullunder, ...	Unknown.	

79	Nuck Chadee Singh, ...	23d Jany. 1846,	Native Doctor,	.....	.....	Report not received.
80	Abdool Summud,.....	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	6th Regiment N. I.,.....	.....	Has only been a few days in the Regt.
81	Hingun Khan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	4th Light Cavalry, ...	Good,.....	Transferred to the 12th Irrgr. Cavly.
82	Baboo Ram,.....	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Police Battalion,.....	Good,.....	Transferred to the Governor General's Body Guard.
83	Luchmun Singh, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Hospital wounded men, Meerut, ...	.....	Recently joined.
84	Jowahur Lall, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
85	Shaikh Alie Buksh, 1st,	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Umballa Jail, ...	Not mentioned.	
86	Fyzoollah Khan, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Doing duty with the 29th Regiment N. I.,.....	Promises well, ...	Only been a short time in the Regt.
87	Shaik Faqueer Mahomed	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto 56th Regt. N. I.,	Good.	
88	Wazeer Alie Khan, 3d,	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto 8th Regt. N. I.,	Qualifications appear to be of a very low character, ...	Lately joined.
89	Meerza Noureg Beg, ...	23d ditto „	ditto, ...	Hospl. wounded men, Meerut,	.....	Recently joined.
90	Meer Hyder Allee,.....	30th ditto „	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	.....	Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) JAMES ATKINSON,
Inspector General of Hospitals, for Secretary Medical Board.

Fort William, Medical Board Office, 1st July, 1846.

(True Copy,) FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary Medical College.

No. VIII.

Half Yearly Return of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, educated at the Medical College, from the 1st July to 31st Dec. 1846.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Stations, and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Oma Churn Sett, ...	22d March 1839,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Charity Hospital, Burdwan,	Very good.	
2	Shama Churn Dutt,..	July 1841,	ditto, ...	Government Dispensary, Jubbulpore, ...	Excellent.	
3	Isser Chunder Gangooly, ...	10th Jan. 1840,	ditto, ...	Midnapore Alms House,.....	Conduct good, active and desirous of improvement.	
4	Ram Narain Doss,. ..	10th Jan. 1840,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Cawnpore,	Both good.	
5	Jadub Chunder Sett,.	17th Feb. 1840,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Barielly,..	In every way excellent.	
6	Mr. Heming,.....	23d April 1841,	ditto, ...	Civil Station, Culpee,.....	Report not received.	On leave of absence, from 1st July to 31st Sept. 1846, order of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, dated 17th June 1846.
7	Calla Chund Dey, ...	20th Jan. 1841,	ditto, ...	Bhowanipore Dispensary,....	Report not received,	
8	Rajkisto Chatterjee,..	3d Feb. 1841,	ditto, ...	City and Dispy. Hospital, Ghazeepore, ...	Very good.	
9	Jadub Chunder Dhara,	10th Feb. 1841,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Allahabad,	Both good.	
10	Chimun Loll,.....	10th Feb. 1841,	ditto, ...	Govt Dispensary, Delhi,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	
11	Nobin Chunder Paul,	10th Feb. 1841,	ditto, ...	City Hospital, Benares, ...	Satisfactory.	

12	Nil Money Dutt,.....	24th Feb. 1841,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Govt. Dispensary, Pooree,	Satisfactory.	
13	Buddun Chunder Chowdry,.....	23d Feb. 1841,	ditto, ...	Mesmeric Hospital, Calcutta,	Report not received,	Removed from Hooghly 6th November 1846, temporarily.
14	Mohis Chunder Nun,	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Muttra,...	.....	On leave for six months by order of the Lieutenant Governor, 21st October 1846.
15	Dinnonath Dhur,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Mulnauth Dispensary, ...	.....	Not under supervision of a European Medical Officer.
16	Shama Churn Sircar,.	16th Feb. 1842,	ditto, ...	Pilgrim Hospital, Gyah,.....	Good.	
17	Sadu Churn Mullick,	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Furruckabad,.....	Attentive, ...	Leave of absence for three months from 17th Augt. 1846, by order of the Lieutenant Governor.
18	Gopaul Kisto Goopt,	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Jail at Sirsa.		
19	Purma Nund Sett, ...	17th April 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail at Bijnour, ...	Attentive and well qualified.	
20	Mr. F. DeCruze,.....	22d Feb. 1843,	ditto, ...	Civil Station, Agra,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	
21	Inayut Hossain,.....	28th Dec. 1842,	ditto, ...	Residency Hospital, Lucknow,	Intelligent and very attentive.	
22	Shama Churn Dey,...	22d Feb. 1843,	ditto, ...	Doing duty at Jummoo,.....	Report not received.	
23	Chunder Seekur Holdar, ...	22d Feb. 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail at Umballah,.....	Not mentioned in the Supg. Surgeon's Report.	
24	Tara Chund Pyne, ...	22d Feb. 1843,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Mooradabad,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Stations and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
25	Govind Chunder Doss,	22d Feby. 1843,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Govt. Dispensary, Muttra,	Good.	
26	Purmessur Dass,.....	10th May 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail at Goorgaon,.....	Very intelligent and well informed, very attentive to his duties.	
27	Mohes Chunder Dey,	14th Feby. 1843,	ditto, ...	Ganges Canal, ...	Report not received.	
28	Nubbokissore Goopto,	7th Nov. 1843,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Remanded to the Medical College to resume his studies per letter from the Secretary to Government, N. W. P., No. 182, dated 22d May 1845.
29	Purmessur Shawa,...	27th April 1844,	ditto, ...	Mily. Out-Post, Kotra, ...	Report not received.	
30	Dhurmo Dass Bose,...	14th May 1844,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Agra,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	
31	Mr. L. D'Souza,.....	6th Nov. 1844,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Shajehanpore,.....	Unfit for his present appointment.	
32	E. Lazarus,.....	6th Nov. 1844,	ditto, ...	Govt. Dispensary, Dacca,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	
33	Hurro Nath Mitter,...	„ Jany. 1846,	ditto, ...	Furreedpore, ...	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	

34	Wazeer Khan,.....	12th Decr. 1845,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Dumoh in Saugor,.....	Satisfactory.	
35	Dwarkanath Chatterjee,.....	27th Feby. 1846,	ditto, ...	Ramree, ...	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
36	Taruck Chunder Lahoory,.....	21st Aug. 1846,	ditto, ...	Delhi Canal,.....	Report not received.	
37	Coonjobcharee Chatterjee,.....	Unknown,.....	ditto, ...	Hindoo College, ...	Ditto.	
38	Taruck Chunder Sein,	8th Aug. 1846,	ditto, ...	Kytal in Cis Sutlege Territory,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
39	Obhoy Churn Newghee, ...	19th Sept. 1846,	ditto, ...	Wudni, ...	Report not received.	
40	Doyal Chaund Bysack	2d Decr. 1846,	ditto, ...	Under the Govt. Geologist,..	Ditto.	

(True Copy.)
FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D,
Secretary Medical College.

(Signed) J. FORSYTH, *Surgeon,*
Secretary Medical Board.

Half Yearly Return of Native Doctors, educated at the Secondary Class of the Medical College, from 1st July to 31st December 1846.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps, Detachments or Stations, to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Mahomed Hossain, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	Native Doctor,	29th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
	Mahomed Cossim Allie,.	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	8th Irregular Cavalry, ...	Attentive to his duty.	
	Fozoolah Khan, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ..	67th Regiment N. I., ...	Satisfactory.	
	Ali Bux, (2d),.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	11th Regiment Light Cavalry,	Good and attentive.	
5	Bux Khan, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	72d Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive and active.	
	Chundee Deen Sukul,...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Garrison, Agra, ...	Very good.	
	Ali Bux, (1st), ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Right Wing 55th Regt. N. I.,	Good.	
	Mozuffer Hossain, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	9th Light Cavalry, ...	A good, steady, and intelligent man.	
	Jellall Oodeen, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	24th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
10	Shaik Mungloo, ...	ditto,...	ditto, ...	50th Regiment N. I., ...	Good and attentive.	
	Odhin Sing,.....	20th June 1842,.	ditto, ...	4th Regiment Light Cavalry,	Good.	
	Kundy Sing, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Under the Commissioner of Assam,...	No report received.	
	Summon Khan, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	1st Regt. Irregular Cavalry,...	Well qualified and attentive.	
	Hingun, (2d), ...	ditto,...	ditto, ...	8th Regiment ditto ditto,.....	Very good	
15	Meer Caussim Allie, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	28th Regiment N. I., ...	Ditto.	
	Colly Persaud,.....	ditto,..... ..	ditto, ...	31st Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
17	Golam Rajah, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	52d Regiment N. I., ...	Good and excellent.	
18	Meer Golam Shaw,.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	70th Regiment N. I., ...	Steady and attentive.	

	Ghaussy Khan, ...	20th June 1842,	Native Doctor,	Kotah Political Agency, ...	No report.
20	Meerza Bauker Hossain,	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	11th Regiment Light Cavalry,	Good.
	Oahud Ally, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	37th Regiment N. I., ...	Qualifications good but inattentive.
	Abdool Awhud, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	5th Regiment N. I., ...	Well qualified and attentive.
	Shaik Elahee Bux, ...	5th Decr. 1842,..	ditto, ...	Detachment Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion,.....	Satisfactory.
	Hydyet Oolloh, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	45th Regiment N. I., ...	Good and middling
25	Torab Allie,.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Civil, Baraset, ...	Conduct good and qualifications sufficient.
	Hingun, (1st),.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Sylhet Light Infy. Battalion,	Satisfactory.
	Udhin Persaud, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Ramghur Light Infy. Battalion,	Good.
	Seetul Sing,.....	9th June 1843,...	ditto, ..	2d Assam ditto ditto Battalion,	Good and superior.
	Essory Lall,.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Service Battalion, Nursingpore,	Satisfactory.
30	Ghunsam Sing, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	70th Regiment N. I., ...	Steady and attentive.
	Khandaur Hossain,.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Station Hospital, Darjeeling,...	Not reported.
	Sooltan Khan,.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	1st Regiment N. I., ...	Good.
	Bissessor Sing,.....	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	Civil, Bauliah.	Well behaved and very attentive.
	Sahebdad Khan, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	56th Regiment N. I., ...	Very good.
35	Mendhy Khan, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	2d Regt. (Grenadiers) N. I.,	Good.
	Ameer Khan, ...	8th Sept. 1843,...	ditto, ...	Regiment, Loodinanah,.....	Good.
37	Uzeer Khan, ...	ditto,.....	ditto, ...	With a Gang of Convict, Bareilly,	Well behaved & superior.
38	Bhowanee Sing, ...	ditto,.....	ditto,...	1st Regiment Light Cavalry,...	Both tolerably good.
	Joomuck Loll,.....	ditto,.....	ditto,...	Nepaul Residency, ...	Not reported.
40	Hedyat Ali Khan, ...	14th June, 1844,	ditto,...	Commissioner's Establishment, Gowhatty,.....	Good.
	Ramdhone, ...	ditto,.....	ditto,...	64th Regiment N. I., ...	Both good.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps, Detachments or Stations, to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
	Meer Akbur Alie, ...	14th June 1844,	Native Doctor,	Ameers of Scinde, Hazareebaugh, ...	No report received.	
	Hossain Bux, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Civil, Maunbhoom, ...	Conduct good, qualifications ordinary.	
	Mirza Hossain Bux, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	58th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
45	Meer Rujub Ali,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Native Details 1st Battalion Artillery,.....	Good and competent.	
	Meer Ali Bux,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	15th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
	Moshaeb Ali, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	3d Regiment N. I.,.....	Attentive and good. ...	Removed from Surveyor General's Department.
	Shaik Year Ally, ...	28th March 1845,	ditto,...	70th Regiment N. I., ...	Steady and attentive.	
	Luchman Sing, (1st) ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	8th Battalion Artillery, ...	Good and attentive.	
50	Shaik Matabuddeen, ...	ditto, ...	ditto, ..	Kemaon Local Battalion, ...	Regular and good.	
	Lall Khan, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	2d Company 7th Battalion Artillery, ...	Bad.	
	Shaik Meajan,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	5th Company Sappers and Miners, ...	Good.	
	Shaik Gonhur Allie, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Residency, Nagpore, ...	Slovenly habits, qualifications fair.	
	Shaik Eman Allie, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	45th Regiment N. I., ...	Fair and middling, improving.	
55	Shaik Elahee Bux, (1st)	ditto, ...	ditto,...	16th Irregular Cavalry, ...	Very good.	
	Doorga Churn Lall, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	12th Regt. Irregular Cavalry,...	Good.	

	Shaik Hossain Allie, ...	28th March 1845	Native Doctor,	Under Captain Hill, Trigl. Survey,	Good.	
	Shaik Khoda Buksh, ...	ditto,	ditto,	29th Regt., Native Infantry,	Good.	
	Punna Lall,	ditto,	ditto,	Arracan Local Battalion,	Good and superior.	
60	Uluf Khan,	ditto,	ditto,	With Govr. General's Camp,	No report.	
	Ramshoy Lall,	ditto,	ditto,	Jail Hospital, Mirzapore,	Good.	
62	Mohamed Khan,	ditto,	ditto,	Jail Hospital, Hazareebaugh,	Very good.	
63	Shaik Warris Alie,	23d Jany. 1846,	ditto,	3d Cos. Sappers and Miners,	Very good.	
	Ushruf Ali Khan,	ditto,	ditto,	3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery,	Good.	
65	Shaik Abdoollah,	ditto,	ditto,	Hurrianah Light Infantry,	Attentive to his duty.	
	Meer Akbur Alie,	ditto,	ditto,	Remount Depôt, Kurnaul,	Unexceptionable.	
	Syud Mahomed Waheed Ashruff,	ditto,	ditto,	Sappers and Miners,	Good and satisfactory.	
	Wuzeer Khan, (1st) ...	ditto,	ditto,	6th Regt. Light Cavalry,	Good.	
	Khosal Ram,	ditto,	ditto,	Jail Hospital, Agra,	Steady and well informed.	
70	Meer Bundah Alie,	ditto,	ditto,	4th Co. 6th Battalion Arty.	Both good.	
	Loll Mahomed,	ditto,	ditto,	11th Irregular Cavalry,	Good.	
	Wuzeer Khan, (2d) ...	ditto,	ditto,	14th Irregular Cavalry,	Good.	
	Shaik Ruheem Buksh,	ditto,	ditto,	Jail at Sirsa,	Good,	On leave of absence till 1st April 1847, by order of the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces.
	Choonee Lall,	ditto,	ditto,	13th Regt. Irregular Cavalry,	Attentive.	
75	Shaik Souban Allie, ...	ditto,	ditto,	3d Regt. Light Cavalry,	Good.	
	Shaik Nubbee Buksh,	ditto,	ditto,	Station Hospital, Umballah,	Good.	
77	Shaik Emam Ally,	ditto,	ditto,	Civil Jail, Jullunder,	No report.	

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps, Detachments or Stations, to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
	Nuck Chadee Sing,.....	23d Jany. 1846,	Native Doctor,	.....	No report.	
79	Abdool Summud, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	10th Regt. Irregular Cavalry,	Good,.....	Appointed by G. O. 12th Oct. 1846.
80	Hingun Khan,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	12th Regt. ditto,...	Good.	
	Baboc Ram,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Governor General's Body Guard,.....	Good.	
	Luchmen Sing, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	3d Co. 7th Battalion Artillery, ...	Good.	
	Jowahur Lall,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Sappers and Miners, ...	Good and satisfactory.	
	Shaik Alie Buksh, (1st)	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Jail, Paneeput,.....	Good.	
85	Fyzoollah Khan, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	Jail at Sirsa, ...	Good.	
86	Shaik Faqueer Mahomed,.....	ditto, ...	ditto,...	29th Regt. Native Infantry,...	Good.	
	Wuzeer Alie Khan, (3d)	ditto, ...	ditto,...	37th Regt. Native Infantry,...	Qualifications good, but inattentive.	
	Meerza Nourez Beg, ...	ditto, ...	ditto,...	72d Regt. Native Infantry,.....	Attentive.	
89	Meer Hyder Allie, ...	30th Jany. 1846,	ditto,...	Regt. of Loodianah,.....	Good.	

(True Copy.)
FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary Medical College.

(Signed) J. FORSYTH, *Surgeon,*
Secretary Medical Board.

No. IX.

Report of the conduct and character of Ceylon Sub-Assistants educated in the Bengal Medical College.

No.	Names.	Remarks on conduct and character by the Medical Officer under whom each individual served.
1	H. Toussaint,.....	During the three months and upwards Medical Sub-Assistant Toussaint has been under my superintendence, he has discharged his duties to my most perfect satisfaction. During the prevalence of cholera here, I have received the greatest assistance from him, his zeal and attention to the patients as well by night as day being most conspicuous. (Signed) T. R. Dyce. *Superintendent of Vaccination.* I have much pleasure in stating that the conduct and professional acquirements of Medical Sub-Assistant Toussaint gave me the greatest satisfaction during the period he was under my superintendence in the Northern Province. Of Mr. Toussaint's talents, attention to his duties, and correctness of conduct, I can speak from daily personal experience of many months. (Signed) G. S. Beatson, M. D., *Superintendent of Vaccination.*
2.	J Wambeck,.....	It is impossible to speak too highly in praise of this young member of the department: he is most zealous in the discharge of his actual duties. and ever ready to engage in extra ones for the furtherance of the public interests. His abilities are of a high order, his industry remarkable, and his practical chemical knowledge has in numerous instances been most advantageously brought to bear on judicial questions of vital importance to the community. Though not part of his assigned duties, he has allotted a considerable portion of his time to assisting Mr. Coopman at the Pettah Hospital, and has on particular occasions attended the Asylum for Orphans. The department is much indebted to him for his never-tiring zeal and exertions wherever he can be useful. (Signed) R. Templeton, *Superintendent of Vaccination.*

No.	Names.	Remarks on conduct and character by the Medical Officer under whom each individual served.
2.	J. Wambeck, ...	I have much pleasure in expressing myself in every way satisfied with Medical Sub-Assistant J. Wambeck. He is a young man of very considerable professional attainments and ability, loses no opportunity of improving himself in the different branches of professional knowledge, and attends regularly to his appointed duty, which he performs in the most unexceptionable manner. (Signed) J. M. Grant, M. D., *Staff Assistant Surgeon in charge of Medical Store.*
3.	J. Loos, ...	Has not satisfied my expectation; his abilities are good and his professional knowledge respectable, but he has not shewn that activity and zeal which prompt not only to the literal discharge of duty, but seize every opportunity for acquiring information, for enlarging the sphere of action, and increasing the utility of the department. (Signed) R. Templeton, *Superintendent of Vaccination.*
4.	E. H. Wharton, ...	Dismissed for repeated misconduct.
5.	C. Kriekenbeck, ...	I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Medical Sub-Assistant Kriekenbeck performs his duty. (Signed) T. R. Dyce, *Superintendent of Vaccination.*

5.	C. Kriekenbeck, ...	I have every reason to believe Mr. Kriekenbeck deserving of commendation. (Signed) G. S. Beatson, M. D., *Superintendent of Vaccination.*
6. 7.	P. D. Anthonisz,..... ... H. Dickman, ...	I have the highest opinion of both the abilities and acquirements of the Medical Sub-Assistants. Dickman and Anthonisz. During 8 months at Trincomalee, the former served under my eye, and for the last half year at this station Mr. Anthonisz has been attached to the department here. I have had every opportunity of testing their professional knowledge at post mortem examinations. I have seen Mr. Dickman operate on the dead subject, and have aided Mr. Anthonisz and been assisted by him in operations here, and I consider them both to be able Medical Officers, and fit to take charge of a Regiment at any time; for in addition to surgical and anatomical knowledge they are both well acquainted with chemistry, and with the most modern practice of physic. Mr. Dickman writes English exceedingly well. Mr. Anthonisz does not express himself so correctly, but quite sufficiently so for all professional purposes. (Signed) J. C. Cameron, M. D., *Staff Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination.* It gives me pleasure to testify that during the period I have been in medical charge of this station (about four months,) I have had every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Dickman's conduct, zeal and intelligence, and although I have had no opportunities of seeing him perform any surgical operations, I feel convinced that he is well grounded in the knowledge of his profession, and that he uses his best endeavours to keep up that knowledge by reading and all other means that present themselves. (Signed) G. S. Beatson, M. D., *Superintendent of Vaccination*

No.	Names.	Remarks on conduct and character by the Medical Officer under whom each individual served.
8.	J. Hollowell, ...	I have reason to report favourably of this Medical Sub-Assistant during the time he was under my immediate direction when Senior Medical Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination at Kandy, as he performed the duties then assigned him to my entire satisfaction. These duties were to detect and visit cases of small pox in the town of Kandy, to have the affected immediately removed to the Small Pox Hospital, and afterwards to ascertain and report that the dwelling of the individuals removed were thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed (especially when this was done by the Police) and also to visit cases reported at a distance, all of which he performed actively, zealously, and in every respect so as to have merited my approbation. Having said so much in Mr. Hollowell's favour, it must not be concealed that since he has resumed medical charge of the 4th Division of Pioneers, which has removed him from under the immediate eye of a superior Medical Officer, he has, I regret to be obliged to state, evinced a disposition to reply to some official communications that emanated from the office of the Principal Medical Officer in rather a disrespectful style, whether from not sufficiently considering the exact meaning of words or not I will not take upon myself to state at present. (Signed) ANDREW FERGUSSON, M. D., *Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.*
9.	L. Wijesinghe,.....	Has been so constantly the victim to attacks of fever during the past year, that I can say little relative to the discharge of the duties entrusted to him; he is well informed in his profession, but has subjected himself to repeated animadversions for want of care in making out and forwarding his returns: some allowance may be made for his being yet deficient in knowledge of English, and some for his repeated illness, but still he is not wholly excusable for the inconvenience to which, on several occasions, the department has been subjected. (Signed) R. TEMPLETON, *Superintendent of Vaccination.*

10.	R. Andree,.....	This individual arrived at Paddepolla in the Kandian Province on 19th July, to take medical charge of the 4th Division of Pioneers, but on the 20th of the following month he manifested a spirit of insubordination, after the 1st September he returned all the official documents un-opened, and on the 27th of the same month gave notice that on 15th October he would quit the station, whether relieved from the duties or not, and did leave the post before any one was appointed to take charge of the sick. The whole correspondence was subsequently laid before Government, and he was dismissed the service from 15th October, the day he absented himself from Paddepolla. (Signed) ANDREW FERGUSSON, M. D., *Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.*
11. 12.	R. Keane, ... R. F. De Vos,.....	Died.
13.	C. E. Pyster,.....	Of Medical Sub-Assistant Pyster I have had no reason to complain, until he left his station without leave being granted. (Signed) T. R. DYCE, *Superintendent of Vaccination.* I have every reason to believe Mr. Pyster deserving of commendation. (Signed) G. S. BEATSON, M. D., *Superintendent of Vaccination.*
14.	W. C. Ondaatje, ...	Re-admitted January 1846. No report. (Signed) ANDREW FERGUSSON, M. D., *Principal Civil Medical Officer.*

(True Copies)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary Medical College.*

No. X.

STATISTICAL HISTORY OF THE FEMALE HOSPITAL.

The Midwifery Ward was opened in January 1841.

Since that time the number of women admitted for delivery has been 244, viz., in 1841, ... 30
1842, ... 41
1843, ... 37
1844, ... 35
1845, ... 47
1846, ... 48
January and February 1847, ... 6, exhibiting an average of 39 cases per annum.

Of the above 244 cases, the following Table shows the classification of Labors:

Natural.	Premature.	Tedious.	Laborious.	Preternatural.	Complicated.	Twins.
171	31	7	14	12	6	3

The following were the Castes of Patients—Hindus 167, Mahomedans 45, Christians 32.

The ages of the Mothers were

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Æt. 15 Years, ...	2	24	33	33	0
16 „ ...	0	25	39	34	0
17 „ ...	2	26	17	35	12
18 „ ...	7	27	17	36	3
19 „ ...	2	28	8	37	0
20 „ ...	28	29	2	38	3
21 „ ...	3	30	37	39	0
22 „ ...	16	31	0	40	5
23 „ ...	7	32	2	42	1

The record of the children's "sex" gives 89 males to 80 females born alive.

In the classified table of Labors, the term "Natural" labor has been used in a somewhat wider sense than authorized by Denman, since a majority of the cases actually exceeded 24 hours in duration, but were otherwise easy and natural in their progress. Of those of this class delivered in Hospital in the regular course, having been admitted some days or weeks previously, it is gratifying to state that not one died from puerperal fever of any sort, although several died soon after delivery from the effects of pre-existing disease.

Of the cases set down as "Premature," many were in fact abortions, occurring at an early stage of pregnancy, either in consequence of accident, or disease, or design. Many if not all of these cases were attended

with violent and dangerous symptoms, and the lessons derived from such examples have been of great value and importance to the pupils.

In the class of "Difficult" labors, including tedious and laborious, there will be found a very remarkable disproportion as regards number, and I regret to say a very lamentable want of success in our instrumental practice if compared with other Institutions in Europe. Yet to account for this it may be sufficient to mention, that all the cases of difficult labor treated in Hospital, with but few exceptions, were brought into the wards during parturition and at an advanced stage thereof, and often from a distance either by the Police or the despairing relatives of the patients, as a last chance of life, after being subjected for hours, perhaps days, to the meddlesome and unskilful handling of ignorant native midwives, and when but little hope of success attended any treatment.

The following is a brief detail of the symptoms, treatment, and termination of each of these cases as they occurred.

Case 1.—*Tedious*—powerless, from long duration of labor, (upwards of three days) the forceps was used. Both mother and child recovered.

Case 2.—Under exactly similar circumstances, the forceps was applied. Mother died.

Case 3.—*Laborious*—from distortion of pelvis. Head long arrested in the cavity, forceps used. Mother recovered.

Case 4.—*Tedious*—from inefficient and partial uterine action, five days in labor, roughly handled, passages dry and inflamed, forceps used. Died next day.

Case 5.—Had been 36 hours in labor before admission, incipient inflammation of os uteri and passages V. S., and solution antim. tart. employed; subsequently the foreceps. Mother died.

Case 6.—*Laborious*—from inefficient uterine action after two days in labor and most meddlesome handling, forceps used. Mother died.

Case 7.—*Tedious*—from great exhaustion and atony of the womb, 48 hours in labor, forceps used. Died

Case 8.—*Laborious*—from irregular action, opiates, afterwards the forceps. Recovered.

Case 9.—Several days in labor, passages hot, dry, and inflamed from rough handling, opiates and tartar emetic solution, forceps used. Died.

Case 10.—*Laborious*—from pressure of an enormous hydrocephalic head for four or five days, perforated and extracted by crotchet. Recovered.

Case 11.—*Laborious*—from size of child's head in a small pelvis, forceps used. Died.

Case 12.—*Laborious*—Head retained in utero, the body having been dragged away by the midwife before admission, great exhaustion and putrid discharge, head extracted by crotchet. Died.

Case 13.—*Tedious*—exhaustion from seven days' labor, forceps used. Died.

Case 14.—Rigid os and perineum. V. S., and solution antim. tart. for hours, afterwards forceps used. Died.

Case 15.—*Tedious*—from rigidity of passages and irregularity of uterine action. V. S., solution antim. tart. and laudanum at first, afterwards ergot of rye. Child and mother saved.

Case 16.—*Tedious*—from want of power in a feeble subject, forceps used. Child and mother recovered.

Case 17.—*Tedious*—from similar causes, in a better constitution, ergot used. Recovered.

Case 18.—*Tedious*—from exhaustion by previous illness, want, and misery. Delivery completed at the end of 40 hours naturally, but mother died in a few hours after.

Case 19.—Said to have been 12 days in labor. Uterine action quite suspended, head resting on the perineum; delivered by the forceps, mother died one hour after from exhaustion. On autopsy uterus found to be scirrhous and perfectly powerless.

Case 20.—*Laborious*—from rigidity of os induced by rough manipulation. V. S., tartar emetic solution and laudanum, forceps used. Recovered.

Case 21.—*Tedious*—from want of power, ergot of rye, delivery natural after end of 48 hours. Recovered.

Thus it appears that out of 14 cases in which the forceps was employed, only four recovered.

In the third class, viz., "Preternatural" labors or cross-births, there has been much better success, notwithstanding the existence of the same causes to thwart the best endeavours in our power to render aid usefully.

Of the 12 cases recorded, six were *arm* or *shoulder* presentations, four were *breach* presentations, and two were *footling* cases.

Of the first named six cases, two occurred among the inmates of the Hospital, and four were brought into Hospital after having been subject to most injurious treatment, from traction of the arm, by the midwives who thus converted them into most difficult cases. In five of the cases the operation of *turning* was performed, with perfect success as far as regarded the life of the mother.

In one case "spontaneous evolution" occurred, and the mother recovered. Two children only were born alive, one died from asphyxia in the birth, and four were more or less putrid when born.

In the fourth class, that of "Complex" labors, six cases have occurred.

Of these, two were cases of *hemorrhage* after delivery from irregular contraction or atonic condition of the womb, both recovered. Two cases of hemorrhage arose from retained placenta, of which one died. One case of placenta prævia recovered, and one was a very unusual case of complication with a polipus tumour from the cervix uteri.

In the three (3) twin cases nothing remarkable occurred; all the mothers recovered; only two of the children lived, though all were born alive, two were premature.

Return of Admissions of General Cases in the Female Hospital from the year 1841 *to* 1846, *inclusive.*

Months.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
January,.....	22	25	20	29	20	33
February,.....	25	27	27	28	28	41
March, ...	31	28	24	39	21	45
April, ...	24	24	26	29	28	33
May, ...	22	33	31	20	31	41
June,.....	23	27	22	21	31	38
July, ...	21	33	35	25	39	40
August, ...	41	35	33	28	40	41
September,.....	32	41	28	27	39	39
October, ...	24	29	24	43	31	41
November, ...	28	27	30	24	31	34
December, ...	23	22	22	22	27	31
Total,.....	316	351	322	335	366	457

As regards the internal management of the Hospital, it remains to state that the average number of patients does not exceed 24, though there is accommodation for three times the number. The diet and clothing is most carefully superintended by the Nuns whom his Grace the Archbishop Carew has provided for this Christian and charitable office; the resident medical graduate, and two pupils are always in attendance at each case, and conduct the labor entirely; an European nurse and two native ayahs live in the Hospital.

It is a matter of surprise that with all these inducements and appliances, the resort to the Hospital does not increase, and that the charitable views of its founders are but so scantily fulfilled.

On the other hand as an Educational Institution, notwithstanding the fewness of the patients, it certainly has proved highly successful, and its reputation among the natives, as I have good reason to know, is very great. I could have added about a dozen cases of difficult and instrumental labor occurring in different parts of the town to which I have been called by different pupils of the College, who had been summoned by their acquaintances or friends in the moment of alarm.

What has been set forth above, although *statistically* of little value, is sufficient to prove the extreme importance of the study of Midwifery, and the necessity of maintaining in efficiency a practical school for its acquirements in connection with the Medical College.

From what I have myself seen for more than 20 years of the out-door practice of Midwifery among natives of India, I am quite convinced that little good could arise from allowing out-students—while yet *students*—to attend cases at their homes, as is done at University College in London, under the superintendence of the Professor. More will be learned by being simply present during one well conducted case in Hospital, than by attendance on a dozen at their homes; and so far as the great requisites for an accoucheur, viz., composure of mind and manner, steadiness of purpose, and expertness of hand in dangerous cases are acquireable by practice, the attainment of these qualifications seems to me utterly impossible in the filthy, smoky, and crowded hovels, to the straw of which the unfortunate Bengallee females are condemned by native usage in the hour of suffering.

D. STEWART, M. D.,
Professor.

Medical College, 20*th March*, 1847.

No. XI.

Programme of the Annual Final and General examinations of the English and Military (or Hindustani) Classes of the Medical College of Bengal.

SESSION 1846-47.

	Days.	English Class.		Military Class.		Remarks.
		Final Examination	General Examination.	Final Examination.	General Examination.	
1	Monday, March 15,	Written in Medicine and Surgery..	Materia Medica ...	.....	.....	The final examinations of the English class are conducted by the Government Examiner, assisted by all available Full Surgeons at the Presidency as Assessors. All the other examinations are conducted by the Professors of the Institution, each in his own department. The final results of the latter are decided by the College Council, which body determines the granting of diplomas to the Military class, and the award of prizes and certificates of honour to all classes in the College.
2	Tuesday, „ 16,	Practical Anatomy and Surgery.....	Medicine	.....	.....	
3	Wednesday, „ 17,	Anatomy, &c. (*viva voce*).....	Surgery	.....	.....	
4	Thursday, „ 18,	No examination.	Botany.....	Anatomy and Physiology...	.....	
5	Friday, „ 19,	Chemistry...	Anatomy (written paper)...	Surgery	.....	
6	Saturday, „ 20,	Botany.....	Midwifery...	Medicine	.....	

7	Monday, March 22,	No examination.	Anatomy (practical,)	Materia Medica	.....	
8	Tuesday, „ 23,	Medicine ...	Chemistry...	.....	Materia Medica and Anatomy and Physiology for as many days as may be found necessary.	
9	Wednesday, „ 24,	Surgery ...	Medical Jurisprudence...	.....		
10	Thursday, „ 25,	No examination.	.....	.....	.....	
11	Friday, „ 26,	Midwifery...	.....	.....	.....	
12	Saturday, „ 27,	Medical Jurisprudence.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Monday, „ 29,	No examination.	.....	.....	.....	
14	Tuesday, „ 30,	Materia Medica...	.....	.....	.....	

(By order,)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Medical College, March 15, 1847.

Appendix F.

No. 3103.

From the Abkaree Commissioner, Dacca Division,

To the Secretary to the Council of Education, Fort William.

Dacca, 31st July, 1846.

SIR,

In Appendix No. 2 of my letter to your address, No. 2743, of the 25th of July 1845, I had the honor to forward a statement, shewing the number of candidates, said to have received an English education in India, who up to that date, had held appointments under this office.

2. In the fourth paragraph of the same letter I mentioned, that in the year preceding the date of the letter, the yearly emoluments of the offices of this Commissionership, filled up by young men born and educated in the country, was Rupees Thirty-one Thousand, Six hundred and Twenty.

3. I have now the honor in Appendix No. 1 of this letter, to send a Statement, containing all the appointments and changes made during the last year, which affect young men of the same class. The monthly pay of the several officers amounts to One Thousand and Ninety-eight Rupees, or Thirteen Thousand, One Hundred and Eighty Six Rupees annually.

4. I have great pleasure in stating, that I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the students generally, they have done their work well, and I am glad that I have made the experiment of employing them. I have thereby been enabled to save expenditure, that under the old system would have been necessary. It must also be borne in mind, that I have not from my position here, at a distance from Calcutta, been enabled, in every case, to train up the best young men in my office. The students of the Hindoo and Hooghly Colleges prefer a far smaller amount of salary in Calcutta, and do not appear inclined to commence on a low salary, in the hope of future promotion. This will form the subject of a separate letter to your address, as I have been in communication with the Principal of the Hooghly College, regarding the terms on which the most talented students will be willing to commence service in this department.

5. I returned last year from Circuit on the 27th of September, after an absence of two months. My return was not expected, for a letter which I had sent from Pubna to announce it did not reach this station till after my arrival. I came to office at twelve o'clock, and immediately requested the then Principal to come over, and judge for himself how the young men had acted during my absence; the examination of the records commenced within one hour after my arrival at the station. In Appendix No. 2, I forward a copy of Dr. Wise's letter, No. 178, of the 27th of September 1845, stating the result thereof.

6. In my letter of which this is a continuation, I said I would mention the names of those Superintendents, who had aided, and of those who had opposed me, in carrying out the orders of Government of the 10th of October 1844 I have the pleasure to state, that Mr. C. P. White,

Baboo Uddoy Chunder Uddy, Mr. William Sarson, Baboo Soorjecoomar Mokerjia, Mr. W. C. Grant, and Baboo Anund Chunder Dutt, all employ Serishtadars, who have received an English education, and they have all shewn an inclination to aid me in promoting the cause of education. Mr. R. MacDonald, Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose, and Mr. T. A. Donough also seem well inclined, but in the districts of Dinagepoor, Maldah, and Rungpoor, where they severally serve, it is almost impossible to procure men who know English, and consequently their Serishtadars are ignorant of that language. Mr. J. W. Brown has now a Serishtadar who knows English, but I regret to say, I cannot speak favourably of his conduct in my opinion; he has thrown in my way every possible obstacle, although he was more favourably situated at Rajeshaie than any other Superintendent, except the Superintendent of Dacca, for obtaining young and intelligent candidates; when I refused to nominate his own candidates, and not till then, he appointed in his office some boys from the Rajeshaie School, who have since conducted their duties very satisfactorily. He had a very intelligent second class Superintendent, Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose, and with his aid he might easily have taught the students, recommended for employment under him by Mr. T. C. Loch of the Civil Service, Secretary to the Rajeshaie School, and to whom I also drew his attention, forwarding a memorandum of Mr. Lodge, the Inspector of Schools, regarding them.

7. I shall forward to all the Superintendents a copy of this sixth paragraph, for their information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. F. Donnelly,

Dacca Abkaree Commissioner.

Enclosures of this letter.

Appendix No. 1, referred to in para. three.

Appendix No. 2, referred to in para. five.

Statement shewing the number of new appointments of young men educated in India, Twenty-fifth of

Office.	Monthly Allowance.	On what account vacated.	Name of the late Incumbent.	Name of Successor proposed, and from what date his employment is to commence.
Abkaree Commissioner's Office, Abkaree Superintendent, ...	150 0 0	Resignation of the Maldah Superintendent,	Gopal Lal Mittre, ...	Mothooranauth Banerjea, 10th June 1846, ...
Serishtadarship, ...	100 0 0	Promoted to Abkaree Superintendentship,	Mothoranauth Banerjea, ...	Dhurony Dhur Roy, 10th Ditto, ...
2d Assistantship, ...	100 0 0	Do. to the Serishtadarship,	Dhurony Dhur Roy, ...	Brojo Soonder Mittre, 10th ditto, ...
3d Assistantship, ...	80 0 0	Do. 2d Assistantship, ...	Ditto,.....	Bissumber Doss, 7th June 1845,.....
4th Assistantship, ...	60 0 0	Do. Do.	Brejo Sonder Mitter, ...	Kistopersad Surmah 10th June 1846,
Peishkarship, ...	40 0 0	Do. to 4th Do.	Kishtopersad Sur, ...	Jadubchunder Bose, 10th ditto,.....
5th Assistantship, ...	30 0 0	Do. Peishkarship,	Jadubchund Bose, ...	Ram Coomar Bose, .
Dacca Superintendent's Office Writer,	35 0 0	Dismissal of the Incumbent,...	Petambor Doss,	Bissessur Acharjea,. .
Darogah of Narainguge,.....	50 0 0	Resignation of the Incumbent,	Ramnarain Sing,	Ramdhun Mojoomdar,
Backergunge Superintendent's Writer,	35 0 0	New Appointment,	"	Comolakant Dhur, 15th Nov. 1845,
Serishtadar, ...	35 0 0	Do.	"	Modoosoodun Mojoondar, ditto, ...
Pubna Superintendent's Writer, ...	30 0 0	Do.	"	Rajkishore Deb,.....
Serishtadar, ...	30 0 0	Do.	"	Goorodoss Roy, 16th Jan. 1846,...
Mymensing Serishtadar, ...	35 0 0	Resignation of the Incumbent,	Gongagovind Chuckerbutty	Chunderkissore Goho,
Bograh Serishtadar,...	35 0 0	Do. Do.	"	Mahomed Messir, ...
Writer, ...	30 0 0	New Appointment,	"	Kallypersad Dutt, ...
Rajeshaie Serishtadar,	40 0 0	Resignation, ...	Rogoonath Lahory, ...	Mohesh Chunder Bhoome, ...

made in the Dacca Commissionership between the Twenty-fifth of July 1845 *and the July* 1846.

Age.	Residence, District, Pergunnah, Village.	Institution at which educated.	Extent of Acquirement.	Character, Ability.	Class attained, and honorary distinctions and tokens of merit acquired.	If he ever has been dismissed from public employ cause to be stated.
26	Chinsurah Zillah Hoogly,	Hoogly College,	Has a competent knowledge of the English and Bengalee languages,...	Good,	1st Class Senior Department, received prizes when in the College, ...	Never dismissed.
20	Do. Do.	Ditto, ...	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.
25	Olyli, Pur. Chand. Prahit,...	Dacca ditto,	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. for translation in 1838,.....	Do.
25	Dacca, ...	Ditto ditto,	Do.	Do.	Do. held a Junior Scholarship, ...	Do.
22	Sylhet Pur. Bamchery,	Ditto ditto,	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. a Senior Do ...	Do.
20	Hoogly, ...	Hoogly do.,	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Do.	Do.
22	Mal. Bickrumpoor, Dacca,...	Dacca ditto,	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Do.	Do.
26	Busha Pr. Shellour,	Baulea Government School,..	Reads & Writes,	.....	1st Class, received prizes of books in examination, ...	Do.
...	Jessore Behram,	Private School,..	Do.	Do.	" " "	"
21	Dacca Fateebazar,	Dacca College, ...	Do.	Do.	3d Class, did not receive any prizes,...	Do.
25	Puterbaria Pubna,...	Backergunge School,	Do.	Do.	1st Class, received prizes when in 2d Class, ...	"
19	Mershi Pr. Turop, Sylhet,...	Dacca College, ...	Do.	Do.	2d Class Senior Department, received prizes successively for 5 years, ...	Do.
20	Beara. Sahozy, Dacca.	Ditto ditto,	Do.	Do.	3d Do. did not receive any prizes, ...	Do.
22	Buder Joogny Burrap.	Ditto ditto,	Do.	Do.	1st Class Do. Do.	Do.
25	Ramakar Van. Pubna,	...	...	...	..	..
21	Dacca, ...	Ditto ditto,	Do.	Do.	Not known, ...	Do.
26	Rajeshaie, Lushper Rampoor Baulea,	Baulea Government School,...	Do. and Persian, ...	Do.	4th Class, did not gain any prize, ...	Do.

Office.	Monthly Allowance.	On what account vacated.	Name of the late Incumbent.	Name of Successor proposed, and from what date his employment is to commence.
2d C. Mohurrer, Serishtadar's Office,	7 0 0	Dismissal of late Incumbent, ...	Ruthnesser Doss, ...	Prosnonath Sundyl, 1st March 1846,
Maldah Head Writer,	25 0 0	New Appointment,	"	Kylas Chunder Choudry, ...
2d Ditto, ...	15 0 0	Do. Do.	"	Prankissore Bose, ...
Naib Nazir, ...	6 0 0	Do. Do.	"	Gopal Chunder Dutt,
Dinagepoor Writer ..	40 0 0	Resignation of the late Incumbent, ...	Choonelal Bhugut,.....	Obhoy Churn Bannerjea, 6th Feb., 1846, ...
Rungpoor Writer, ...	35 0 0	New Appointment,	"	Choonelal Bhuggut, 1st Nov. 1845, ...
Darogah of 4th Divn.,	50 0 0	Do. Do.	"	Syud Fiezul Imam,..
Total, ...	1098 0 0			

ABKAREE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Dacca Division, the 31*st July*, 1846.

Age.	Residence, District, Pergunnah, Village.	Institution at which educated.	Extent of Acquirement.	Character, Ability.	Class attained, and honorary distinctions and tokens of merit acquired.	If he ever has been dismissed from public employ cause to be stated.
25	Do. Shonaby Heereepoor, ...	Baulea Government School,...	Reads and Writes E. and B.,.....	Do.	3d class, received three prizes, ...	Do.
31	Nowpara Kooly Burdwan,	Hoogly Imambarah School	Do. Do.	Do.	1st Do., did not receive any prize,...	Do.
24	Simla, Calcutta, ...	Hindoo College,	Do. Do.	Do.	4th Do., Do. Do.	Do.
21	Sambazar, do.	Do. Charitable Institution and Midnapore School,	Do. Do.	Do.	3d Do. Midnapoor School, did not receive prizes, ...	...
19	Vicrampoor, Rajenugur, Dacca,.....	Dacca College, ...	Do. Do.	Do.	3d Class, received prizes for good conduct, ...	Do.
18½	Chunder Cona, Zillah Hooghly, ...	Midnapoor School, .	Do. Do.	Do.	1st Class, Do. Do.	...
25	Rugonath Gunge, Zillah Rungpoor, Pr. Munthenal, ..	Rungpoor Zemindary School, ...	Persian, ...	Do.	Received no prize.	...

A. F. Donnelly,
Dacca Abkaree Commissioner.

No. 178.

From the Principal of the Dacca College,

To A. F. Donnelly, Esquire, Abkarree Commissioner, Dacca Division.

Dated Dacca, 27th September, 1845.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in stating, that I carefully examined the Books, &c. in your office, enumerated in the margin, and found them all very neatly and accurately written, and brought up to the present date.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

1. Register of letters received.
2. Ditto of letters sent.
3. Bill books.
4. Letters of the office received and sent, made up into monthly bundles.
5. Periodical statements and accounts.
6. Register of ditto.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Register of papers received.
2. Ditto of appeal petitions.
3. Ditto of Bengalli statements and accounts.
4. Copy book of proceedings.
5. Ditto of weekly reports of receipts and disbursements.

2. It must have been very satisfactory to you, on your expected return from your circuit, after an absence of more than two months, to find that the work of your office had been proceeding with as much despatch and efficiency, as when you were present; and it was highly gratifying to me to find young men, only a few months ago students of the Dacca College, carrying on the duties of a complicated office, with the correctness and punctuality of an English Banking Establishment.

3. I was equally gratified and surprised at so remarkable an example of the advantages the Natives of this country derive from the system of training pursued in the Government College, when assisted by such an excellent system of forming business habits, as is followed in your office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. A. WISE, *Principal.*

(True Copy,)

A. F. DONNELLY,

Dacca Abkaree Commissioner.

No. 4141.

From the Abkaree Commissioner, Dacca Division,

To the Secretary to the Council of Education, Fort William.

Dacca, 15th October, 1846.

SIR,

In the fourth paragraph of my letter to your address, No. 3103, of the 29th of July, I have said that by employing Students in this department, I had been enabled to save expenditure, which under the old system would have been necessary.

2. Since the dispatch of that letter, I have prepared my annual report, shewing the results of the operations of the year 1845-46, and one of the statements appended to it, records the saving that has been effected; the Council may wish to see how far this statement confirms my former report, I therefore have the honor of forwarding a copy of it.

3. The difference between column seven and column three, amounting to the annual saving of six thousand, two hundred, and forty rupees, has been solely caused by the employment and training of educated young men in my office, for had I not always two or more officers qualified to take charge of a district, I should be forced to employ two Superintendents, instead of one in each district, to guard against the chance of injury to the public service, by the indisposition of the officer in charge, and the appointment of an inexperienced person, who might cause great loss, while he was learning his duty. At present I can from my office despatch, at a few hours notice, a man fully qualified to carry on the business of any district subordinate to me, and I am consequently enabled to comply with many applications for leave of absence, that I should be otherwise forced to reject.

5. If therefore we compare the Superintendents now employed with those entertained in 1840, before the present experiment was tried, I think we may fairly assume, that the saving to Government is the difference between column seven of the statement, and the pay of the former class of officers, or Company's rupees twenty-two thousand, two hundred a year, for had I not decided on training up Superintendents in my own office, I should not have deviated from the old standard, either in the numbers employed or in the pay.

6. The Council will not, I hope, suppose, that I am an advocate for restricting the amount of pay; I think on the contrary, that each man ought to be paid in proportion to his work, and I take every opportunity of recommending an increase, when I can do so with propriety, but I also think, that if the employment of young men educated in the country, enables a public officer to decrease expenditure, till they shall have fairly earned an increase by their good service, he has an additional reason for employing them.

7. The total yearly saving in the pay of establishments shewn in column eleven of the statement, is nineteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-six rupees. In the third paragraph of this letter, I have only assumed six thousand, two hundred and forty rupees as the saving effected by the employment of educated young men, because the balance of the amount is saving in subordinate establishments, which might have been effected under any class of Superintendents. I have restricted myself to those items, regarding which there cannot be any doubt.

8. I trouble the Council with this letter, because I wish to support my former assertion by a statement of facts, each, in itself more convincing, than pages of writing.

9. A saving in establishments would be prejudicial, instead of useful, had their efficiency been impaired; my report to the Board and the Government will shew, that tested in this manner, the new system has not any thing to fear. I do not enter into detail, I merely allude to the fact to meet objections that might be made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. F. Donnelly,

Dacca Abkarree Commissioner.

Statement shewing the decrease of expenditure effected since

1.	2.		3.	4	5.
Name of District.	Number of Superintendents and Assistants first sanctioned.		Monthly Pay.	Monthly cost of subordinate Establishments.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
Dacca, ...	2d Class	1	150 0 0	780 0 0	930 0 0
Backergunge,	1st Class.....	1	300 0 0	760 0 0	1180 0 0
	Assistant.....	1	120 0 0		
Furreedpore,	1st Class.....	1	300 0 0	442 0 0	892 0 0
	2d Class	1	150 0 0		
Pubna, ...	2d Class	1	150 0 0	307 0 0	457 0 0
Mymensing, ..	1st Class.....	1	300 0 0	771 0 0	1221 0 0
	2d Class	1	150 0 0		
Bogra,.....	2d Class	1	150 0 0	479 0 0	629 0 0
Malda,.....	2d Class	1	150 0 0	679 0 0	829 0 0
Rajeshae,.....	1st Class.....	1	300 0 0	764 0 0	1214 0 0
	2d Class	1	150 0 0		
Dinagepore,...	1st Class.....	1	300 0 0	776 0 0	1226 0 0
	2d Class	1	150 0 0		
Rungpore, ...	2d Class	1	150 0 0	703 0 0	853 0 0
	15		2970 0 0	6461 0 0	9431 0 0

Note.—The orders sanctioning the Establishments mentioned in columns No. 880 of the 26th March 1845, No. 1115 of the 23d April 1845, No. 1189 April 1845, No. 1190 of the 30th April 1846, No. 1322 of the 21st May 1845, letter No. 1496 of the 8th December 1840 for Backergunge.

ABKAREE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Dacca Division, the 9th October, 1846.

the commencement of the experiment in each of the ten districts.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Number of Superintendents now in employ.	Monthly Pay.	Monthly cost of subordinate Establishments.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Difference between columns 9 and 5 being monthly saving.	Yearly saving.
1	200 0 0	585 0 0	785 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	150 0 0	447 0 0	597 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	300 0 0	385 0 0	685 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	150 0 0	307 0 0	457 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1 1	300 0 0 150 0 0	726 0 0	1176 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	150 0 0	466 0 0	616 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	300 0 0	560 0 0	860 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	300 0 0	560 0 0	860 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	150 0 0	636 8 0	786 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	300 0 0	703 0 0	1003 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13	2450 0 0	5375 8 0	7825 8 0	1605 8 0	19266 0 0

three and four are Government letters No. 2525 of the 20th October 1844, of the 30th April 1845, No. 1323 of the 21st May 1845, No. 1142 of the 23d No. 1145 of the 23d April 1845, No. 782 of the 19th March 1845, and Board's

(Signed) A. F. Donnelly, *D. A. Commissioner.*

(True Copy,)

A. F. Donnelly, *Dacca Abkaree Commissioner.*

(True Copies,)

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D.,

Secretary Council of Education.

APPENDIXES TO THE REPORT

OF

THE MOFUSSIL INSTITUTIONS.

Appendix No. 1.

Circulars issued from the Education Department from 30th April 1846 to the 30th April 1847.

CIRCULAR No. 40.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Committee, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education, No. 27, dated the 9th ultimo, and to state that the amendment proposed by the Council in the Scholarship Rules has been approved by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and that the same will take effect at the next annual examination.

Fort William, the 24th June, 1846.

No. 27.

From the Secretary to the Council of Education,

To F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary Government of Bengal.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of Government that some difficulty and much inconvenience having resulted from the practical operation of that portion of the old Scholarship Regulations contained in page ccv of the Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction for 1839-40, and quoted in the margin for readier reference,* the Council of Education, after much deliberation, and with special reference to the present Scholarship standard, have adopted the following amendment, which is submitted for the sanction of Government, and application to all institutions in the Bengal Presidency.

* The value of these Scholarships will be 8 rupees a month for the Junior Scholarships, which will be held for four years, or under particular circumstances for a longer period; and 15 rupees for the Senior Oriental for the two first years, to be increased to 20 rupees for the four last years, during which they can be held, and 30 rupees for the Senior English Scholarships for the two first years, to be increased to 40 rupees for the four last years.

AMENDED RULE.

Senior Scholarships, of whatever value, shall be tenable for six full years.

Every Senior Scholarship when vacant shall be awarded to the pupil who shall obtain the highest number of marks above the minimum prescribed by the rules, whether such pupil shall or shall not be the holder of a Senior Scholarship of inferior value. Provided always, that no holder of a Scholarship of any value, who shall make the progress required by the Regulations, shall be liable to forfeit the same before the expiration of the full period of six years, or to be degraded to a Scholarship of inferior value by reason of his having obtained a smaller number of marks than any pupil who shall not be the holder of a Scholarship of the like value.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

Council of Education, the 9th May, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 41.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. In continuation of Circular No. 27, dated the 5th February 1845, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Committee and the guidance of the masters, the accompanying additional rules approved by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal for the examination of Candidates for employment in the Education Department who are or may recently have been Senior or Junior Scholarship holders.

Fort William, the 22d July, 1846.

Proposed additional rules for the Examination of Candidates for employment in the Education Department.

" All Candidates for employment in the Education Department, who are " present or have been recent holders of Senior or Junior Scholarships, shall " be exempted from the written, and subjected only to the *viva voce* examina- " tion of the grades, in which the standard of their Scholarship entitle them " to serve.

" Senior Scholars shall, upon first entering the service, be only entitled to " serve in the 2nd, and Junior Scholars in the 4th Grade. For subsequent " promotion they shall be amenable to the general regulations of the Com- " mittee of Examinations in the cases of those already employed who have " not been Scholarship holders."

(True Extract,)

(Signed) F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary Council of Education.

CIRCULAR No. 42.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor to transmit to you, for the guidance of the College authorities, the accompanying printed copy of the Standard in Literature and History selected for the course of study of the ensuing year.

Fort William, the 5th August, 1846.

EDUCATION NOTICE

The undermentioned subjects have been selected for the Senior English Scholarship Standard, in Literature, History, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Political Economy for the year 1847.

LITERATURE.

Prose.—Bacon's advancement of Learning.
Poetry.—So much of Milton and Pope, as are contained in Richardson's Selections.

MORAL AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Smith's Moral Sentiments: Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Powers.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1st.

HISTORY.

Rome.

Arnold's 3d Volume.

Greece.

The Peloponessian War.

India.

Elphinstone's India.

From and after the year 1847, the annual subjects of examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy will also be selected and made known.

(By Order)

(Signed) F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Council of Education, August 1st, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to forward a printed copy of the scheme for the scholarship examination of 1846, by which you will be guided.

2. You are requested to state by return of post, the number of sets of senior and junior examination papers that will be required in the Institution under your charge.

3. It is particularly requested that the order in which the subjects are to be given may be carefully observed, and that not more than one subject be given to each department on any one day.

4. Sealed packets containing the papers will be forwarded hereafter. Each sealed packet will be opened *on the day* fixed for the particular subject to which its contents refer, and not before.

5. The usual precautions to prevent unfair practices are to be carefully adhered to.

6. No time is to be lost in disposing of the papers in the manner laid down in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19, of the rules circulated with my letter No. 22, dated the 10th October 1844.

7. After the close of the examination and of the subsequent proceedings, the question papers may be made over to the Head Master for the use of the students.

8. The general examination of the pupils need not necessarily take place on any of the days fixed for the scholarship examination, but it may be held on any other convenient day either shortly before or afterwards.

9. As there are no means available at the Presidency for composing a suitable paper in the vernacular of your district, a paper in Bengali will be sent which must first be privately rendered into the Vernacular, and then given in that form to be translated by the students.

To Commissioners Arracan and Tenasserim Provinces, and to the Secretary to the Local Committee at Cuttack.

Fort William, 12th August, 1846.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

OF

1846.

I. The examination for senior scholarships, and of candidates for insertion in the lists directed to be furnished by the Council of Education in accordance with the resolution of the 10th October 1844, will be held in the Town Hall, upon the dates and at the hours specified below.

DATE.	SUBJECTS.	
September.	Senior.	Junior.
16th Wednesday, ...	*General Literature.*	*English Grammar.*
17th Thursday, ...	*History.*	*History.*
18th Friday, ...	*Mathematics.*	*Mathematics.*
19th Saturday, ...	*Natural Philosophy.*	*Geography.*
21st Monday, ...	*English Essay.*	*Translations.*
22d Tuesday, ...	*Vernacular Essay.*	*Reading.*

The examination will commence daily at 10 A. M. precisely, and terminate at 5 P. M., at which time all answers must be given in. Candidates are recommended to be in attendance a quarter of an hour earlier, in order that no time may be lost in taking their places, &c.

II. The papers on the following subjects, will be prepared by the gentlemen whose names are appended to each, in strict accordance with the new scholarship rules :

ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior.

English Essay, ...	Sir T. Herbert Maddock, Knt.
Literature, ...	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.
History, ...	Sir H. Seton and D. Eliott, Esq.
Natural Philosophy, ...	Dr. F. J. Mouat.
Mathematics, ...	The Rev. Fred. Fisher, B. A.
Vernacular Essay,...	Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea.
or	
Latin Essay (should any candidate prefer it,)	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.

Junior.

English Grammar, ...	C. Beadon, Esq.
Geography, ...	E. A. Samuells, Esq.
History, ...	B. J. Colvin, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	Dr. F. J. Mouat.
Translations, ...	Capt. Marshall.

SANSCRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior and Junior, (in all subjects,)... Captain G. T. Marshall.

ARABIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior and Junior, ... Lieut. Colonel Riley.

III. The following subjects were selected in August 1845, as the standard in Literature and History, from which the examination papers of the present year will be prepared :

Literature.

PROSE.

Bacon's Novum Organum, Johnson's Rambler and Rasselas.

POETRY.

As much of Milton's Paradise Lost and Cowper's Poems, as are contained in Richardson's Selections, Shakespeare's Richard the 2nd, and 1st and 2nd, parts of Henry the 4th.

History.

ENGLAND.

From the Revolution to the present time.

GREECE.

From the earliest records to the breaking out of the Peloponessian War (Mitford and Thirlwall.)

INDIA.

The 5th and 6th books of Mill's History of British India, with especial reference to the financial results noted from the commencement of the administration of Warren Hastings to the termination of that of Lord Cornwallis, in connection with which will be studied the Principles of Revenue by Boutros.

IV. In consequence of the great additional importance acquired by these examinations, and of the competition being no longer limited to the students of the Government Colleges, it has become necessary to afford the best possible guarantee to the public and the Government of the results being fully, fairly, and impartially reported. The papers will therefore be examined by the following gentlemen:

Literature, ...	The Hon. C. H. Cameron.
History, ...	Sir H. Seton and D. Elliot, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	A. W. Christopher, Esq.
Latin Essay, ...	The Hon. C. H. Cameron.
English Essay, ...	J. W. Colvile, Esq.
Vernacular Essay, ...	The Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

The examinations in the Town Hall will be superintended by the Council of Education, assisted by Messrs. Halliday and Young, of the Civil Service. Mr. C. Beadon, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will be present during the whole period.

The Secretary to the Council of Education will superintend the public examinations of the College of Mahomed Mohsin at Hooghly.

V. The following "Rules for the examination of candidates for insertion in the list directed to be annually furnished to Government, by the notification of the Governor General dated 10th October, 1844," are republished for general information.

1. No one shall be allowed to become a candidate for insertion in the annual returns, who is less than 18 or more than 23 years of age; and who is not at the time a student either of government or of a private institution recognized by the Council of Education. All competitors must likewise produce satisfactory proofs of good moral character.

2. Every candidate, whether he belong to a Government College or a private institution, shall be required to undergo the usual annual examination for Senior English Scholarships, a Latin being substituted for a Vernacular Essay, at the option of each candidate.

3. There shall be two classes of merit: the first shall comprehend all who are in the last year of a senior scholarship, or who, though not actually in the last year, would be so, if there had been a vacant scholarship at the time when they first became eligible for one; or have been engaged for ten years in the study of English at a private institution, and who obtain at least ⅘ths of the number of marks allowed in each subject. The second class shall include all other candidates, who obtain at least half of the number of marks allowed for complete answers in every subject contained in the Senior English Scholarship Standard.

4. The place of each successful competitor in his class, shall be determined by the relative merit of his examination.

5. Every candidate for insertion in the Council's list, shall pay a registration fee of Co.'s Rs. 5, prior to being allowed to compete at the examination.

6. A student who shall fail to prove himself qualified for insertion in the Council's list, shall not be permitted to present himself for examination more than three times, pre-paying on each occasion the usual registration fee.

7. A candidate whose name shall once have appeared in the return, shall not be allowed to compete again with a view to obtain a higher grade.

8. All candidates whether from government or private institutions, must distinctly understand, that mere insertion in the returns will by no means be a sure passport to employment, since the preference must depend upon other qualifications, as well as upon literary and scientific acquirements, and good moral conduct.

9. The following is the system of examination adopted, and the standard of the Senior English Scholarships referred to in rule 2

Sets of questions on the various branches of study will be prepared under the direction of the Council of Education, who will likewise fix, within a reasonable time beforehand, the days on which the examinations shall be held.

The students shall be assembled in a room without books, papers or references of any kind. They shall not be allowed to communicate with each other during the examination, and on that account shall be placed at a proper distance from each other.

They will be required to answer the questions and to write the Essays without any assistance whatever, and to ensure this, one of the members of the Council of Education will remain in the room, and superintend the whole examination.

Any attempt at, or practice of, unfair means, shall subject the offender to exclusion from the examination, as well as from the returns of the Council, and thereby render him ineligible for Government employment.

The Council of Education will fix an uniform standard of value for each question according to its importance, a perfectly correct and complete answer will obtain the full number of marks attached to the question, and an imperfect answer will obtain a part only of the full number, in proportion to its approximation to correctness and completeness. At least 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks attached to an entire set of examination questions, will be necessary to entitle a student to a senior scholarship.

The following are the qualifications for the Senior English Scholarships :—

English Essay. The Candidate must compose a fair English Essay.

History. He must know the leading facts of Universal History, with special reference to the Histories of Greece, Rome, India, England and Modern Europe. The course of History which will form the subject of each annual examination, will be made known by the Council of Education, on or before the 15th of June of the previous year.

General Literature. He must be able to explain passages of Prose and Verse, selected from standard Authors. Hereafter the works from which the passages will be selected for the ensuing year, will be fixed by the Council of Education, at least one year before each annual scholarship examination.

Mathematics. He must have a knowledge of Algebra as treated of in Peacock's work on the subject, and in the Chapter on Chances in Wood's Algebra. Of Euclid he must know the first four books, the fifth definition of the 5th book, the 6th book, and 21 propositions of the 11th book: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Hind's, Snowball's or Woodhouse's) and Conic Sections.

Natural Philosopy.

* Brinkley's Astronomy or the Astronomy in the Natural Philosophy of the S. D. U. K. Whewell's Mechanics, Webster's Hydrostatics and Phel's Optics, with the Pneumatics of the S. D. U. K.

He must have a knowledge of Astronomy, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Optics, as treated of in the works noted in the margin* sufficient to enable him to comprehend Herschell's Introductory Discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy, and Mrs. Somerville's Connection of the Physical Sciences. He must also be acquainted with Mathematical and Physical Geography, as treated of in the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Vernacular Essay. He must write a fair Essay in the Vernacular.

VI. The scholarship questions, with the most distinguished answers in English Literature, History and the best Essays, will be published for general information and distribution, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the reports.

Very distinguished answers from out-candidates will also be published.

With a view to facilitate the classification and examination of answers in each subject, all candidates are directed to write their replies on one side of the paper only, and to answer no more than one question on any piece of paper.

Performances not executed in conformity with the above rule will not be examined.

(By order of the Honorable President and Council of Education,)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary.*

Council of Education, July 20, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 44.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Paras. 1 and 8. I am directed to transmit for the information of the Committee the annexed Extract from a resolution this day passed by the Deputy Governor of Rengal, with reference to the Rules promulgated in the Financial Department under date the 24th July last, for the grant of leave of absence to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government.

Fort William, the 23d September, 1846.

Extract from a Resolution of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor in the General Department, under date the 23d September 1846.

Para. 1. All heads of Offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, may grant leave of absence under the rules to the Ministerial Officers of their Establishments without reference to higher authority.

8. Local Committees of Public Instruction may grant leave of absence under the rules to all Officers subordinate to them except the Principals, Professors, and Head Masters of Colleges, and the Head Masters of Schools.

CIRCULAR No. 45.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor to transmit for the information and guidance of the Committee, the accompanying copy of a Circular approved by the Governor and ordered to be issued to the Collectors by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, containing instructions regarding the mode in which subscriptions paid into their Treasuries for specific local purposes should be disposed of.

Fort William, the 25th November, 1846.

CIRCULAR No.

To the Collector of

SIR,

I have the honor, to annex for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated the 7th ultimo, with enclosure, being Copy of a Resolution passed in the Financial Department under date the 18th September last, with reference to certain Subscriptions realized at Moorshedabad for the erection of Vernacular School Houses, and to observe, with reference to the 4th paragraph of the Government Orders of the 14th December 1844, prescribing that buildings for the accommodation of such Schools are to be provided for by the inhabitants and kept in proper repair, that subscriptions for such purposes, when paid into a Government Treasury at the option of the sub-

scribers, should be treated as subscriptions intended for a specific purpose, and should be credited in your Treasury Account under the head of "Deposits," with reference to the orders of Government in the Education Department, dated the 2d October 1844, annexed to Mr. Under-Secretary Beadon's Circular letter of the same date, No. 21, printed in the Appendix No. 1, to the General Report on Public Instruction for 1844-45. Subsequent disbursements made out of such subscriptions should likewise be carried to the above head, and an annual memorandum of Funds of the description referred to, as well as of the other receipts partaking of the nature of realizations for specific local purposes connected with education, regularly furnished to Government by the Local Committee of Public Instruction of your district, of which you are a member, as required in the 3d paragraph of the last cited order. The above procedure will obviate the necessity of your obtaining the sanction of Government or the audit of the Civil Auditor for disbursement that you may have to make from such funds, and enable you to debit them in account at once supported by the receipt of the Secretary to the Local Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. WALKER,

Accountant Government Bengal.

Fort William, Accountant's Office,
Revenue Department, the 6th November, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 46.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to transmit for the information and guidance of the Local Committee and of the Officers subordinate to them, the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to the Secretary to the Council of Education.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1846.

No. 1130.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To the Secretary to the Council of Education.

SIR,

Education. The Deputy Governor has recently observed in the newspapers certain addresses, said to have been presented by the students of some of the Government Colleges, and in one instance by a Local Committee of Public Instruction, to Officers employed in the Education Department, on the occasion of their promotion or removal.

2. His Honor regards the presentation of complimentary addresses of this kind by students to their superiors as a breach of discipline which ought to be promptly checked instead of being encouraged by acceptance and reply. The Council will probably agree with His Honor that to allow students openly to express their opinion of the qualifications and merits of their teachers is directly subversive of the relation that ought to exist between them, and otherwise liable to grave objection.

3. A Local Committee of Public Instruction may very properly, under certain circumstances, record their opinion of the manner in which a Principal has performed his duties, but it would be well if testimonials of this kind were confined to cases of marked success or long and arduous service, and were drawn up rather in the form of an official resolution than in that of a personal address. In the instance alluded to the Committee were doubtless prompted by the interest they take in the affairs of the Institution over which they preside, and had their letter not been published in the newspapers, His Honor would probably not have thought it necessary to notice it. But as the publication of such a document is likely, both here and in Europe, to affect injuriously the character of the educational Institutions maintained by the Government of India, as well as to depreciate the value of official testimonials, the Deputy Governor has felt himself called upon to express his opinion on the subject for the future guidance of Officers in the Department.

4. I am directed to request that with the Council's permission instructions in conformity with His Honor's views may be given to the heads of the institutions under their immediate control.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under Secretary Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 47.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education.

I am directed to inform you that, in modification of Section 8, of the Scholarship Rules forwarded with Circular, No. 22, dated the 10th October 1844, the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal has resolved that in all the Government Colleges Junior Scholars of one year's standing shall in future be examined in the Junior Scholarship papers, and that it shall be necessary for such Students to obtain at least 75 per cent. of the maximum number of marks to entitle them to retain their Scholarships.

2. The standard of proficiency required of Junior Scholarship Holders of two and three years standing will likewise be reduced from 25 and 35 per cent. of the maximum amount of Senior Scholarship marks to 20 and 30 per cent. respectively.

3. I am also directed to transmit an Extract (para. 5) from a letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated the 10th instant, and to request that the Head Master may be directed to hold annually a preliminary examination for the purpose of testing the qualifications of the candidates who may present themselves for Scholarships, in order that none but those likely to be successful, may be allowed to compete for that distinction.

Fort William, the 24th February, 1847.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated the 10th instant, No. 183.

Para. 5. With reference to the last paragraph, quoted in the margin for readier reference,* the Council beg to recommend that all heads of institutions be held strictly responsible for the candidates passed by them as capable of competing for Scholarships, and that they be visited with a suitable censure for those who may fail to such extent as to exhibit a want of proper care and attention in the conduct of the preliminary test examination.

* The Deputy Governor is disposed to think that some rule is necessary more stringent than that now in force to prevent boys from competing for Scholarships, either Senior or Junior, who are not considered likely to be successful by the head of the College or School to which they belong.

CIRCULAR No. 48.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector, dated the 19th ultimo, and to inform you that, for the reasons assigned therein, the Deputy Governor will have no objection, when the time for the examination either at Calcutta or at one of the Mofussil Colleges is fixed, to allow Masters leave of absence for a limited number of days without deduction from their salaries in order that they may be enabled to undergo the examination necessary to entitle them to promotion.

2. The Local Committee will have the goodness on such occasions to make temporary arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the absent Masters without any additional expense to Government.

Fort William, 10th March, 1847.

No. 12.

From E. Lodge, Esq., Inspector,

To C. Beadon, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

SIR,

I beg leave to bring to the notice of His Honor the Deputy Governor, that one of the difficulties experienced in inducing Masters of District Schools to proceed to the Central College for the purpose of passing the examination required before they can receive promotion in the Education Department, arises from the operation of one of the rules for leave for the Uncovenanted Service which states that half the salary must be deducted for such time as they may be absent from their regular duties. Now, as it sometimes happens, Masters are obliged to attend and have their fitness for the service tested, also it is desirable to encourage all for their own improvement to pass the examination, and it is one of the requisites for promotion, therefore I would submit to His Honor that a reasonable time of absence may be granted to School Masters, for a purpose so intimately connected with their duties without any reduction from their salaries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. LODGE, *Inspector.*

Commillah, the 19th February, 1847.

CIRCULAR No. 49.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Committee, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education, No. 366, dated the 10th instant, and of a communication this day made to the Secretary to the Local Committee at Kishnagur, regarding the admission of Students from one College or School into another.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1847.

No. 366.

From the Secretary Council of Education,

To F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary Government of Bengal.

Fort William, March 10th, 1847.

SIR,

In reply to letter No. 91, dated 10th February, from the Under Secretary Government of Bengal with its enclosures, I am directed by the Council of Education to state that, in their opinion, no pupil ought to be admitted to any one College or School, who has previously been a Student in another, without producing a Certificate from the authorities of the institution in which he last studied, specifying his conduct, character, and the reasons which induce him to desire a change. Should this document be such as in no way to reflect upon his character, and the locality of one institution, be from family reasons, more convenient to the applicant than another, there can be no harm in complying with his request.

Pupils cannot at present be admitted to the Hooghly, at a lower rate of schooling charge, than to the Kishnagur College; in this matter there must therefore exist some misapprehension on the part of the Local Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary Council of Education.

No. 235.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To the Secretary to the Local Committee at Kishnagur.

SIR,

Education. Your letter No. 11, dated the 11th January last, having been referred to the Council of Education, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a communication received from them under date the 10th instant, and to inform the Committee that the Deputy Governor concurs in the opinion therein expressed in regard to the admission of Students from the College or School into another institution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under Secretary Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1847.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government Book Agency, from 1st January to 31st December 1846.

RECEIPTS.			
To Balance brought from last year's account, ...	393	3	0
„ Amount of Book and Prize allowances received from the Sub-Treasurer for 14 months, or from November 1845 to December 1846, at 1,100 per month, ...	15,400	0	0
„ Amount of Book allowances of the New Institutions,.....	2,690	12	0
„ Amount of Book allowance of the Assam Vernacular Schools for 3 years, or from 1844 to 1846, at 470 per annum, ...	1,410	0	0
„ Amount granted by Government on account of the Vernacular Books for the Cuttack, English and Vernacular Schools, ...	691	0	6
„ Received back from the General Treasury the amount of unexpended balance remitted to it in last year,.....	1,458	12	6
„ Amount of unexpended balance of Book allowance received from different Institutions, ...	57	9	6
„ Amount of Prize allowance of the New Institutions, ...	1,096	0	0
„ Amount received from different Schools and Colleges on account sale of Books, ...	5,677	8	6
„ Amount of discount received from the Booksellers,	838	9	6
„ Balance due to the Government Book Agency,...	1,782	11	6
Total Co.'s Rs.	31,496	3	0

DISBURSEMENTS.			
By Amount paid on account of outstanding debts of the different Institutions, ...	627	15	3
„ Amount value of Books supplied to different Institutions during the year, ...	21,511	9	0
„ Amount remitted to different Institutions, ...	6,391	14	9
„ Amount value of Books in store on the 31st December 1846, ...	2,405	4	0
„ Amount of Balance in the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Walton, Booksellers in England,	559	8	0
Total Co.'s Rs.	31,496	3	0

E. E.

Fort William, Government Book Agency, January 1847.

(Signed) Fred. J. Mouat, M. D., *Govt. Book Agent.*

Appendix

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

Names of the Institutions.	Receipts.														
	Balance of 1845.			By unexpected balance on the 31st Dec. 1844.			Book and Prize allowance for the year 1846.			By sale of Books.			Total.		
Hindoo College,.....	484	7	3	29	9	0	1660	0	0	119	0	0	2293	0	3
Sch. Society's School,	105	12	0	5	8	6	385	0	0	16	10	0	512	14	6
Patshalla, ...	77	2	6	6	8	0	160	0	0	46	14	0	290	8	6
Sanscrit College, ...	145	2	0	0	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	630	2	0
Medical College, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0
Calcutta Madrissa, ...	679	5	3	0	0	0	1140	0	0	2	7	0	1821	12	3
Hooghly College, ...	115	12	0	0	0	0	2220	0	0	529	2	6	2864	14	6
Branch School, ...	447	6	0	0	0	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	1017	6	0
Infant School, ...	53	5	6	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	113	5	6
Seetapore School, ...	353	8	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	689	8	0
Midnapore School, ...	517	12	0	0	0	0	396	0	0	336	6	6	1250	2	6
Cuttack School,.....	350	15	3	0	0	0	*a*1687	0	6	463	7	0	1901	6	9
Dacca College, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1040	0	0	750	0	0	1790	0	0
Comillah School, ...	337	5	6	0	0	0	336	0	0	253	10	6	927	0	0
Chittagong School, ...	705	10	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	197	6	0	1359	0	0
Ramree School,.....	337	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	85	2	0	758	2	0
Moulmein and Mergui Schools, ...	503	11	0	0	0	0	432	0	0	156	12	0	1092	7	0
Sylhet School, ...	382	9	3	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	718	9	3
Bhauglepore School,...	276	11	3	0	0	0	456	0	0	112	9	0	845	4	3
Bauleah School,.....	491	9	3	0	0	0	456	0	0	51	2	0	998	11	3
Patna College, ...	48	13	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	313	0	9	817	13	9
Chota Nagpore and Chyebassa Schools,...	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0
Jessore School, ...	612	1	3	0	0	0	336	0	0	67	15	0	1016	0	3
Gowahatty School,.....	324	9	6	0	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	720	9	6
Seebsaugor School,.....	760	4	0	16	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	1112	4	0
Mozzufferpore School,*b*	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	15	5	0	271	5	0
Ooterparah School,*c*....	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	38	4	0	294	4	0
Kishnaghur College,...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1350	0	0	637	11	6	1987	11	6
Howrah School,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	124	10	0	460	10	0
Gyah School, *d*.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	*d* 0	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0
Baraset School,*e*	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	376	0	0
Bancoorah School,*f*.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	0	0	210	0	0	646	0	0
Burdwan School,*g*	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	0	0	75	9	0	451	9	0
Russapuglah School,*h*..	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0
Grand Total, ...	8110	11	9	57	9	6	18497	0	6	4662	15	9	31328	5	6

Fort William, Government Book Agency, January 1847.

a Including Rs. 691 granted by Government for the publication of the Oorria Books.
b Sanctioned by Government from 1st May 1846, at 20 per mensem.
c Ditto ditto, at 20 per ditto
d No Book allowance is granted by Government.

No. III.

Government Book Agency, from 1st January to 31st December 1846.

Disbursements						Balance in favor of the Institutions.			Balance in favor of the Book Agency.		
Balance in favor of the Book Agency.			Outstanding Liabilities.			Books and Prizes.			Total.								
0	0	0	0	0	0	2444	1	4	2444	1	4	0	0	0	151	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	675	10	0	675	10	0	0	0	0	162	11	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	112	1	6	112	1	6	178	7	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	204	8	0	204	8	0	425	10	0	0	0	0
84	0	9	0	0	0	748	8	0	832	8	9	7	7	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1521	4	0	1521	4	0	300	8	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	127	15	3	2549	15	8	2677	14	11	186	15	7	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	210	2	0	210	2	0	807	4	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	0	11	8	0	101	13	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	38	8	0	38	8	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	767	10	0	767	10	0	482	8	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	*a* 2329	4	6	2329	4	6	0	0	0	427	13	9
0	0	0	500	0	0	550	4	0	1050	4	0	739	12	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	641	4	0	641	4	0	285	12	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	874	2	9	874	2	9	484	13	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	711	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	395	4	0	395	4	0	697	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	269	14	9	269	14	9	448	10	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	745	4	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	201	8	0	201	8	0	797	3	3	0	0	0
0	0	0				839	3	0	839	3	0	0	0	0	21	5	3
58	4	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	246	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	370	6	0	370	6	0	645	10	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0	590	9	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	96	0	0	1016	4	0	0	0	0
110	3	0	0	0	0	214	5	0	324	8	0	0	0	0	53	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	309	15	3	309	15	3	0	0	0	15	11	3
193	10	3	0	0	0	2900	7	0	3094	1	3	0	0	0	1106	5	9
441	11	0	0	0	0	294	4	6	735	15	6	0	0	0	275	5	6
412	10	0	0	0	0	433	11	6	846	5	6	0	0	0	786	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	327	10	0	327	10	0	48	6	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	713	4	9	713	4	9	0	0	0	67	4	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	392	6	0	392	6	0	59	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	173	15	9	173	15	9	0	0	0	13	15	9
1300	7	0	627	15	3	22075	15	3	24004	5	6	10411	7	1	3087	7	1

Errors Excepted,

(Signed) Fred. J. Mouat, M. D., *Govt. Book Agent.*

e Sanctioned by Government from 1st November 1845, at 20 per mensem.
f Ditto ditto, at 20 per ditto.
g Ditto ditto, at 20 per dittó.
h Ditto from 1st May 1846, at 20 per ditto.

Appendix

General Returns of the Libraries of the

	Hindu College.	School Society's School.	Pautshalah.	Sanscrit College.	Calcutta Mudrassa.	Howrah School.	Ooterparah School.	Barasut School.	Hooghly College.	Hooghly Branch School.	Hooghly Infant School.
Number of Works in the Library on the 1st January 1846, ...	1740	878	2706	4224	2504	242	645	0	10122	2582	119
Ditto of Volumes in ditto on the ditto, ...	3594	1036	2706	4390	3265	0	0	0	11434	2585	120
Added during the year, ...	364	55	118	332	0	119	894	255	1050	126	12
Sold " ditto, " ...	25	30	94	11	0	133	433	146	743	60	0
Lent " ditto, " ...	1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2290	1048	0
Damaged and destroyed in ditto, ...	0	122	103	94	0	228	3	0	1157	0	12
Number of Works in Store on the 30th Dec. 1846,	1920	883	2247	2229	0	0	1113	109	9272	1600	119
Number of Volumes in ditto in the ditto,... ...	3958	1036	0	0	0	0	0	0	10584	1603	120
SUBJECTS.											
General Literature, ...	909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3264	866	15
History, ...	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1210	148	1
Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, ...	1115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1088	88	2
Vernacular Works, ...	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3085	441	90
Miscellaneous,...	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1937	60	12

The blank columns indicate that the returns to which they refer have not been received by the Book Agent.

Govt. Book Agency, the 1st May 1847.

No. IV.

undermentioned Institutions, during the year 1846.

Hooghly Madrussa.	Kishnagore College.	Burdwan School.	Bancoorah School.	Midnapore School.	Cuttack School.	Chotanagpore School.	Bhaugulpore School.	Patna College.	Jessore School.	Dacca College.	Commilla School.	Sylhet School.	Bauleah School.	Chittagong School.	Ramree School.	Moulmein School.	Seetapore School.
2142	1142	234	0	127	99	79	1907	77	431	949	702	0	538	306	1271	80	161
2466	0	0	0	1358	2806	79	2080	1116	681	956	708	0	795	1074	1273	80	177
77	67	26	738	290	634	0	3	77	56	0	106	327	45	755	81	0	0
0	284	57	317	73	354	0	111	136	65	113	116	98	0	300	55	0	0
477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
2	0	0	4	0	0	0	65	10	0	0	0	0	4	133	94	0	0
2217	925	203	487	947	117	0	1807	1128	980	846	1239	490	709	232	221	0	0
2541	0	0	0	0	3086	0	2080	0	0	0	0	0	0	1396	0	0	0
1234	0	0	0	0	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	0	0	0
208	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0
530	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0
139	0	0	0	0	1728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0

Errors Excepted,

(Signed) FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Govt. Book Agent.

Appendix No. V.

Statement of Number, Caste, &c., of the Students of the Colleges and Schools, in the Lower Provinces, on the 30th April, 1847.

Names of Institutions.	Number of paying and non-paying Students.					Number of Students studying each of the languages taught.										Number of Students of each Caste.					Daily average attendance of the Students from 30th April 1846 to 30th April 1847.
	Non-paying.	Paying.	Total amount paid from 30th April 1846 to 30th April 1847.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Bengallee.	Oreeah.	Mug.	Burmese.	Christians.	Mohamedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.	Total.	
Calcutta Medical College,	68	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	7	34	0	68	66
Secondary School,	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	17	0	110	103
Hindoo College,	55	481	31088	6	6	536	0	0	0	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	536	0	536	407
Schl. Society's School,	129	347	4407	15	6	476	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	476	405
Patsalah,	0	200	1041	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200	131
Sanscrit College,	180	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	180	154
Mudrussa College,	185	38	471	8	0	49	174	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	223	0	0	223	223
Russapaglah School,	30	7	11	12	0	37	2	37	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37	29
Hooghly College of Mahomed Mohsin,	363	385	5805	4	0	585	158	59	89	0	0	562	0	0	0	12	218	518	0	748	573
Branch School,	129	156	1847	4	0	250	7	28	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	2	29	254	0	285	238
Infant School,	38	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	1	37	0	38	30
Seetapore School,	62	41	104	10	0	63	12	28	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	40	63	0	103	89

Dacca College,	21	190	3208	1	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	26	13	172	0	211	220
Chittagong School,	9	93	248	12	0	102	0	14	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	16	5	81	0	102	85
Comillah School,	0	112	713	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	2	13	97	0	112	96
Sylhet School,	0	47	128	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	4	1	42	0	47	33
Bauleah School,	10	99	937	8	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	1	2	106	0	109	93
Midnapore School,	3	139	934	7	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	12	130	0	142	115
Cuttack School,	0	74	264	8	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	10	5	59	0	74	63
Moorshedabad Nizamut College,	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	12
Patna School,	3	45	471	4	0	48	0	0	46	28	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	25	0	48	32
Bhaugulpore School,	90	24	68	12	0	96	0	0	62	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	52	45	114	100
Mozufferpore School,	8	23	146	4	0	31	0	0	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	27	0	31	27
Gya School,	0	34	249	0	0	34	3	0	26	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	22	0	34	27
Kishnaghur College,	21	235	5999	4	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	4	1	251	0	256	219
Jessore School,	0	80	223	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	2	78	0	80	60
Burdwan School,	0	76	470	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	3	73	0	76	58
Bancoorah School,	0	47	282	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	1	46	0	47	37
Baraset School,	0	87	1044	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	1	86	0	87	71
Howrah School,	0	132	1666	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	3	3	126	0	132	103
Ootterparah School,	0	165	1609	8	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	165	97
Tena. Prov.—Moulmein School,	106	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	24	35	7	40	106	84
Mergue School,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arracan Prov.—Akyab School,	35	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	3	32	35	26
Ramree School,	71	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	3	42	0	26	71	60
S. W. Frontier—Chotanagpore School,	103	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	30	54	103	67
Choybasa School,	77	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	37	38	77	37
Assam Provinces—Gowahutty School,	205	0	0	0	0	34	0	22	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	82	109	14	205	205
Seebsagur School,	132	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	10	99	23	132	132
Gowalparah School,	164	0	0	0	0	18	0	22	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	71	79	14	164	164

Names of Institutions.	Number of paying and non-paying Students.					Number of Students studying each of the languages taught.										Number of Students of each Caste.					Daily average attendance of the Students from 30th April 1846 to 30th April 1847.
	Non-paying.	Paying.	Total amount paid from 30th April 1846 to 30th April 1847.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Bengallee.	Oreeah.	Mug.	Burmese.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.	Total.	
Vernacular Schools.																					
Kamroop Division,	1433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1433	0	0	0	0	86	1138	209	1433	1433
Durrung Ditto,	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	10	398	125	533	533
Nowgong Ditto,	777	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	777	0	0	0	0	33	509	235	777	777
Seebsaugur Ditto,	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	54	295	121	470	470
Luckimpore Ditto,	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	0	9	153	196	358	358
	5991	3357	63441	10	3	4449	356	251	367	221	180	7685	74	84	106	152	1214	6810	1172	9348	8342

Appendix No. VI.

Statement shewing the total number of Scholarships founded in the several Institutions in the Lower Provinces, the number gained up to the year 1846-47, *and those available for the ensuing year.*

Names of Institutions.	Total Number of Scholarships.				Gained up to the years 1846-47.				Available for 1847-48.			
	English.		Oriental.		English.		Oriental.		English.		Oriental.	
	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.
Calcutta Hindoo College,	11	7	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raja of Burdwan's Scholarship,	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tagore ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hon'ble W. W Bird's ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raja Gopeemohun's ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joykissen Sing's ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gunganarain Doss' ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the Hindu College,	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Society's School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Sanscrit College,	1	0	15	11	0	0	15	11	1	0	0	0

Names of Institutions.	Total Number of Scholarships.				Gained up to the years 1846-47.				Available for 1847-48.			
	English.		Oriental.		English.		Oriental.		English.		Oriental.	
	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.
Scholarships open to public competition in the Sanscrit College,	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mudrissa College,	11	7	15	11	0	0	15	11	11	7	0	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the Mudrissa,	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Russapaglah School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Hoogly College of Mohamed Mohsin,	11	7	15	11	0	7	13	10	11	0	2	1
Mohamed Mohsin's Scholarships,	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ranee Khuttyany's ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the College of Mahomed Mohsin,	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Zamindary Scholarships in ditto,	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Branch School in ditto,	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Seetapore School in ditto,	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Chotanagpore School,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacca College,	12	8	0	0	9	3	0	0	3	5	0	0
Chittagong School in Dacca College,	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Comillah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Raja of Tipperah's Scholarships in ditto,	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sylhet School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bauleah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midnapore School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cuttack School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mozufferpore School in ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhaugulpore School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gya School in ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KISHNAGHUR College,	12	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	8	0	0
Jessore School in the Kishnaghur College,	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burdwan School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bancoorah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Baraset School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Howrah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ootterparah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
TENASSERIM PROVINCES—Moulmain School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mergue School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ARRACAN PROVINCES—Akyab School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ramree School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
ASSAM PROVINCES—Gowahatty School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Seebsaugor School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total,	152	48	50	38	57	25	45	36	95	23	5	2

Appendix

Abstract Statement of the Receipts of the Education Department,

Accountant to the

Names of Institutions.	Tuition.	Sale of Books.	Refunded Charges.
Balance on the 1st May 1846,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Institutions at the Presidency.			
Hindoo College,	30686 7 3	0 0 0	2397 3 5
Sanscrit College,	0 0 0	0 0 0	323 1 0
Medical College,	0 0 0	54 0 0	777 13 8
Mudrussa College,	460 8 0	0 0 0	59 7 10
School Society's School,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Patsalah,	1045 11 9	0 0 0	48 8 2
Total,	32192 11 0	54 0 0	3606 2 1
Institutions in the Mofussil Lower Provinces.			
Mohamed Mohsin's College, Hooghly,	5867 4 0	0 0 0	1086 1 10
Branch School,	1847 14 0	0 0 0	110 4 2
Infant ditto,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Seetapore ditto,	111 12 0	0 0 0	29 13 8
Dacca College,	3210 8 0	0 0 0	1488 4 9
Patna ditto,	452 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kishnaghur ditto,	5999 14 6	922 13 3	114 11 6
Chittagong School,	256 12 0	0 0 0	471 14 3
Baulcah ditto,	987 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bhagulpore ditto,	68 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cuttack ditto,	267 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Comillah ditto,	394 15 0	0 0 0	8 0 0
Jessore ditto,	223 0 0	0 0 0	13 0 0
Midnapore ditto,	916 12 0	0 0 0	3 3 6
Mozufferpore ditto,	141 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Burdwan ditto,	572 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bancoorah ditto,	178 6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baraset ditto,	1198 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Howrah ditto,	1394 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ootterparah ditto,	1428 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sylhet ditto,	118 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	25635 6 0	922 13 3	3325 5 8

No. VII.

from 30th April 1846 to 30th April 1847, as furnished by the Government of Bengal.

Fees and Fines.	Interest and Local Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Parliamentary and Government Grants for Establishment, Scholarships, &c.	Total.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	94693 2 1¼
0 0 0	1524 2 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	34607 13 7
304 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	24669 13 0	25297 9 5
139 11 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	81851 5 7	82822 15 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	32000 0 0	32522 15 10
0 0 0	0 0 0	1200 0 0	6270 0 0	7470 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1094 3 11
444 7 2	1524 2 11	1203 0 0	144791 2 7	278508 11 10¼
71 7 1	46658 2 3	7 0 9	0 0 0	53689 15 11
6 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1964 7 11
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	141 9 8
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4698 12 9
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	452 4 0
120 9 0	0 0 0	3295 0 0	20000 0 0	30453 0 3
1 0 0	0 0 0	13 13 6	0 0 0	743 7 9
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	987 0 0
22 8 0	0 0 0	7 4 0	3000 0 0	3098 8 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	267 4 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	6 4 0	0 0 0	409 3 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	236 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	919 15 6
0 0 0	7 4 8	829 5 0	0 0 0	977 14 2
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000 0 0	3572 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000 0 0	3178 6 6
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000 0 0	4198 12 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3000 0 0	4394 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	9 1 0	0 0 0	1437 9 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2400 0 0	2518 8 0
221 13 10	46665 6 11	4167 12 9	37400 0 0	118338 10 5

Names of Institutions.	Tuition.			Sale of Books.			Refunded Charges.		
Arracan Provinces.									
Akyab School, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramree ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	10
Total, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	10
Tenasserim Provinces.									
Moulmein School,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam Provinces.									
Gowahatty School, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seebsaugor ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	6	7
10 Pergunnah Schools in ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debrooghur Schools, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durrung ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luckimpore and Dhokna Kana ditto,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	6	11
Suckwa ditto,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nowgong ditto,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamroop ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	13	6
Vernacular Schools.									
Dacca Division, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuttack ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.									
Secretary to the Council of Education, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total,...	37828	1	0	976	13	3	7290	10	1

Deduct—Amount allotted to the North Western Provinces out of the Interest on the general funds in the hands of the Government Agent

Fees and Fines.	Interest and Local Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Parliamentary and Government Grants for Establishment, Scholarships, &c.	Total.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6000 0 0	6000 0 0
4 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29 0 4
4 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	6000 0 0	6029 0 4
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6000 0 0	6000 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3120 0 0	3298 6 7
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	816 0 0	816 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	768 0 0	768 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	420 0 0	576 6 11
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1080 0 0	1080 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1932 0 0	1932 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9806 0 0	10140 13 6
0 0 0	0 0 0	8 5 4	0 0 0	8 5 4
0 0 0	0 0 0	12 9 9	0 0 0	12 9 9
0 0 0	0 0 0	20 15 1	0 0 0	20 15 1
0 0 0	24046 6 4	5000 0 0	263367 6 8	292413 13 0
671 0 6	72236 0 2	10391 11 10	467364 9 3	711452 0 2¼
Parliamentary and Government new Grants and of the for the year 1846-47, ...				123991 10 0
			Company's Rs. ...	587460 6 2¼

Abstract Statement of Disbursements of the Education Department, from the Government

Names of the Institutions.	Establishments.			Scholarships, &c.			House Rent.		
Institutions at the Presidency.									
Hindoo College,	50526	1	6	7927	3	0	1680	0	0
Sanscrit ditto,	13728	0	0	5079	0	0	.....	...	...
Medical ditto,	67300	8	9	999	0	0	.....	...	...
Mudrussa ditto,	23221	8	7	5864	6	11	.....	...	...
School Society's School,	6270	0	0	60	0	0	.....	...	...
Patsalah,	1944	0	0	20	0	0	.....	...	...
Total,	162990	2	10	19949	9	11	1680	0	0
Institutions in the Mofussil, Lower Provinces.									
Mohamed Mohsin's College, Hooghly,	60733	1	0	12701	3	3	.....	...	...
Branch School,	6686	6	8	96	0	0	.....	...	...
Infant ditto,	1500	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Seetapore ditto,	2043	9	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Dacca College,	23676	2	2	3042	6	6	170	0	0
Patna ditto,	13417	11	2	250	5	10	600	0	0
Kishnaghur ditto,	19313	9	5	766	0	0	1500	0	0
Bauleah School,	4733	3	8	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Bhagulpore ditto,	5399	8	11	.....	...	...	600	0	0
Cuttack ditto,	4079	6	9	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Comillah ditto,	4494	4	6	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Jessore,	3956	3	4	.....	...	...	8	7	9
Midnapore ditto,	5052	0	0	48	0	0	.....	...	...
Mozufferpore ditto,	1588	11	10	96	0	0	.....	...	...
Burdwan ditto,	2610	11	4	96	0	0	.....	...	...
Bancoorah ditto,	2836	15	3	96	0	0	.....	...	...
Baraset ditto,	3040	10	0	96	0	0	.....	...	...
Chittagong ditto,	4757	9	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Howrah ditto,	3175	11	9	96	0	0	907	9	6
Ootterparah ditto,	3320	0	1	96	0	0	.....	...	...
Sylhet ditto,	2687	11	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Total,	179103	3	8	17479	15	7	3786	1	3
Arracan Provinces.									
Akyab School,	1700	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Ramree ditto,	2279	15	7	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Total,	3979	15	7	.....	...	...	.....	...	...

30th April 1846 *to* 30*th April* 1847, *as furnished by the Accountant to of Bengal.*

Purchase of Books.	Contingencies.	Dead Stock.	Ceylon Students.	Book Allowance.	Total.
....	2435 3 6	....	....	....	62568 8 0
462 9 0	653 0 10	....	....	....	19922 9 10
397 12 0	8898 10 8	....	5226 15 7	....	82822 15 0
....	1036 3 8	....	....	....	30122 3 2
....	12 3 0	....	....	....	6342 3 0
....	176 0 0	....	....	....	2140 0 0
860 5 0	13211 5 8	....	5226 15 7	....	203918 7 0
....	1545 1 3	....	....	....	74979 5 6
....	332 13 6	230 1 6	....	....	7345 5 8
....	55 5 3	....	....	....	1555 5 3
....	51 1 6	350 0 0	....	....	2444 10 10
....	659 3 5	....	....	....	27547 12 1
27 8 0	179 15 6	....	....	....	14475 8 6
....	2091 13 6	....	....	....	23671 6 11
....	85 14 1	....	....	....	4819 1 9
....	158 11 3	....	....	....	6158 4 2
401 0 6	371 5 2	....	....	....	4851 12 5
....	93 8 0	....	....	....	4587 12 6
....	91 1 0	....	....	....	4055 12 1
....	55 6 0	....	....	....	5155 6 0
....	160 6 0	3400 0 0	....	....	5245 1 10
....	75 4 0	....	....	....	2781 15 4
....	248 9 2	....	....	....	3181 8 5
....	348 7 9	....	....	....	3485 1 9
....	89 9 0	....	....	....	4847 2 2
....	440 5 4	....	....	....	4619 10 7
....	211 1 9	....	....	....	3627 1 10
....	6 0 0	....	....	....	2693 11 4
428 8 6	7350 14 5	3980 1 6	....	....	212128 12 11
....	244 0 0	....	....	....	1944 0 0
80 4 0	296 0 0	....	....	....	2656 3 7
80 4 0	540 0 0	....	....	....	4606 3 7

Names of the Institutions.	Establishment.			Scholarships, &c.			House Rent.		
Tenasserim Provinces.									
Moulmain School,	3146	13	5	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Mergue ditto,	650	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Total,	3796	13	5	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Assam Provinces.									
Gowahatty School,	4080	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Seebsaugur ditto,	1716	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
10 Purgunnah Schools in ditto,	.....	.....		.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Debrooghur Schools,	731	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	..
Durrung ditto,	976	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Luckimpore (Dhoknakana) ditto,	464	8	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Saikwa ditto,	275	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Nowgong ditto,	1272	0	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total,	9514	8	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Vernacular Schools.									
Dacca Division,	2430	2	10	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Jessore ditto,	3359	1	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Cuttack ditto,	2401	3	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Chittagong ditto,	1355	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Patna ditto,	797	5	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Bhagulpore ditto,	1774	2	6	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Moorshedabad ditto,	2373	1	10	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Akyab,	360	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Total,	14850	0	11	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Miscellaneous.									
Government Book Agent,	972	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Secretary to the Council of Education,	4362	6	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Inspector of Colleges and Schools of the Lower Provinces,	8952	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Ditto ditto of the Assam Provinces,	3600	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Total,	17886	6	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Grand Total,	392121	2	9	37439	9	6	5466	1	3

Purchase of Books.	Contingencies.	Dead Stock.	Ceylon Students.	Book Allowance.	Total.
....	....	....	....	....	3146 13 5
....	....	....	....	....	650 0 0
... .	....	....	....	....	3796 13 5
....	192 0 0	....	....	....	4272 0 0
....	55 5 11	....	....	....	1771 5 11
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	731 0 0
50 0 0	....	....	....	....	1026 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	464 8 4
....	6 0 0	....	....	....	281 0 0
....	16 0 0	....	....	....	1288 0 0
50 0 0	269 5 11	....	....	....	9833 14 3
....	....	....	....	....	2430 2 10
....	....	....	....	....	3359 1 2
....	....	....	....	....	2401 3 3
....	....	....	....	....	1355 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	797 5 4
... .	....	....	....	....	1774 2 6
....	....	....	....	....	2373 1 10
....	....	....	....	....	360 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	14850 0 11
....	1480 10 0	....	....	20270 0 0	22722 10 0
481 9 8	4283 15 10	....	....	....	9127 15 6
....	1073 14 0	....	....	....	10025 14 0
....	926 0 0	....	....	....	4526 0 0
481 9 8	7764 7 10	....	....	20270 0 0	46402 7 6
1900 11 2	29136 1 10	3980 1 6	5226 15 7	20270 0 0	495530 11 7

Balance in favor of the Education Department on the 30th April 1847, ... 91929 10 7¼

Company's Rupees, ... 587460 6 2¼